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Admits Barriers

The Miami Herald

Meany Promises Fight on Racism

Miami, Fla.

Sun. 3-27-60

p 25

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. — (AP) — The racial discrimination that still exists in some labor unions must and will be stamped out, AFL-CIO President George Meany said Saturday night.

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MEANY

And if the American labor movement loses some political support or even members by taking a strong stand on civil rights, Meany said "that is a price we are prepared to pay."

In a transcribed message to the silver jubilee convention banquet of the Jewish Labor Committee, the labor leader said:

"On this matter, as in so many others, I have nothing in common with the Southern senators.

"I do not propose to argue a century after the Civil War, that discrimination will disappear if we just leave it alone. We haven't left it alone. We're not leaving it alone today. And we will never leave it alone until we wipe it out."

The AFL-CIO head conceded that discrimination still survives in organized labor as "a bootleg product, sneaked in by subterfuge."

But he emphasized that "even those who practice discrimination know that its days are numbered. And we are going to make sure of it."

If some are not satisfied with the status quo, Meany said, "I am not satisfied either."

As for those who argue that it is not good politics for organized labor to take too strong a public stand on civil rights, "they have not changed my convictions in the slightest degree," The AFL-CIO president said, adding:

"I say that if we have to practice discrimination to organize workers, the organizing will have to wait until we educate the unorganized.

"I say that if we have to lose a vote in Congress on minimum wages or the Forand bill or unemployment compensation because we take a stand on civil rights, that is a price we are prepared to pay."

Meany's transcribed speech to the 500 convention delegates from the United States, Canada, Mexico and Israel was in acknowledgement of JLC tribute to the organized labor movement.

The tribute cited organized labor "for its steadfast devotion over the past quarter of a century in the fight against oppression, injustice and racism."

AFL- CIO

Labor Bias Should End

Chicago Defender

Chicago Illinois

Sat. 4-16-60

16C

p. 18

For the past year, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been attacking racial discrimination practiced by unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO, which itself preaches racial equality after a fashion.

Few trade union constitutions exclude Negroes, but many unions find other ways of keeping them out, or else allow them to undertake only unskilled jobs. No Negro mechanic was allowed to work on the new AFL-CIO building in Washington because of discriminatory rules of the building trades unions.

The AFL-CIO has a Civil Rights Committee, which is to be strenghtened, but its powers are limited, partly because of the tradition that each affiliated union conducts its own affairs. This tradition is very strong in the former AFL unions where much of the discrimination exists.

It seems that the only way for the federation to force unions to comply is to threaten them with expulsion. Faced as it is with a shrinking membership, the AFL-CIO is not likely to apply this sanction.

On the final day of the federation's convention, last year, President Meany of the AFL-CIO made an intemperate verbal attack upon A. Phillip Randolph, head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, demanding "Who in the hell appointed you the guardian of Negro members in America?"

No white union leader of any importance, not even Mr. Reuther, came to Randolph's defense. He was left to stand alone, partly because of the desire for unity, partly because there are numerous white union leaders who favor racial segregation. Mr. Reuther probably did not wish to antagonize Mr. Meany any further.

There are no Negro leaders of importance in the AFL-CIO except for Mr. Randolph, whose prestige is based on his long history of fighting discrimination rather than on the size of his union.

The truth is that the present difficulties of the trade unions arise at least in part because they have so few effective leaders, either white or Negro. This lack of leadership, coupled with the chasm that seems to separate the top officials from the rank and file, may mean that the AFL-CIO will face even graver problems at its next convention in 1961.

The events of last year may have caused the members of the federation to be unsure of themselves. They were shaken by their political failure to prevent the passage of a labor law which they disliked intensely, and on the economic front they faced a bitterly contested steel strike.

Most of the leaders of the AFL-CIO were determined to close ranks in order to defeat what they described as a conspiracy of certain corporate interests and co-operative legislators against organized labor.

While the political climate has changed, this being an election year, there is yet an obvious lack of unity in the rank and file of the unions. But the most damaging indictment against the federation is its inability or unwillingness to force some of the unions to do away with their practice of racial segregation. Until that is done the federation's plea for equal rights will not be taken seriously.

16c 1960

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN

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Racial Bias in Unions

The New York Times
New York
Sun. 9-4-60
P. 10
4 E

The erasure of the color line from the constitution of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, by the overwhelming vote of the delegates to its recent convention, deserves unqualified applause. It marked a notable step forward in the efforts of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations to wipe out race discrimination, for the brotherhood had been admitted to the federation on condition that this action be taken. But this step also raises the question of how far the federation still has to go.

There can be no question as to its commitment to racial equality in its own ranks. Its constitution pledges it "to encourage all workers without regard to race, creed, color or national origin to share in the full benefits of union organization." And its Civil Rights Department is dedicated to redeeming that pledge.

Great advances have been made in that direction—many beginning long before the merger of the A. F. L. and C. I. O. A conspicuous measure of that progress is the fact that there were bars to Negro membership in the constitutions of twenty-six A. F. L. affiliates twenty years ago, while today only one remains—in that of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. Positive guarantees of racial equality are common in union constitutions and by-laws.

But there are still wide divergencies from these principles in the practices of local unions, largely in the building trades. Some locals go so far as to refuse admission to colored applicants—especially serious where jobs themselves depend on union membership. There is also wide exclusion of Negroes from apprentice training programs, which has the same effect.

During the past two years the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has made a special effort to prod the A. F. L.-C. I. O. into taking more aggressive action to limit these practices. But the federation has been hampered by a lack of punitive power—except for expulsion, which it is increasingly reluctant to use. And persuasion takes time, especially when deep-rooted customs are involved. Undoubtedly, however, more pressures could be applied. The need for them should be given high priority at the meeting of the federation's executive council next month.

16c 1960

CALIFORNIA

JOBS BIAS FOUND IN SAN FRANCISCO

The N.Y. Times

City Shown by Its F.E.P.C. as Less Tolerant Than Had Been Supposed

New York

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29—A picture was drawn this week of a somewhat less tolerant San Francisco than had been suggested by its diverse make-up.

Sun. 10-30-60

After three years of experience with racial and religious discrimina[illegible] the San Francisco Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity reported that discrimination here "may be less overt or less rigid than in other areas, but it exists, nonetheless."

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"In contrast with the areas where intergroup tensions are particularly strong," it said, "San Francisco's circumstances may well appear favorable. But this advantageous position is largely a matter of contrast."

Calif 19

Task Understaken

The seven-member commission started work on Aug. 12, 1957, after this city had passed the first municipal fair employment practices ordinance in California.

Now it has been supplanted by a California Division of Fair Employment Practices which began operation on Sept. 8, 1959. Since then the city commission has been cleaning up the complaints filed during its first two years. This weeks report was its final one.

Eighty formal complaints were handled. Seventy-five had race as the basis for the alleged discrimination. In seventy-four instances the complainants were Negroes, in one, an Indonesian. One person based his complaint on ancestry and five on religion. In one case, counted twice, the basis was both race and religion.

More than 80 per cent of the complaints were filed against employers and 7.5 per cent agianst both a labor organization and an employer.

'Vicious Circle' Cited

This double-barreled type of complaint, according to the report prepared by the commissions' executive secretary, John Riordan, an attorney, "touches upon the widely used discriminatory device of a 'vicious circle' in which the employers insists that the job applicant be a union member and the union, in turn, insists that the applicant for membership already have a job before admitting him to the union."

The commission was not surprised by the absence of complaints from Oriental Americans. It noted that Oriental San Franciscans had lived nearly a century "at the sufferance of a dominant Caucasian community, fundamentally insecure, surviving through subordinate accommodation to the ways of that community."

As a result, the commission reasoned, "there was a degree of uncertainty among them as to the value of asserting employment rights so recently established by law."

The report, however, pictured Chinese Americans as having been steadily moving in recent years out of their traditional occupations and into the general labor force.

"This appears to apply particularly," it said, "to young women in clerical capacities and to young men in technical and professional fields. Much further progress remains to be achieved before the historic barriers are fully surmounted."

Japanese Americans were pictured as less segregated in employment than formerly but neither the average young man of Japanese nor the one of Chinese ancestry, without special skills or technical or professional status, the commission reported, "enjoys the same expectations of job opportunity as his Caucasian counterpart."

Efforts of the growing Negro population of the city to attain full integration in the labor field on a merit basis drew this comment:

"Job discrimination against the Negro in San Francisco may not represent a pattern as old or as rigid as in communities where a disadvantaged Negro population has existed for many generations, but, nonetheless, it has worked to limit Negro employment to the less desirable jobs."

16c 1960

COLORADO

Appeal Of Negro Pilot Dismissed By Court But Calls For Rehearing

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 8-26-60

DENVER. — The Colorado Supreme Court, Monday, dismissed an appeal by a Negro pilot and the State An-ti-Discrimination commission, but ordered Denver District Court to rehear the charge that the pilot was denied employment because of his race by Continental air lines.

Three Supreme Court justices filed a minority report, maintaining the pilot, Marlon D. Green, 30, was denied employment because of his race and scolded the majority for the rehearing delay.

Green, who is a pilot with the Michigan State Highway dept. has been attempting to crack what he calls the "color line" in pilot employment by major airlines.

Denver Dist. Judge William A Black last year dismissed the complaint filed by Green and the anti-Discrimination commission.

Three members of the seven man Supreme Court charged in a special minority opinion that sending the case back to the District Court for further hearings would greatly delay a final determination of the complaint filed by Green more than three years ago.

"Justice delayed is justice denied," wrote Justice William E. Doyle, Chief Justice Leonard Sutton and Justice Albert F. Frantz said, "A conclusion is inescapable that there is ample evidence to support the commission's finding of discrimination.."

The court majority found that the commission had erred in changing its order regarding Green when the case was before Judge Black. During the lower court hearing, Black ordered the commission to make further findings of the fact in the case. The commission already had ruled that Continental was guilty of discriminatory practice under the state's anti-discrimination statute in its refusal to hire Green.

The commission, in an effort to meet Judge Black's request, withdrew its first page order and entered a new 19-page order enlarging on its ruling.

Judge Black then dismissed the complaint on grounds that there was no valid order from the commission before him.

The judge ruled that the first order was withdrawn and the second order was void because it was entered by the commission without notice to the parties involved and without a hearing.

Justice O. Otto Moore, who wrote the majority opinion, said "The commission had no jurisdiction to do other than is directed by the trial court (Black)." He agreed that the commission's attempt to write a second order was void, however.

"In any event, the District Court must pass judgment on the merits of the controversy and, until judgment is entered, there is nothing before us to affirm or reverse," Moore wrote.

He was upheld by Justices Edward C. Day. Frances Knauss and Frank H. Hall.

Green sent applications to all major airlines asking for a job as a pilot in 1957, while he was still an Air Force captain.

In June, 1957, Continental called Green to Denver for an interview, not realizing he was a Negro, the commission learned. Although Continental officials admitted Green was a qualified pilot he was not hired solely because of his race, the commission ruled.

Thur ✓

Nixon's Group Seeking Skilled Negro Workers

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh Pa

Sat. 3-5-60

P. 6

WASHINGTON — Vice President Nixon, chairman of the Committee on Government Contracts, and other members, rolled up their sleeves after resolving that they were going out looking for business.

Heretofore, the committee has been waiting for complaints in the construction field to come to it. Hereafter, the committee's sleuths will be busy tracking down violations of fair employment practices under Government contracts.

This turnabout in committee action and policy, the climactic result of recent controversies with contractors and unions, was spelled out in the following resolutions:

- **"Resolved, that this committee call on contracting agencies of the Federal Government to institute steps to direct all contractors holding Federal contracts for the construction, repair and alteration of all Federal buildings and, particularly, in the District of Columbia, that they must comply immediately with the non-discrimination clause presently a part of all contracts.**

"Further, that the contractors must find qualified Negro workers if they exist in the area, and give such workers equal employment opportunity on any work covered by Federal contract.

"The President's committee will cooperate with the contractor and the contracting agency in seeking to find qualified Negro mechanics. In this effort it will have the full cooperation of the AFL-CIO."

Negroes Long Way From Skilled Jobs, NAACP Study Says

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh Pa

Sat. 3-5-60

P. 6

WASHINGTON—Negroes will require 138 years, or until 2094, to secure equal participation in skilled-craft training and employment—if present advancement rates persist, a survey made public shows.

The nationwide study of racial discrimination in apprenticeship training programs was compiled by the NAACP and presented to Vice President Richard Nixon by NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins, and Herbert Hill, the association's labor secretary.

Mr. Nixon is chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

■

THE SURVEY, entitled: The Negro Wage Earner and Apprenticeship, reports on the number of Negroes in construction trades and other apprenticeship programs in Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and San Francisco, as well as other cities.

It indicates that Negroes constitute less than one per cent of those admitted into apprenticeship training programs.

- **Also, it shows, clearly, that organized labor, management state and Federal Government officials share direct responsibility in exclusion of young Negroes from the nation's apprenticeship training program.**
- **In addition, the survey traces traditional anti-Negro practices of craft unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations.**

It concludes that "Trade unions play a most significant role in the national pattern of Negro exclusion from apprenticeship training."

■

HOWEVER, IT NOTES that "no matter what the formal or informal hiring procedure, the ultimate authority to hire an apprentice resides with management. Therefore, management, basically, is responsible for rejection of Negro apprentices on the basis of race."

Both Messrs. Wilkins and Hill called Vice President Nixon's attention to the following recommendations:

1.—State and Federal agencies to withhold subsidies from apprentice training programs refusing to admit Negroes and members of other minority groups.

2.—Municipal and county boards of education shall be required to withdraw, immediately, all forms of support from discriminatory apprentice programs, including the use of public school buildings.

3.—The AFL-CIO to enforce, immediately, all of its anti-bias declarations and for the federation's executive council to take direct action against recalcitrant, affiliated unions that continue to discriminate against Negroes and other minorities in apprenticeship programs.

4.—For industrial management policies and procedures, to resist discriminatory union or employe practices and to comply, fully, with Federal executive orders and statutes prohibiting bias in employment.

5.—For apprenticeship agencies to withhold all public monies from apprenticeship programs and to establish an atmosphere of equality of opportunity within which integration may be pursued by individual apprenticeship units.

6.—For state and municipal fair employment practices commissions to become involved, directly, in eliminating discriminatory practices in apprenticeship and other technical training programs and to use the full power of civil rights statutes against both labor unions and employers responsible for the exclusion of Negro youth from such training programs.

Copies of the association's study were sent, also, to George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, and to members of the executive council of the AFL-CIO, as well as to major industrial corporations, the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chambers of Commerce in many industrial cities.

Negro Hiring Promised on U.S. Building

The Washington Post

Washington D.C.

2 Contractors Act When GSA Invokes Federal Bias Ban

Wed. 3-2-60

By Jean White

Staff Reporter

P. 1

Two contractors pledged yesterday that they will hire qualified non-union Negro electricians who apply for work on a Federal building project in the Southwest.

The promise came from McCloskey & Co., the prime contractor, and the Howard P. Foley Co., the electrical subcontractor for Federal Office Building 6, now under construction at Maryland and Independence aves. and 6th st. sw.

The contractors, called in by the General Services Administration, were told the Government is going to enforce the non-discrimination clause in all Federal construction contracts.

Showdown Forecast

The pledge from the two contractors could set the stage for a showdown on charges of racial discrimination in building trades unions here. Negro craftsmen have complained they don't have an equal chance for jobs on Federal projects because they are barred from the unions, which supply the workers.

GSA Administrator Franklin G. Floete, backed up by representatives from the President's Committee on Government Contracts and the Justice Department, also called in the Norair Engineering Corp. and the Watler C. Doe Co. for a separate session.

Norair holds the prime contract and the Doe firm the electrical sub-contract for Smithsonian's new $36-million Museu of History and Technology.

The Washington Post

Washington D.C.

Wed. 3-2-60

P. 1

A spokesman for the President's Committee said Norair and Doe representatives refused to go so far as a pledge but did "agree in principle on the non-discrimination objectives." The two firms were told the Government is going to hold contractors to the non-discrimination clause.

Spokesmen for the Foley firm told Floete that they have never discriminated against Negroes in hiring policy. But, they emphasized, no qualified Negro electricans ever have applied for work with them.

AFL-CIO President George Meany last month promised that he personally would recruit non-union Negro electricians if the contractors can't find them. Meany made his unorthodox offer to break down the racial bars in Local 26, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers after the local had rebuffed the efforts of the AFL-CIO civil rights department.

The local United States Employment Service office said yesterday that three Negro electricians with journeymen's licenses now are available for work. Two of them applied to the Walter Truland Co. on the Capitol Parks Apartments nearly two years ago and were told then they would have to be referred by the union hiring hall, Victor Daly, USES minority specialist, said.

Sterling Tucker, of the Washington Urban League, said last night recruitment of qualified Negro electricians would get "top-priority" now. The League, he added, will call on the contractors directly "to see we are not on another merry-go-round."

Contractors have been saying they are afraid of work stoppages if they bypass Local 26 and hire non-union Negroes. Yesterday they agreed that their union contract does not prevent hiring men outside of the union, although in practice they have generally hired exclusively through the local's referral system.

Local 26 officials will not talk about what they will do if non-union Negroes are hired. But union observers point out that the local isn't likely to strike since this would be a breach of contract and mean no strike benefits.

16c 1960 D.C.

Government Cracks Down

Pittsburgh Courier

D. C. Contractor Told, 'Hire Negroes or Else'

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 9-3-60

P. 4

16C

WASHINGTON — The Government has called on the contractor for Washington, D. C.'s Federal Office Building No. 6 to take steps within 10 days to employ Negro electricians on the job.

In a letter dated Aug. 25 to Matthew H. McCloskey, president of McCloskey and Company of Philadelphia, Pa., prime contractor for the project, General Services administrator, Franklin Floete, said the electrical subcontractor, the Howard P. Foley Company, has disregarded the nondiscrimination clause by refusing to hire a qualified Negro journneyman.

"We therefore call upon you to take such steps within 10 days, as may be necessary to bring the (Foley) company into compliance by employing the applicant and other qualified Negro applicants without diselimination because of their race."

"We are aware," Floete continued, "of your interest in the general problem of discrimination against Negroes in the electrical and certain other trades in the District of Columbia. We hope that you will be successful in eliminating discrimination with your own electrical subcontract without further action by the Government."

Floete's letter was prompted by failure of the sub-contractor's hiring official to afford an interview to a Negro who is licensed as a journeyman electrician in the District of Columbia. The applicant, who is a resident of the District, holds a card in a Michigan Local of the IBEW but was refused a referral by Local 26.

LABOR FRONT:

The Afro-American p. 3

Job future brighter, states Labor Dept.; union bias hit

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 8-20-60

16C

WASHINGTON

The labor situation outlook is improved, according to United States Department of Labor's recent announcement that the 1960's will experience the "biggest growth" in job opportunities.

The U.S. Labor Relations upheld the right of an international union to enforce a non-discrimination clause in its constitution if a local violated it.

The ruling was under the authority of the Labor - Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959.

* * *

THE DEPARTMENT of Labor ruled the United Auto Workers Union Local 988 of Memphis, Tenn., could be forced by UAW International Union to cease its discrimination of colored members.

Members of the Memphis local petitioned the international union for two years, charging the local had refused to desegregate washrooms and drinking fountains in the meeting hall and systematically excluded colored members from all union committees.

About one-third of the local's 1,800 members are colored.

In January of this year, after a hearing was held, the executive board of the Internationl Union authorized a trusteeship over the local to insure its constitution would be upheld.

* * *

JOB OPPORTUNITIES are shifting from the farm to the big city, says the Labor Department, and this year will see an upsurge of employment opportunities in professional, managerial, clerical, sales and skilled occupations.

The Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security reports that a survey of employers representing the major labor market area expect widespread but modest gain in job opportunities.

* * *

HERBERT HILL, NAACP Labor Secretary, left for Europe this week for a lecture tour which is slated to take him to Israel where he will consult on programs to integrate Jews from many lands into local industry.

He will also meet with Histadrut, Israel's general labor federation.

Among Fair Employment Practices Commissioners is C. L. Dellums of Oakland. Calif., who is also vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a long - time NAACP leader.

Upon his return to California from the 12th annual national Conference of Commissions Against Discrimination, John Anson Ford, of Los Angeles, FEPC chairman, said he saw no reason why his home state shouldn't lead this country's fight against employment discrimination.

* * *

THE AVERAGE weekly earnings of factory workers in the Los Angeles - Long Beach area rose to an all-time high of $103.46 in June, according to John F. Henning, California Director of Industrial Relations.

This represents 64 cents more than the average in June, 1959.

County to Survey Bias In Hiring and Service

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

By Jeff O'Niell
Staff Reporter

Sun. 9-11-60

16C

P. 22

Officials of the Montgomery County government will begin surveying County entertainment and eating establishments this week to pinpoint discrimination against Negroes in jobs and services.

Requested by the County Council's Commission on Human Relations, the survey will become the basis of an action program that could lead to a request for local anti-discrimination laws.

This approach, plus the Commission's position on the Glen Echo amusement park, indicate that it will take the line characterized by Chairman Ann Brown "firm, but gently persuasive."

Plans were drafted last Wednesday after a preliminary survey showed that most County establishments do not discriminate in hiring or service, althought some do in either or both.

Simultaneous Action

Sorting through widely varying comments from merchants, the Rev. Kenneth Wentzel singled out one that said: "All eating place in the same town (should. integrate at (the) same time."

"I can appreciate what this man says," said Mr. Wentzel, representing the County's four ministerial asosciations.

Other members agreed that this would tend to make an adjustment easier for the individual merchant.

The Commission may arrange meetings of business groups in areas where the surveys show widespread discrimination, or personal contacts with individual propretors where they do not.

A representative of the Urban League suggested a start in the upper County area where the last "for white only" signs are still seen.

But William H. Gilbert, County information officer, urged a start in areas of more likely "public acceptance."

"You pick an area," said County Manager Mason A. Butcher, "and we'll saturate it."

Members then agreed to start on Wheaton.

The Commission earlier asked the County Council to drop the segregated swimming pool at the Glen Echo amusement park from the public recreation program. This action could easily have been postponed, since the park closes today.

Mrs. Brown said yesterday that members had reached their decision before receiving a confidential opinion Wednesday from County Attorney Alfred H. Carter.

Resolution on Tuesday

Reviewing almost 100 years of Constitutional history, Carter wrote, ". . . The courts will forbid governmental involvement in a scheme of discrimination even where the governmental agency has only a minimal connection to the practice."

Mrs. Brown will deliver the Commission's resolution in a progress report to the County Council Tuesday.

A long time resident of the County and vice chairman of its Democratic Central Committee, Mrs. Brown hopes the County's discrimination problem can be solved by voluntray action without special laws.

"But I am not ruling that out." she said yesterday.

Government Backs Down On Job Bias

The Washington Post

Washington D.C.

Ultimatum Lapses On Discrimination In Hiring Negroes

Thurs. 9-29-60

By Jerry Landauer

Staff Reporter

P. 1

The Government has quietly backed off from an ultimatum designed to crack the color bar that keeps Negro electricians from working on Federal building projects.

The ultimatum called on the subcontractor of Federal Office Building No. 6 in Southwest Washington to stop discriminating against Negroes or face punitive action.

Its failure has stalled the campaign to chip away at job discrimination here—and the halt may become permanent unless the Government devises more effective procedures to prove bias where it exists and act against it.

In retrospect, spokesmen for the Federal agencies involved acknowledge that the campaign was neither well planned nor smartly executed. The Government fired its big siege gun—the threat of contract cancellation — without achieving measurable results.

The background is this:

On Aug. 23, Franklin Floete, chief of the General Services Administration, the agency that lets contracts for Federal Buildings, accused the electrical subcontrator, the Howard P. Foley Co., of refusing a job interview to a liensed Negro journeyman.

The man was not interviewed, Floete said in a letter to Matthew H. McCloskey, prime contractor for the $10.9 million office building, even though the Foley firm will have to increase its work force to make "appropriate progress."

P. 20-A

"We therefore call upon you," the GSA chief wrote, "to take such steps within 10 days as may be necessary to bring the (Foley) company into compliance by employing Mr. —— and other qualified Negro applicants without discrimination because of their race.

"Your failure to do so will, of course, constitute a breach of your prime contract with the Government."

Washington D.C.

The intended meaning of Floete's words is iteself the subject of some controversy. Does the phrasing imply that Foley could clear himself of intent to discriminate merely by granting the job interviews? Or must he actually hire the men to avoid breaching the contract?

16 C

20 Days Pass

D. C.

Ten days, and 20 more, passed. Foley continued making "appropriate progress" without hiring anyone. His job superintendent interviewed four Negroes, including the journeyman allegedly turned away.

Now the Government is uncertain how to proceed. Suppose Foley beefs up the work crew on FOB 6 by transferring men from a completed job. Does that constitute discrimination?

There have been suggestions that the ultimatum was timed to embarrass McCloskey, treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, and head off a blast from the Urban League. A statement attacking the Government for not acting vigorously had in fact been drafted by the Urban League and was due to be released in New York the following week.

Ultimatum Drafted

These considerations may have entered the picture, according to insiders, but what really happened is this:

In a conversation with Floete, McCloskey suggested that a stiff letter from the Government would strengthen his hand in dealing with his electrical subcontractor.

Floete's aides obliged by drafting the ultimaum. It was addressed to McCloskey but its intended recipient was Foley. (McCloskey's dedication to Negro progress never has been questioned. He has established a foundation to finance causes that benefit Negroes.)

But McCloskey quickly discovered that threats to break the contract did not impress Bancroft T. Foley Jr., vice president of the large electrical firm, which maintains headquarters here at 2020 I st. nw.

McCloskey heard that Foley would rather default his $2 million subcontract than capitulate to pressure from the Government. Foley did not propose to become a "martyr."

The firm contends that it is hospitable to qualified Negroes but insists that the four who were interviewed after isuance of the ultimatum were insufficiently experienced.

See Sociological Problem

In its view, desegregation of the unionized electrical trade is a different sociological problem that cannot be solved by Government fiat.

Feley's stand also believed to involve the fear of troubles with Local 26, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, through whose hiring hall Foley obtains workmen. He needs the cooperation of the union business agents for the smooth functioning of his business.

The Washington local insists it does not discriminate against Negroes, but none are listed on the union rolls and none are enrolled in the union's apprentice training program.

Fear of Retaliation

The union further insists that it will not object if Foley by-passes the union hiring hall and puts Negroes to work. A spokesman said Foley's real concern is not with the local union but with the fear of retaliation by unions and contractors in the South.

Floete and McCloskey again conferred about the FOB situation yesterday. McCloskey declined to say what was discussed. He said he expects a clarifying letter from the Government shortly.

LABOR FRONT:

The Afro American

States act against employment bias

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

The most active areas of State labor legislation in 1960 were unemployment and workmen's compensation, according to the U.S. Department of Labor.

Sat. 11-19-60

In addition two states took action banning race and age discrimination in employment. Delaware prohibited discrimiation in employment because of race, creed, color, national origin, or because a person is between 45 and 65 years old.

Alaska, which already had a fair employment practice act, enacted a separate law banning age discrimination.

In Geneva, the Malagasy Republic (formerly Madagascar) became on Nov. 1 the 89th member nation of the International Labor Organization.

In a letter addressed to ILO Director - General David A. Morse, M. Philibert Tsiranana, president of the new Republic, said that his country formally accepts the obligations of the ILO Constitution.

In addition, David A. Morse, director - general of the International Labor Organization, has appointed Robert Gavin as Chief of the ILO Mission to the Congo. Mr. Gavin will coordinate ILO's technical assistance activities and will be concerned also with labor questions in the group of consultants appointed by UN Secretary - General Dag Hammarskjold to assist the Chief of the United Nations Civilian Operations in the Congo.

The International Labor Organization is sending an expert to help victims of the adulterated cooking oil disaster in Morocco. He will assist officials of the Moroccan Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs on measures to resolve their vocational rehabilitation and employment problems.

In September, 1959, nearly 10,000 Moroccans became paralyzed after eating cooking oil which had been adulterated with cleaning oil for jet engines. Their illness was called, "meknassitis" - because the first victims came from the region of Meknes.

First measures to help them were medical: the World Health Organizaton and the League of Red Cross Societies both sent specialists, medicines and equipment. In December, 1959, the Moroccan Government sent a request to the ILO for help with vocational rehabilitation. But before being able to act effectively, the ILO had to await the results— notably in the field of physiotheraphy— of measures taken by the Moroccan Health Services and WHO experts.

In New York, the preliminary injunction sought by L. M. Harper and a handful of former Pullman Porters against the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters because of the agreement with the New York Central was denied by Judge McMahon on Nov. 4.

The porters seeking the injunction alleged that the seniority rule based upon age discriminated against their employment rights.

The Court stated that the plaintiffs conceded that any provisions for seniority must necessarily favor some employees at the expense of others and that seniority based on age may be proper under certain circumstances. The Court further pointed out that the Brotherhood did seek to obtain contract seniority provisions based on length of service with the Pullman Company, and gave recognition to the existence of unusual circumstances surrounding the negotiations of the seniority provisions in question.

Labor Boss Denies Negro Forced Out

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell Monday denied assertions that a Negro assistant secretary of labor was fired in 1958 so that George C. Lodge could be given the job.

"These statements are untrue," Mitchell said.

Tues. 10-25-60

Lodge, son of Republican vice presidential candidate Henry Cabot Lodge, took over as assistant secretary of labor when the Negro, J. Ernest Wilkins, Chicago attorney, resigned in November, 1958. The post pays $20,000 a year.

16 C

Secretary Mitchell said his statement was prompted by recent assertions by Rep. Charles C. Diggs, Jr., D-Mich., and by columnist Drew Pearson that Wilkins had been compelled to quit to make a place for George Lodge. The elder Lodge has campaigned in favor of naming a Negro to the Cabinet.

P. 1

Mitchell's statement said Wilkins had served simultaneously as assistant secretary of labor and as a member of the Civil Rights Commission until he resigned from the labor post, continuing thereafter on the civil rights group. Wilkins died two months after leaving the Labor Department post.

16c 1960 D.C.

Move Against Job Bias, Panel Urged

The Birmingham World
Birmingham, Ala
Sat. 6/4/60

WASHINGTON (ANP) — One of the greatest tasks facing America today is that of combating racial bias in employment, declared District Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin, last week.

Addressing the third national press institute held at the Willard Hotel, Saturday, by the Capital Press Club, the Commissioner charged the press with the responsibility for mobilizing public opinion toward the recognition of that one great task which lay ahead.

16c
Loc

CITIES' RESPONSIBILITY

McLaughlin charged the city government with the responsibility of establishing a city-wide attack on the employment problems of young as well as adults and for minority groups. He called upon the press to work with heads of city government in a campaign to provide work opportunities and to build social responsibility.

Commissioner McLaughlin keynoted the all-day seminar which featured three round-table discussions. The first panel discussed, "What Image of the Negro Now Is Projected by Mass Media." This panel was moderated by Dolphin Thompson, president of the Associated Counselors International. The panelists were Mrs. Alice Dunnigan, ANP; Sterling Alford, U. S. Information Agency; Harold Burt Myers, Time Magazine; George Murphy, Afro-American Newspapers; Lawrence Beckerman, Station WTOP.

NOTABLES ACT AS CONSULTANTS

The consultants were Randolph LI. White of the Charlottesville - Albemarle Tribune; Luther Jackson, Washington Post and Times Herald; and Dorothy B. Porter, Howard University Library. This panel was summarized by Moses S. Bolton, director of public relations at Johnson C. Smith University.

The second panel discussed: "What is the Representative Image of the Negro?" It was moderated by Mrs. Anne B. Turpeau.

Discrimination by Unions Hit by Cleric

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.
[illegible] 3-27-60
P [illegible]

Use of the union shop to prevent Negroes from getting jobs is "immoral and intolerable," an official of the National Catholic Welfare Conference said yesterday.

The Rev, John F. Cronin, assistant director of the Conference's social action department, charged that several construction locals in the Washington area have discriminated against Negroes.

"Special mention should be made of the problem . . . of local unions that refuse Negro members and bar the doors to opportunities for their training as apprentices," he said.

Father Cronin praised George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, for having opposed such discrimination.

Complaint that qualified Negro workmen are being passed over in union hiring halls are being investigated by the District Commissioners' Council on Human Relations.

16c

The President's Committee on Government Contracts, headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, has begun a drive to enforce anti-discrimination clauses in Federal contracts with construction firms.

16c

Father Cronin addressed the Catholic Inter-racial Council at the Burlington Hotel.

He urged that those who htve the opportunity to let out building contracts consider their obligation of justice.

"Too often," he said, "we accept without question existing practices of relegating Negroes to menial and unskilled jobs. We hear that many in fact lack skills without realizing that lack of opportunity means lack of incentive."

Labor Bias Drive to Be Pressed In All overnment Construction

The New York Times
New York

Presiden l Panel Extends Campaign in Wa of Meany's Exhortation— Cont actors Must Submit Data

Th. 3-17-60
P. 37

By JOSEPH A. LOFTUS
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16—The President's Committee on Government Contracts decided today to press its anti-discrimination campaign into all Government construction.

16c

Pressure is now being applied by the General Services Administration to electrical contractors on two buildings in the District of Columbia. Under the new plan, six Government agencies will extend the campaign to all states.

16c

Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell, who presided at the meeting in the absence of Vice President Nixon, said that serv-

[illegible] notices on all contractors was a sequence to the speech by George Meany before the legislative conference of the building trades unions here Monday.

At Mr. Mitchell's suggestion, the committee voted to commend Mr. Meany for his "courageous and forthright speech."

The president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations told the union tradesmen that "the time has come to meet this problem [of discrimination] head on," and that the federation's constitution must be enforced.

Every general contractor operating under a Government construction contract will now be required to furnish data on hiring practices, the extent of hiring in each craft, qualifications required and a timetable showing the start of hiring and going up to the peak period of employment.

Since Government agencies deal only with the general contractor, he will be responsible for data on subcontractor hiring.

The data will enable the committee to follow through in policing the anti-discrimination clauses. Without such information the Government is sometimes frustrated by explanations that no hiring is taking place in a certain craft, only to find that when the next check is made, all hiring has been completed.

Franklin Floete, administrator of the G. S. A., said he would require all contractors to report monthly not only on hiring but also on promotions, demotions and lay-offs.

The other agencies involved are the Defense and Interior Departments, Atomic Energy Commission, Federal Aviation Agency and the Bureau of Public Roads.

As for the District of Columbia problem, the committee decided that it was not Mr. Meany's function to become a recruiting agent of Negro construction workers, at least not until the Federal Employment Service, National Association for Advancement of Colored People and the Urban League had had an opportunity to provide qualified electricians.

Mr. Meany has said he will find non-union electricians, if necessary, to breach the racial barrier of Local 26 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Faces Canceled Contract

Washington Post

Contractor on Government Building Ordered to Hire Negro Workers

Washington, D.C.

~~Jan. 8-28-60~~

By Jerry Landauer
Staff Reporter

Fri. 8-26-60

The Government yesterday called on the contractor for a Federal office building here to hire Negro workmen within 10 days or face cancellation of his $10.9-million contract.

16 C 21

General Services Administrator Franklin Floete issued the ultimatum to Matthew H McCloskey, treasurer of the Democratic National Committee and president of McCloskey Enterprises, Inc., prime contractor for Federal Office Building No. 6 at 4th st. and Independence ave. sw.

16 C

In a letter which he handed to McCloskey, Floete said the electrical subcontractor, the Howard P. Foley Co., has disregarded the standard Federal nondiscrimination clause by refusing to hire a qualified Negro journeyman.

"We therefore call upon you to take such steps within ten days as may be necessary to bring the (Foley) company into complance by employing the applicant and other qualified Negro applicants without discrimination because of their race," Floete wrote.

Though the letter does not say so explicitly, a GSA spokesman said, McCloskey was given to understand that cancelation of his contract might follow continued refusal to hire Negro electricians.

The Government could also ask for a court order, the spokesman said.

Floete went out of his way to absolve McCloskey from any intent to discriminate. He told him that a Negro District resident who holds a journeyman license here twice applied for a job within the last two weeks.

The electrician, a member of a Michigan local of the AFL-CIO Electrical Workers, was "refused" a referral card by IBEW Local 26 here, Floete said, and "has not even been afforded an interview by the company hiring official."

The man was not interviewed, Floete wrote, even though Foley will have to increase the work force to make "appropriate progress" on the half completed office building.

Bancroft Foley Jr., vice president of the firm at 2020 I st. nw., declined comment.

16c 1960

D.C.

Unions Accused of Jim Crow

The Pittsburgh Courier

Washington Can't Afford Job Bias

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dat. 1-2-60

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

P 9

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Washington cannot afford the luxury of discrimination in hiring, declared David A. Sawyer, director of the District Commissioners' Council on Human Rights.

This conclusion was reached as a result of a series of conferences held by the Commissioners to study the problem of discrimination in the building trades.

After discussions with leaders in the building industry and in organized labor, Sawyer discovered that construction employers tend to blame the unions and the unions tend to blame the employers.

■

SAWYER'S OBSERVATIONS were made in an address before a closed meeting of the Washington Area Conference on Intergroup Relations.

In a summary of his talk made public after the annual session of the conference it was revealed that the Commissioners are "greatly disturbed" over the holdouts among employers in the building trades.

•In a conference held with labor leaders a week earlier, the Commissioners were told that more than 2,000 Negro boys in the District of Columbia between the ages of 16 and 18 are out of work and out of school.

•Because of their discriminatory policy, Victor R. Daly charged the unions with aiding the upsurge of juvenile delinquency in the District. Daly is Minorities Group Consultant for the United States Employment Service, in the District of Columbia.

16C

The USES consultant told Commissioners that there is only one Negro boy now in training in the carpenters union, and none in the painters, steamfitters or electricians union.

10C

■

NEGROES CANNOT ENTER apprenticeship training in these unions. One or two unions withdrew their apprenticeship programs from the public schools of Washington several years ago when the schools were integrated. Young Negro boys coming out of vocational schools and other high schools would come under apprenticeship but they are denied this opportunity, continued Daly. The only place they can get any type of training is at the Navy Yard.

One labor leader claimed that the majority of Negroes would prefer to work as laborers rather than as apprentice trainees since the latter make about 40 cents less per hour than the common laborer. And that the apprenticeship training program runs for a period of four years.

■

THE LABOR spokesmen could not deny that they had few if any Negroes in their training programs, but many of them contended that Negroes had not applied for apprenticeships.

•Daly disputed this argument by citing a specific example of four boys who graduated from Phelps Vocational School and applied for apprentice training in the carpenters union but were turned down.

The case was carried all the way to the President of the United States, but nothing was done about it.

■

A SPOKESMAN for the Painters District Council said that juvenile delinquency and other sociological problems cannot be solved until the Negro youth has conditioned himself to go out and apply for what he wants.

He contended that there are 440 non-union contractors, chiefly Negro, in the District of Columbia. He implied that Negroes would prefer to work with these non-union contractors.

He based his argument on the theory that no Negroes have applied for apprenticeship training in the painters union for the past five years.

■

THIS OBSERVATION raised a howl of protest from Theodore Brown of the AFL-CIO. Brown blamed the discriminatory policy of the union for this situation.

•"The first job of the union is to organize the unorganized," he said, pointing out that Negroes must work unorganized since they cannot get into the painters union.

"It is not the desire on the part of the Negro community to hire non-union workers," he continued. "They hire them because many prefer to have Negroes do their work."

■

DALY WANTED to know why a Negro licensed as a journeyman plumber could not be accepted in the plumbers' union. One-half of the master plumbers in the District are colored, he added. Daly said the plumbers have derated the Department of Labor for getting "mixed-up" in union affairs.

The question came up about the acceptance of Negroes in the electricians union but was not pursued since no representatives of that union were in attendance.

Chairman Robert McLaughling of the Board of Commissioners said "this thing can be solved without getting into the unions' judicial 'red-tape'." The conference was closed on the Chairman's emphatic statement that "something has to be done to jar this thing loose."

Negroes Tell Of Freeze-Out From Crafts

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

Fri. 2-26-60

NAACP Report to Nixon Charges Discrimination in Job Training

P. 1

By Jean White

Staff Reporter

16C

A report delivered to Vice President ~~Richard~~ Nixon yesterday charged that Negroes are being frozen out of apprenticeship training programs and thus blocked from skilled craft jobs.

The nation-wide study by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People put the blame on unionss, management, and Federal and state governments alike.

Nixon, chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, received a copy of the report yesterday from Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, and Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary, who made the survey of racial discrimination in apprenticeship training programs.

Because of discriminatory practices against Negroes, the report points out, Negroes were limited to 3.62 per cent of skilled jobs in the Nation's labor force as shown in 1950 census figures. Even then, the study adds, the percentage of Negro apprentices was still much lower, at 1.69 per cent.

Building Trades Cited

Singled out for special attention in the NAACP study was the construction industry. In the building trades, it underscored, less than 1 per cent of apprentice trainees are Negroes.

". . . (at the) present rates of advance, it will take Negroes . . . until the year 2094 to secure equal participation in skilled-craft training and employment," Wilkins wrote in the introduction to the report.

In handing the report to Nixon, Hill emphasized that anti-Negro practices are not confined to the South alone. He also told the Vice President that the big barrier in the construction industry is that trade unions control access to employment through their hiring hall referrals.

Discrimination against Negroes is costing the Nation a valuable manpower pool in time of skilled-craft shortages, the report emphasizes.

Management's Role

However craft unions may control apprenticeship training, it emphasizes, the "ultimate authority to hire" rest with management, which must share the blame for discriminatory practices.

Federal and State Governments also are guilty of subsidizing apprenticeship programs that exclude Negroes, the study charges.

Among the recommendations in the report are these:

- State and Federal agencies should cut off subsidies to apprenticeship programs that refuse to admit Negroes.
- Public schools should be required to withdraw all support — including use of school facilities — from such programs.
- Unions should not be allowed almost exclusive control over recruitment of apprentices.

At a press conference later, Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell indicated he was opposed to using a fund cut-off as a weapon in the anti-discrimination fight. The Federal Government should not interfere or try to dictate how such programs are run, he emphasized. Its role, he said, is to promote apprenticeship training, and selection is left up to labor and management.

Mitchell said he didn't know whether a sufficient number of Negroes is in apprenticeship programs, because the Labor Department has stopped keeping racial breakdowns at the request of NAACP.

2

Nixon Group Opens Drive to End Racial Bar in U. S. Projects

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

Agencies to Tell Contractors To Comply With No-Bias Clause

Thurs. 2-25-60

P. 1 16C

By Jean White
Staff Reporter

The President's Committee on Government Contracts agreed yesterday on a double-barrelled attack to bring the fight over discrimination against Negro craftsmen here quickly to a head.

The action came after AFL-CIO President George Meany gave his pledge that he would suport the anti-discrimination drive and try to head off any labor troubles from the building trades locals who won't admit Negroes.

The C ommittee, headed by Vice President Richard M. Nion, laid down this strategy to try to break down the color bars in the locals:

- First, the General Services Administration and other Federal contracting agencies were asked to demand that contractors immediately comply with the non-discrimination clause carried in all Federal building contracts. The contractors are to be told they must find qualified Negro craftsmen—union or non-union—if they live in the area and give them an equal chance at jobs.
- If the contractors can't find qualified Negroes, Meany promised that the AFL-CIO will help supply them for employers if locals refuse to cooperate.

Showdown Seen

The two-step plan could quickly clear the way for a showdown with several building trades unions who have resisted all pressures to drop their racial bars. Negroes have been blocked from getting jobs on Capitol Hill construction projects because the locals supply the workers but won't admit non-white members.

"We agreed on a program of action that we believe has a good chance to make a breakthrough in this area," Nixon said after the 2½-hour meeting.

Meany, a member of the President's Committee, attended the meeting yesterday. Also there were Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell, vice chairman of the committee; Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers; John A. Roosevelt, son of the late President and chairman of the District subcommittee; GSA Administrator Franklin G. Floete, and representatives of the Defense Department and the Atomic Energy Commission, two other Federal contracting agencies.

Meany Praised

Mitchell indicated that Meany's full backing would put more force in the Committee's anti-discrimination fight.

"Mr. Meany's position on this is to be applauded," the Labor Secretary said.

Asked what would be done if the local struck a contractor who hired qualified non-union Negroes, iMtchell said this "would be met as it occurs." Meany, he said, had given assurance that he would do all he could within the AFL-CIO to sothe the labor problems.

But, he added, Meany couldn't guarantee to stop a local from striking.

The AFL-CIO head, Mitchell said, had pledged to "meet head-on" any problems that might come if Negroes are hired under contracts that require them to join the union in 30 or 60 days and then run against racial membership bars in the locals.

Contractors have been saying all along that they are willing to hire Negroes but are afraid to risk a strike by bypassing the exclusive hiring hall system. Under this operation, contractors call the unions to refer all their workers.

'Very Frank Discussion'

Nixon said those attending the meeting had "a very frank discussion of the whole problem." Everyone said the discussion was amicable after last week's storm of controversy.

It flared up when Meany charged that the Committee had turned down his offer to recruit non-union Negro workers to break through the racial bars of Local 26, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, a year ago. Mitchell said he couldn't recall the offer.

Without opening up last week's controversy, the Committee took Meany up on his offer as part of its two-step plan.

Mitchell said the Committee was "looking for more than symbolic" hiring of Negroes on Federal jobs. Now, he said, the Committee will tackle the problem at the beginning of construction jobs rather than waiting for a complaint. If contractors don't comply, their contracts could be canceled or they could be declared ineligible for future bidding on Government contracts.

The Committee also urged that Congress give it statutory authority in present civil rights legislation.

Nixon Panel Opens War on Job Bias

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga

WASHINGTON (AP)—A White House committee headed by Vice President Nixon Wednesday launched a twin drive on employers and labor unions to give Negroes an equal chance for federal contract jobs.

Thurs. 2-25-60

The President's Committee on Government Contracts unanimously adopted an action program which Nixon said he believed has "a good chance of making a breakthrough."

P. 2

ALL-OUT DRIVE

The committee demanded a government crackdown to make contractors comply with the clauses, contained in all government contracts, banning job discrimination on account of race, color, creed or national origin.

16C

At the same time, organized labor as represented at the meeting by AFL-CIO President George Meany and Walter P. Reuther, United Auto Workers president, pledged an all-out drive to get local labor unions to quit blocking access of Negroes to such fedreal jobs.

FURNISH CRAFTSMEN

The committee took Meany up on an offer to furnish qualified nonunion Negro craftsmen for contractors where local AFL-CIO unions refused to cooperate.

Secretary of Labor Mitchell, committee vice chairman, applauded Meany's position.

Mitchell said primary responsibility rests with the employers to see to it that qualified Negroes get an equal chance with white workers for available jobs.

The secretary said Meany promised that if local unions then balk at white union members working with Negroes, the AFL-CIO will step in to curb any resulting labor troubles.

Nixon Leads Drive To Open Negroes' Path On U.S. Jobs

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala

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P. 1

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16c 1960

D.C.

Discrimination Is Denied By Washington Contractor

The News & Courier
Charleston, S.C.

By Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — A federal government ultimatum for hiring of Negro electricians on a federal office building construction project in Washington has been rejected by the electrical sub-contractor.

Fri. 9-2-60

The government had threatened to terminate the $12,000,000-plus prime contract of Democratic National Committee Treasurer Matthew McCloskey, a Philadelphia contract, if he did not compel compliance by his subcontractors with a standard federal contract provision against racial discrimination in employment.

16c

It was not immediately clear what would be the effect of the refusal of the Howard P. Foley, Co., holder of the $2,000,000 electrical subcontract on the building, to employ Negro electricians in response to the General Services Administration edict.

16c

But Franklin G. Floete, GSA administrator, indicated that there would be no immediate move to terminate the McCloskey contract.

In rejecting the federal ultimatum, the Foley company denied that it had engaged in any racial discrimination because its employes all are white. It said that it had no applications from qualified Negro electricians to work on the building. It also denied a GSA allegation that it had increased its working staff recently and, in the course of that increase had refused even to interview a Negro applicant.

The Foley company said that it had not increased its working staff since last May. And it added that the applicant specifically mentioned by GSA as having been refused an interview had demonstrated, in his application form, that he lacked the qualifications needed for jobs with the company.

U. S. Threatens Suit On Hiring of Negroes

The Evening Star

The Government is threatening legal action unless Negro electricians are hired within 10 days to work on construction of Federal Office Building No. 6.

16c P.A.10

Franklin G. Floete, head of the General Services Administration, set the deadline and implied the threat in a letter sent yesterday to Mahew H. McCloskey, presiden of McCloskey & Co., general contractors on the big building project.

16c

Mr. McCloskey, with headquarters in Philadelphia, is treasurer of the Democratic National Committee.

Washington

Legal action, which could lead to cancellation of the contract, would be based on charges that McCloskey & Co had violated non-discrimination clauses written into Federal contracts.

Fri. 8-26-60

Mr. Floete asked Mr. McCloskey to take steps to se that his electrical subcontractor, the Howard P. Foley Co. of Washington, hires qualified Negro electricians without discrimination.

McCloskey Forwards Letter

A copy of the letter was forwarded yesterday by Mr. McCloskye to the Foley Co.

"It's up to our electrical contractor now to see what kind of action he'll take," Mr. McCloskey said today, when reached by telephone in Philadelphia.

"We're doing everything we can to work this thing out," he said. "There's no misunderstanding between anybody. We're just going to have to work together to see that this thing is resolved."

Bancroft T. Foley, jr., of the Foley Co. had no comment on the Government action.

At least one qualified Negro electrician has applied to Foley for work, Mr. Floete said, but he has not even been granted an interview. He said Foley thus "indicated an intent to disregard the nondiscrimination clause in your subcontract."

The President's Committee on Government Contracts, headed by Vice President Nixon, several months ago pressed McCloskey and some other companies to hire Negroes for construction projects here. The companies said they were willing but maintained that Negroes who applied were not qualified.

The companies said they were doing heavy electrical construction work at the time, and told the committee that the Negro journeymen electricians who applied lacked experience in this special field.

Routine Work Remains

Mr. Floete said in yesterday's letter that heavy electrical construction work was about finished on Federal Office Building No. 6. From now on, he said, Foley will need electricians to perform more routine work, including installation of light fixtures and switches. Qualified Negroes are available for this kind of work, he said.

Mr. McCloskey has expressed willingness to hire qualified Negroes, but contractors here generally have blamed discriminatory policies of unions for the prevailing color bars in electrical work. The leading union in the electrical field here is Local 26 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

16c 1960 D.C.

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U. S. PANEL SEEKS TO CUT JOB BIAS

The New York Times

New Action Program Would Remove Barrier to Negroes in Federal Construction

New York

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—The President's Committee on Government contracts announced today a new action program to breach the barrier to employment of Negroes on Federal construction contracts.

Thurs 2-25-60

Vice President Nixon, chairman of the committee, made the announcement after a meeting attended by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell; George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations; Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers, and others.

P. 14

16C

The meeting was reported as harmonious and constructive.

The committee adopted a resolution calling on the Government contracting agencies to direct all contractors to comply with clauses in their contracts barring discrimiantion because of race, color, creed or national origin.

Mr. Nixon said the program, as expressed by the resolution and adopted unanimously, "has a good chance of making a breakthrough" in opening jobs to Negroes.

Mr. Meany repeated a pledge to furnish qualified non-union Negro workers to contractors where A. F. L.-C. I. O. local unions refused to refer Negroes. If the union refuses to work with the Negroes, Mr. Meany, said the A. F. L.-C. I. O. would use its offices to maintain uninterrupted operations.

Local Refuses to Refer

The committee's immediate problem is in Washington, where Local 26 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has refused to refer qualified Negro workers for building construction under Government contracts. These include the Capitol reconstruction project.

Employing contractors have signed agreements with Government agencies not to discriminate, but in most cases they blame the unions for barring the way to Negroes. The President's committee was established by Executive Order and does not have the force of law behind it. The committee called on Congress to include in pending civil rights legislation a provision to give the committee a statutory base.

Offices of Local 26 said no officials were available for comment. International headquarters of the union withheld immediate comment.

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4 More Negro Electricians Ask U. S. Construction Jobs

The Washington Post Sun. 4-3-60

Washington, D.C.

Four more Negro electricians have applied for jobs with two contractors working on Federal building projects here, the Washington Urban League reported yesterday.

16C

Sterling Tucker, executive director of the League, said the four were the first applicants selected from among more than 50 Negro electrical workers interviewed over the last two weeks.

The League launched a drive to help recruit Negro electricians after the President's Committee on Government Contracts moved to wipe out anti-Negro hiring practices on Federal construction projects.

P. B-4

Negro craftsmen here have complained they can't get jobs because some building trades unions, which supply workers for contractors, won't admit them as members or apprentices. The General Services Administration called in four contractors last month and told them they would have to hire qualified non-union Negro applicants on two projects here. Otherwise, GSA warned, they would be violating the non-discrimination clause in their Government contracts.

Tucker said two of the League-referred Negro electricians applied for work with the Walter C. Doe Co., the electrical subcontractor on the Smithsonian's new Museum of History and Technology. The other two made application with the Howard P. Foley Co., which holds the electrical subcontract for Federal Office Building No. 6 in the Southwest.

Previously, three non-union Negro electricians with journeymen's licenses applied for work with the Foley company under referral from the United States Employment Service office here.

Tucker emphasized that one of the League's applicants, Floyd F. Horton, has experience in heavy construction work. Contractors have said that special skills are needed for heavy construction electrical work.

The present drive to break down the racial barriers of Local 26, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Tucker emphasized, is only one part of the problem of racial discrimination in unions here.

16C

He called on the Labor Department to take a more "active role" in fighting discrimination that keeps Negroes out of apprenticeship programs.

GSA Starts Probe of Jobs Discrimination

The Evening Star

The General Services Administration begins its own investigation today of charges that contractors on two Government projects here have failed to live up to their anti-discrimination pledges.

P. A4

As the new inquiry began, Henry Norair, president of the Norair Engineering Corp., one of the two contractors, said: "As far as we know, we are complying with the contract."

16C

Officials of the other firm, McCloskey & Co., could not be reached for comment.

Washington

16C

Recommends GSA Action

The President's Committee on Government Contracts recommended yesterday that GSA "take appropriate action" to guarantee Negro workers equal job opportunities on the firms projects here, Federal Office Building No. 6 on Independence avenue S.W. and the Smithsonian Institution Museum of Natural History and Technology on Constitution avenue N.W.

The action came after John Roosevelt, a committee member, reported a long effort to break down the unwritten bar on Negro electricians apparently had failed.

The committee, which is charged with seeking compliance with the anti-discrimination clause in all Government contracts, had received complaints that the custom of hiring electricians from the referral list of Washington's all-white Local 26 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers effectively kept Negro electricians off Government contract jobs.

Thurs

March Incident

At a conference with Norair and McCloskey officials in early March, those firms pledged to observe the anti-discrimination clause.

4-21-60

In the weeks since then, the Washington Urban League and the United States Employment Service have referred seven Negroes, described as qualified electricians, to Norair's and McCloskey's electrical subcontractors, the Howard P. Foley Co. and Walter C. Doe & Co.

None have been hired, Mr. Roosevelt told the committee.

The committee has no direct authority to enforce the anti-discrimination clause. Its action in calling on GSA to secure compliance represents its final sanction in such a case.

GSA spokesmen said the agency would review background material on the dispute assembled by the President's Committee and then launch its own investigation to determine whether qualified workers have been rejected on racial grounds.

3 Courses of Action

An informant said that if GSA concluded there was discrimination, three courses would be open to it:

1. It could ask the Justice Department to seek a court injunction against the firms to compel them to abide by the anti-discrimination clause.

2. It could bar the companies from bidding on future contracts.

3. Or it could cancel the contracts. This was considered unlikely because of the heavy investment already made in the buildings.

Manpower Waste Cited In U. S.-Job Racial Bias

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

A member of the Commissioners' Council on Human Relations urged the area's unions and contractors last night to end racial discrimination which bars qualified Negro craftsmen from jobs on Federal construction projects.

Mon 5-16-60

P. 10

Attorney Barrington D. Parker, former president of the Federation of Citizens Associations, addressed a meeting of the Senior Pilgrim Fellowship of Westmoreland Congregational Church.

16C

"There is a tremendous waste of manpower," he said; "there is a tremendous waste of money in excessive relief and training costs when we, as a community, continue to enjoy the luxury of discrimination in employment."

The hiring of three Negro rodmen last month on referral from the all-white Rodman's Local 201 has been hailed as the first "breakthrough" for skilled Negro workers in building trades here.

Parker said the waste and "moral erosion" of job prejudices require ending "all forms of discrimination in hiring and in the use of manpower." "The vast majority of business and labor leaders" favor racial and religious equality in job opportunities, he said.

Unions Deny Crackdown In Race Case

The Washington Post
Washington D.C.
Sat. 5-14-60
P. 8

Spokesmen for both the AFL-CIO and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers denied yesterday that Local 26 here has been warned that the international will take over the local if it tries to block hiring of Negro electricians.

The denials came quickly after a statement by a representative of the AFL-CIO at a closed meeting earlier this week.

The remark by the Rev. Charles Webber, AFL-CIO representative for religious relations, seemed to indicate that top union officials had decided to crack down hard on Local 26 for its anti-Negro practices.

16 C

Webber was out of town yesterday and could not be reached. But an AFL-CIO spokesman said Webber was "uninformed" and "off-base" in his statement and spoke "without authority and facts."

The controversial statement came at a meeting of the newly-organized religious advisory committee of the President's Committee on Government Contracts on Wednesday.

The stenographic transcript of the meeting quotes Webber as saying: "President Gordon Freeman of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has informed Local 26 in this city . . . that the International Brotherhood will take over Local 26 and put an administrator over the local in the event the local fails to comply or takes any action to prevent any Negro mechanic for working on any job."

Yesterday a spokesman for Freeman also denied that the international had served such a strong "or-else" notice on the local.

Negro electricians have complained they can't get jobs on Government projects because contractors get their men from Local 26, which won't admit Negroes as members or apprentices.

The General Services Administration now is investigating the cases of five non-union Negro electricians who applied for jobs on two Government projects here. All government contracts carry non-discrimination clauses. The President's Committee, which seeks to erase discrimination by voluntary means, enlisted the GSA to enforce the non-discrimination clause.

Labor Leaders Urged: End D. C. Job Bias

The Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 5-22-60

NEW YORK — Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has sent the following telegram to George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations:

"National Association for the Advancement of Colored People believes time has now arrived for decisive action to end exclusion of Negro electricians on Federal construction projects in District of Columbia. Rejection of five Negroes as not qualified is direct result of their exclusion from apprenticeship training program conducted by Local 26, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

"For over a generalton this union as well as others has denied to Negroes the posibility of developing industrial and technical skills, therefore, alleged lack of qualified Negroes is direct result of union discriminatory practices. We note that you previously set October 31, 1958 as an absolute deadline for an end to Negro exclusion on federal construction projects in the Nation's Capital. This spring you publicly pledged to recruit qualified Negro electricians who were not union members.

"We believe it is essential that you now carry out your pledge. Further delay in this matter which has already been delayed for too many years will be interpreted by Negro community as additional evidence of the inability of organized labor to eliminate even the most obvious instances of racism within its own ranks. We would appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience."

Report Due On Job Bias In City Units

The Washington Post
P. B1

Commissioners Get Findings Next Week

Mon. 5-23-60

By Jerry Landover
Staff Reporter

16 C

The District Government will find out by May 31 whether city agencies have been carrying out directives forbidding racial discrimination in hiring.

A survey of Negro jobholders in all the agencies will be handed to the Commissioners early next week. They ordered the survey in March on recommendation of their Council on Human Relations.

Washington

David A. Sawyer, the Council's executive director, said he expects the survey to show "such gaps as need filling and such changes as may be required by the findings."

This is the first count of Negro employment ever made by the District Government. It will list, agency by agency, including the public schools, the number of Negroes working in each civil service grade compared to the total number of jobs available.

16 C

In the meantime, the Federal Government is completing its second count of Negro employment at Federal installations in five cities, including Washington.

The last one, made in 1956 by the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy, showed Washington ranking second behind Chicago in the precentage of Negroes in the total work force. On March 30, 1956, the President's Committee found, executive agencies in the Capital were employing 48,536, or 24.4 per cent of the work force.

Chicago ranked first with 28.5 per cent; St. Louis was third, with 18.2 pe rcent; Los Angeles ranked fourth with 17.9 per cent, and Mobile, Ala., trailed with 15.5 per cent.

Negro employment in Washington included 25,840 "white collar" civil service jobs. Of these, 85 per cent were in grade 1 through 4.

Ross Clinchy, executive director of the President's Committee, said the 1960 survey will measure progress made by Negroes in advancing toward higher civil service grades.

Clinchy said the timing of the survey was determined by the Committe's wish to show the results to President Eisenhower before he leaves office.

Mr. Eisenhowr established the Committee in 1955 to supervise his anti-descrimination policies. The chairman is Archibald J. Carey, a Chicago clergyman and lawyer. Branch Rickey, who cracked major league baseball's color bar when he brought up Jackie Robinson to play with the Broklyn Dodgers, is the vice chairman.

Attack Urged Against Bias In Hiring

Washington Post
D.C. Sat 7/2/60
P. A3

David A. Sawyer, director of the Commissioners Council on Human Relations, called on Washington's religious leaders yesterday to mount a citywide attack on the cause of the dependency.

16 C

He urged them to combine their efforts against racial bias in employment and to widen apprenticeship opportunities for Negroes. Sawyer addressed the 25th annual conference of the International Youth Congress, a movement of the Church of God in Christ.

Sawyer said local business leaders have made "real progress" in opening jobs to Negroes, but that much remains to be done. A progressive Metropolitan community cannot afford the luxury of discrimination, he asserted..

There are many reports that District Negroes, "qualified for the jobs for which they apply, are too often cast aside in preference to 'outsiders,'" he said.

16c 1960 D.C.

Ignore Negro Again As House Page Boy

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON—The Congress of the United States has once again by-passed the opportunity to appoint a Negro boy to the position of House Page. This was revealed on the opening day of Congress when it was learned that two white boys from Chicago had been appointed to existing vacancies.

P. 2

The Illinois sponsors apparently ignored the application of Jimmy Johnson, a Negro boy of Chicago, who was offered a position as Page Boy last year.

When he arrived in Washington he was informed that no vacancies existed. Disillusioned and disappointed, the brilliant high school student thought he would have to return to Chicago.

16c

■

SEVERAL Representatives expressed a desire to give him employment as a messenger, but no one had sufficient funds in their budget to employ another member to their staff.

Finally, five Senators pooled their small marginal expense to make up a salary sufficient to warrant his staying in Washington, and giving him the opportunity to attend the Capitol Page School.

- **Among these were Representatives William Ayers (R., Ohio); James Roosevelt (D., Calif.); Byron Johnson (D., Col.); Quentin Burdict (D., N. Dak.), and Congresswoman Martha Griffith (D. Mich.).**

Young Johnson was under the impression that this was a temporary arrangement pending a vacancy on the Page Boys' list. This year, Mrs. Griffith withdrew her sponsorship and Congressman Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.) became a sponsor.

■

IT WAS LEARNED at the second session of Congress that two vacancies appeared among the Pages, and were quietly filled by white boys.

One, who was appointed was Tommy Boyle, son of the late Congressman of Chicago. The other was Jimmy Wrobel, a 17-year-old high school senior.

Representative Vanik of Ohio, who is said to have been a close friend to Congressman Boyle, is said to have recommended young Boyle, and Congressman Thomas O'Brien (D., Ill.) sponsored him.

16c

JAMES JOHNSON JR.

. . . by-passed again

Wrobel is said to be the son of a restaurant keeper operating around the corner from his sponsor, Representative John C. Kluczynski (D., Ill.). No comments could be gotten from the offices of the sponsors of young Johnson, nor of the sponsors of the new pages.

But it was learned that Representative Ayers, the only Republican sponsoring Jimmy in his present position, will urged his Republican colleagues to sponsor him whenever a vacancy occurs on their patronage list.

Ethel Payne, aunt of Johnson, had no comment to make when she learned of the developments only to say, "That's interesting." Miss Payne is a former Washington newspaperwoman and a member of the Senate and House Press Galleries.

Meany, Mitchell Differ On Job Bias Proposal

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C

By Jean White

Staff Reporter -

P. 24

The row over racial discrimination on Federal building projects in the Nation's Capital brought counter-charges and counter-denials yesterday between a Cabinet officer and the president of the AFL-CIO.

At Bal Harbor, Fla., AFL-CIO President George Meany said he "personally" had telephoned Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell and offered to recruit qualified nonunion Negro electricians to help break the racial bars of a Washington construction union. The offer, Meany maintained, was made on the first or second Saturday in January, 1959.

16c

Here in Washington, a spokesman for Mitchell said the Labor Secretary did receive a call from Meany on such a Saturday. The union head, the spokesman said, asked Mtichell to withdraw a press release blasting Local 26, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, for its failure to drop its anti-Negro practices.

As far as Mitchell recalls the spokesman said, Meany indicated he wanted the press release held up so he could try another idea. But, the spokesman emphasized, Mitchell doesn't recall that Meany went into detail or suggested using non-union workers.

Meany kicked off the wrangle Monday when he accused the President's Committee on Government Contracts of ignoring his offer of help. The Committee, he charged, put "tremendous pressure" on the union side but didn't go after the conrtactors, who carry non-discrimination clauses in their contracts.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon is chairman of the Commitee, which has no enforcement power. Mitchell is vice chairman, and Meany is a member of the Committee.

In answer to Meany's original charge, John A. Roosevelt, also a Committee member and chairman of its District subcommittee, stated Tuesday that a search of files had failed to turn up a letter from Meany with such an offer. The AFL-CIO head then said yesterday that the offer had been made by phone.

As for the press release, Meany said yesterday that it "was killed by Mitchell in order that the Committee could act against the contractor, who is the real culprit." Mitchell's spokesman underscored that the Secretary had moved to recall the release only at Meany's request.

15 Building Trade Unions Here Traiing No Negro Apprentices

The Washington Post Washington, D.C.

Sun. 7-28-60

By Jean White
Staff Reporter

Fifteen buildings trade union locals here have no Negro apprentices, a survey by the minority groups section of the United States Employment Office for the District shows.

The construction unions were singled out for special attention in nationwide study by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The NAACP report charges Negroes are being excluded from skilled

16 C 5

The District Apprenticeship Council now has about 2430 apprentices registered for training under its approved craft training and employment program. Bteween 200 and 250 of these are Negroes, Gino J. Simi, the director, estimates.

Only a very small number of these Negro apprentices are in training under the joint apprenticeship committees set up by the unions and management in some 21 construction crafts.

Small Shops Excluded

Simi's estimate includes Negroes taking training in small one or two-man shops in such varied trades as shoe repair, upholstery, restaurant cooking, and blacksmithing. Altogether the 2430 apprentices are spread out in 128 disparate trades.

The estimate also includes Negroes training in non-union shops that have set up their own separate programs outside the Joint Apprenticeship Committees in the building trades crafts. About half the Negro apprentices in the District are in the building trades, Simi estimates.

Simi emphasized that the Apprenticeship Council has nothing to do with the selection of apprentices. Its job is to see that training programs measure up to minimum standards and that there are enough trainees to supply the community's needs for skilled craftsmen.

The Council, he added, doesn't keep any records by race for its apprenticeship program.

Negroes Reported Barred

But Victor Daly, minority group consultant for the local USES office, says Negroes are barred from apprenticeship berths in most building trades locals here.

A survey, he said, shows these locals have no Negro apprentices: asbestos workers, electrical workers, glaziers, ironworkers, latherers, machinists, painters, plasterers, plumbers, rodmen, sheetmetal workers, steamfitters, stonecutters, stone and marble masons, and tile and terrazzo workers.

The NAACP report said that less than 1 per cent of the apprentices in the construction industry over the Nation are Negroes.

Anti-Negro practices aren't limited to the building trades or to the South, the study emphasized. The printing trades and metal industries and other skilled crafts throughout the Nation also have spots of racial discrimination, the NAACP said. It also emphasized that employers must share the blame with unions, and that Federal and state governments also have a responsibility.

Apprenticeship training here is wrapped up in the bigger problem of anti-Negro practices in some construction locals. Negroes have charged they can't join some locals and often are frozen out of jobs at Federal building projects because the unions supply the workers.

Action by Nixon

The President's Committee on Government Contracts, headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, last week stepped in to map out a plan to try to break the color barrier in unions, particularly in the District.

The District Commissioners' Council on Human Relations also has been putting pressure on the construction industry to wipe out racial discrimination. Spokesmen for construction locals, called before the Council, denied any racial discrimination. They said they have long lists of applicants waiting for a limited number of apprenticeship posts.

The carpenters local here recently has been training one or two Negro apprentices. Last May Robert E. Phelps, chairman of the executive committee of the District Apprenticeship Council, reported that Negro apprentices also were being trained by bricklayers Locals 4 and 1, stationary engineers' Local 99, operating engineers Local 77, and cement masons Local 891.

Negro Membership

Bricklayers Local 4 is largely Negro in membership and handles mainly residential construction. Bricklayers Local 1, with a majority of white members, gets the big construction jobs downtown.

The situation here has caused concern to school officials. They say ambitious, qualified Negro youths come out of school, can't get apprenticeship training, and end up manning a gasoline pump instead of developing the skills they learned in vocational training.

The NAACP recommended that federal and state money be cut off from segregated apprenticeship training programs and that school facilities also be denied such setups.

The District public schools have worked out cooperative programs with some eight unions, which use school facilities for the technical and theoretical phases of their apprenticeship training.

About 700 apprentices are enrolled in programs conducted in the schools by these eight upnions: carpenters, painters, sheetmetal workers, printers, glaziers, rodmen ironworkers, and operating engineers.

Negro Job Rights Protection Asked

The News and Courier

Charleston S.C.

Wed. 2-24-60

P. 3-A

16 C 5

WASHINGTON (AP)—A contractors's spokesman predicted Tuesday that thousands of Negro workers would lose their jobs if Congress repeals restrictions against picketing of construction projects.

Robert Patten, executive vice president of the Carolinas' Branch of the Associated General Contractors of America, made his prediction in testimony before a House Labor Subcommittee.

Patten particularly criticized bills which would legalize picketing of construction sites without regard to effects on third party contractors. Such picketing now is outlawed under court interpretations holding that it amounts to secondary boycotts.

"The enactment of this proposed legislation would bring about chaos in the construction industry of the two Carolinas and in many other areas throughout the nation," Patten said.

In addition, he contended "Many thousands of deserving colored persons would be thrown out of work if. . . construction in the area inevitably became completely unionized."

The reason, he said, "is that virtually all construction locals in our area are entirely segregated."

He said "the unions see to it that their white brethren receive the majorty of employment with union contractors."

On the other hand, Patten said non-union contractors "prefer to employ colored men on such jobs as laborers, bricklayers and plasterests and to employ them at union scales or higher, for in most cases, they are simply more proficient and better producers."

But he added that if these contractors were "forced to become unionized, which they indubitably would be under the legalization of the secondary boycott, these worthy Negr[illegible] would largely be out of work."

The picketing bills also were attacked by Marshall D. Abrams, managing director for the Structon League of Indianapolis and the Building Congress of Indiana, and by William A. Brown of Houston, Tex., representing various state chambers of commerce.

Abrams said removal of picketing restrictions "will necessarily have the effect of producing utter chaos in construction and hamper unnecessarily the economic welfare of the largest industry in the nation."

Brown said "from the viewpoint of the working man, the effect would be to abolish the right of free choice of collective bargaining agent and the right of choice between a union and no union. .."

'Whitewash' Charged In Negro Hiring

The Washington Post

Washington D.C.

By Jean White
Staff Reporter

AFL-CIO President George Meany yesterday accused the General Services Administration of handling contractors a convenient "escape hatch" to avoid hiring Negro electricians on Federal building projects here.

Sat. 5-28-60

16 C 5

The GSA review of the qualifications of five Negro applicants, Meany charged, turned into a "whitewash" of discrimination charges. The result, he declared, was an attempt to cover up the employers' failure to live up to the no-bias clauses in their contracts and to shift the blame to the unions.

"The claim by the GSA," the AFL-CIO head said, "that it had conducted a competent review of the qualifications of the five Negro applicants and found them unqualified for work in progress on two Federal buildings in the District is actually without merit."

Meany's statement was sent as a telegram to Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Last week Wilkins called on Meany to take the lead in breaking down racial barriers in all-white Local 26, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Several months ago Meany pledged personally to recruit non-union Negro electricians from outside if contractors could not find qualified Negroes.

Five area Negro electricians have applied for work on Federal Office Building No. 6 and the new Smithsonian Museum of History and Technology. They were turned down by the electricial sub - contractors. GSA was asked to investigate and reported the five were not qualified for work at the present stage of construction.

Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, branded the GSA report a "whitewash." Meany agreed with him yesterday.

The AFL-CIO president said that one of the applicants is a licensed journeyman with 18 years of experience, including deck work on heavy construction projects.

Meany said his own efforts to have Local 26 comply with the AFL-CIO non-discrimination against Negro electricians on Government work where it properly belongs . . . on the employers who by contract with the Government have assumed such responsibility.

this ✓

Hip ✓

16c 1960 D.C.

Employers, Unions Told: Cease Bias

New York Herald Tribune
New York
Thurs. 2-25-60

Nixon Group For Negro Equality

16c

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—A White House committee headed by Vice-President Nixon today launched a twin drive on employers and labor unions to give Negroes an equal chance for Federal contract jobs.

[The action came on the eve of presentation to Mr. Nixon by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of a report accusing unions, management and government of discrimination against Negroes. Story on page 2.]

In taking action today, the President's Committee on Government Contracts unanimously adopted a program which Mr Nixon said he believed has "a good chance of making a breakthrough."

The committee demanded a government crackdown to make contractors comply with the clauses, contained in all government contracts, banning job discrimination on account of race, color, creed or national origin.

Unions Pledge Drive

At the same time, organized labor as represented at the meeting by A. F. L.-C. I. O. president George Meany and Walter Reuther, United Auto Workers' president, pledged an all-out drive to get local labor unions to quit blocking access of Negroes to such Federal jobs.

The committee took Mr. Meany up on an offer to furnish qualified non-union Negro craftsmen for contractors where local A. F. L.- C. I. O. unions refused to co-operate.

Secretary of Labor James P Mitchell, committee vice-chairman, applauded Mr. Meany's position and said primary responsibility rests with the employers to see that qualified Negroes get an equal chance with white workers.

The Secretary said Mr. Meany promised that if local unions then balk at white union members working with Negroes, the A. F. L.-C. I. O. will curb any labor troubles.

The matter of compliance with the non-discrimination clauses in government contracts came over complaints that Negroes have been systematically bared from government project work in this area, including the extension of the Capitol and new Congressional office buildings.

Contractors Deny Negro Bias; Capital Faces Union-Policy Test

The New York Times
New York Wed 3-9-60

Special to The New York Times.

16c

WASHINGTON, March 8—Two contractors on a Federal construction project disclaimed today any hiring policy that discriminated against Negroes—past, present or future.

Their statements, which were accepted by Government officials, opened the way for a probable test of labor-union policy, particularly that of Local 26, International Bortherhood of Electrical Workers.

The McCloskey Company, prime contractor, and the H. P. Foley Company, electrical subcontractor on a Federal office-building project in southwest Washington, met with the General Services Administration, the Justice Department and the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

Afterward, the General Service Administration said representatives of both companies had declared "that any seeming discrimination against Negro electricians in the District of Columbia on their part stemmed from the fact that according to their records no qualified Negro electrician ever had applied for employment."

The two concerns were also quoted as having said they would give "equal job opportunity" to any qualified person, regardless of race, religion or color.

The Government agencies then met with Norair Engineering Company, prime contractor, and Walter C. Doe, electrical subcontractor on a Smithsonian Institution project. Government sources said these contractors had agreed in principle with the position in the McCloskey-Foley case, but had asked an opportunity to consider how changes in their hiring policy could be made effectively and peacefully.

John Roosevelt, a member of the President's committee, told the two companies the committee would expect assurances from them soon.

The companies' practice in Washington has been to hire through Local 26, but their contracts with Local 26 do not prevent them from hiring directly a qualified applicant.

If a qualified Negro applicant is hired and Local 26 strikes the project, the President's committee may have to call on one of its members, George Meany, to carry out his promise to provide qualified electricians, nonunion if necessary. Mr. Meany is president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Humphrey Would Ban Job Bias Here

The Washington Post
Washington D.C.

16c

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) introduced a bill yesterday to ban job discrimination in the District.

"The Nation's Capital," he told the Senate, "should stand out as a model of democratic processes" to the world.

Humphrey also offered a second bill to give the President's Committee on Government Contracts statutory—although he questioned its "sudden flurry of activity" against discrimination in a Presidential election year.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon is chairman of the President's Committee. Humphrey's name is entered in the Democratic presidential preference contest in the District.

Humphrey's equal-job-opportunity bill for the District would prohibit discrimination in employment here because of religion, color, or national origin. It would apply to private employers and labor unions as well as the District Government itself.

At present, all contractors sign a non-discrimination clause in both Federal and District construction contracts.

Charges of anti-Negro practices in certain building trades locals here are moving nearer a showdown stage. The President's Committee has prodded the General Services Administration to see that contractors live up to the nondiscrimination clauses in their contracts.

AFL-CIO President George Meany has promised to round up qualified non-union Negro electricians if the contractors themselves can't find them. This would bypass all-white Local 26, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Humphrey also has introduced a nation-wide fair employment practices bill in this session. Yesterday he conceded its prospects are not promising.

The least Congress can do, he said, is end discrimination in employment in Washington in its role as the "city council."

Bids Due on Tower

BALTIMORE, March 10 (AP) Bids will be opened Friday on an air-conditioned tower at Cumberland that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad says will be among the tallest in the world.

The six-story tower will be part of the new classification yard at Cumberland. It will house electronic equipment controlling freight movement, a communications center, offices and lunch and locker rooms.

Rights Group to Survey Federal Grant Job Bias

The Evening Star P A-21
Washington, D.C.

By the Associated Press

The Civil Rights Commission has started a study of discrimination in employment for jobs created by Federal grants and activities.

Wed. 5-4-60

Staff Director Gordon M. Tiffany said yesterday the study will deal with questions of discrimination based on color, race, religion or national origin.

16c

He said a preliminary study by the commission staff had found "apparent inconsistency in the application of a national policy of non-discrimination in employment created by Federal activity."

Staff members said the inquiry would cover such things as employment generated by Federal grant-in-aid programs, alleged segregation practices within the armed services and their reserves, in National Guard units and in the United States Employment Service.

Involves Various Levels

One spokesman said the study of grant programs would be aimed at following the Federal funds to the various levels at which they generate or create employment.

He said this could involve checking into practices of State agencies which receive Federal aid funds for administrative purposes. It also could cover practices of contractors who construct facilities financed with Federal aid and the staffing of such facilities after their completion.

"It could cover all employment opportunities in a hospital built with Federal aid funds, including professional as well as other staffs," he said.

Fifth Major Study

Mr. Tiffany emphasized the commission does not intend to investigate other Federal agencies charged with specific responsibilities in this field or to duplicate their work.

This is the fifth major field of study the commission has entered.

For more than two years it has studied discrimination in voting, housing and public education and in March it decided to look into the administration of justice.

These studies are continuing.

An inquiry as to whether there had been any recent noticeable increase in voting complaints in this election year brought an answer in the negative.

A spokesman said that currently the commission is not considering any major studies in other fields.

Bickering Marks Hiring of Negroes In Capital Labor

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Date 3-26-60
P. 20
16C
D. C.

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Labor, contractors and Government are still bickering over the hiring of Negroes on construction work at Capitol and House Office Building and other Federal buildings. Each is still blaming the other for the lack of Negro workers employed there.

President George Meany of the AFL-CIO, told a meeting of the legislative conference of the Building and Construction Trades department, Monday, that this "hateful evil" of discrimination against Negro workers must be ended.

Such practices, he said, violate every basic tradition of the free trade union movement.

■

THE CHIEF defenders against labor's anti-discrimination code are the building trade unions. And, the recent fight has been centered around Local 26. This is an all-white union of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, located in the District of Columbia.

Attention was focused upon it last week when Meany charged the President's Committee of Government Contracts, headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, with ignoring his offer to supply non-union, Negro electricians for Federal projects.

The committee has claimed, heretofore, that it would be difficult to enforce the non-discriminatory clause in the Government contracts because of the union's segregated policy. And the firms hold contracts with the local.

AFTER MEANY'S blast upon the committee for not discharging its duty, the four construction firms working on Federal projects, were called in by the Administrator of Government Services Administration and asked to comply, voluntarily, with the contracts.

They were warned that if they failed to hire qualified Negro workers, they might be faced with lawsuits.

This warning was confirmed by the Justice Department, which said it is prepared to go to court to enforce clauses against job bias.

The first two contractors questioned were, McCloskey & Co., and Howard P. Foley Company. They agreed to hire qualified non-union, Negro electrical workers. The spokesman for Foley Company, claimed that they had never discriminated against Negroes, but no qualified Negro electricians had applied for work. Later, two other contractors were warned against discriminatory hiring practices. They were the Norair Engineering Corporation and the Walter C. Doe & Company.

■

CONTRACTORS HAD BEEN saying they were afraid of a work stoppage if they by-pass the local and hire non-union members. They agreed that their union contract does not prevent hiring men outside the union. But it has been their practice to hire, exclusively, through the local's referral system.

Local 26 officials would not discuss what might happen if non-union Negroes were hired.

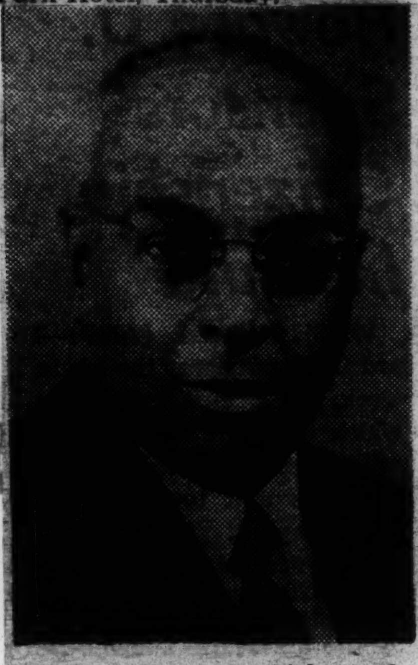
It is not believed, generally, that it would strike, since this would violate their contract and deny them strike benefits.

■

MEANY TOLD the 3,300 delegates at the Monday meeting that the "time has come to meet this problem head-on." He urged them to forget the old argument that white rank-and-file unionists insist on racial barriers.

- **"It is up to local leaders to convince their members to listen to reason," declared the union chief. "It is up to the international union presidents to exert effective leadership."**

The labor group spent Tuesday and Wednesday on Capitol Hill, buttonholding their congressmen and senators on behalf of pending legislation. They went back into regular session at the Sheraton Park Hotel, Thursday.



New Post—Clifton S. Hardy, former Washingtonian, has been granted leave of absence as special adviser to the Republic of Liberia on import-export bank matters, to conduct a tour of inspection of Liberian embassies and consulates operating in foreign countries.

Fear of Strike by Union Prevented Negro Hiring, Urban League Says

The Washington Post - Dec - 29 - 60 P. 7
16 C

Contractors were ready to hire three Negro electricians here until they became afraid that the all-white electrician's local might strike, Sterling Tucker, executive director of the Washington Urban League, said yesterday.

He was questioned by a panel of reporters on the WTOP-TV City Side program.

Tucker said compliance officers from the General Services Administration came to the Urban League to check the qualifications of five nonunion Negro electricians referred to two electrical subcontractors for Federal building projects. The GSA officials, he stressed, told the League "in no uncertain terms" that the companies once were ready to hire three Negroes but didn't because "Local 26 was not cooperating."

Local 26, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is the "principal bottleneck" in the drive to wipe out anti-Negro practices in certain Washington building trades locals, Tucker charged. He said he was convinced that contractors would hire Negro electricians if Local 26 relaxed its stand.

Two weeks ago GSA reported that it had found none of the five Negro applicants qualified for heavy-construction electrical work at the present work stage. AFL-CIO President George Meany and National Urban League leaders both dispute this and have joined in branding the GSA report a "whitewash."

Washington D.C.

Meany, who months ago pledged to round up qualified non-union Negroes from the outside if contractors can't hire them here, said GSA was trying to shift the blame on the unions and give the employers an "escape hatch."

Tucker said Floyd Horton, one of the Negro applicants, fulfilled about 90 per cent of the categories on the experience sheet used by GSA. Then, he said, the Howard P. Foley Co., the electrical contractor, changed the "rules of the game" and told GSA that an applicant needed to score 100 per cent.

Negro Hiring Riff Develops

The Evening Star

Electrical Workers Dispute Reported

P. 1 B
16C

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has stated that it will put Local 26 here under trusteeship if the local strikes to protest hiring of Negro electricians by Government contractors, an AFL-CIO source said yesterday.

Mon, 5-16-60.

Spokesman for the IBEW and Local 26 denied knowledge of the statement, which IBEW President Gordon Freeman reportedly made to officials of the AFL-CIO.

Washington, D.C.

The AFL-CIO source emphasized that a trusteeship—through which the IBEW would suspend self-government in the local—is not in immediate prospect. He noted that the contractors have not hired Negro electricians and said Local has not threatened to strike.

A spokesman for the IBEW said Mr. Freeman will support AFL-CIO President George Meany, who has called for non-discriminatory hiring by Government contractors—but the spokesman did not explain what form this support would take. Mr. Meany has said the contractors should hire non-union electricians if Local 26 refuses to refer qualified Negroes to jobs.

No Negro Members

Local 26 has no Negro members, but denies that it discriminates against Negroes. A spokesman said the local has in the past referred qualified Negroes to jobs.

The Rev. Charles Webber last Wednesday read what he said was a telegram at a meeting of the religious advisory council of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, which tries to secure compliance with the non-discrimination clause in Government contracts.

Mr. Webber is the AFL-CIO representative for religious relations.

Called Inaccurate

The AFL-CIO source, who is well informed on civil rights matters, said Mr. Webber was inaccurate. He said Mr. Webber was reading from notes, not from a telegram.

There was no telegram, the AFL-CIO source said. He said Mr. Freeman had told AFL-CIO officials that Local 26 would be put under trusteeship if it went on strike to protest hiring of Negro electricians by Government contractors. There was no insistence on affirmative action by Local 26 to put Negroes on jobs, he said.

The Government Contracts Committee has been putting pressure on contractors for two construction projjects here to hire Negro electricians. The contractors deny that they discriminate against Negroes, and have said they would hire qualified Negro applicants.

Several Negro electricians applied recently for jobs with the contractors, but have not been hired. The General Services Administration is checking up on the applicants' qualifications.

16c 1960 FLORIDA

AFL-CIO 'Get Tough' On Race Bias In Job Hiring

Chicago Defender
Chicago Illinois

MIAMI BEACH — (UPI) — The AFL-CIO Tuesday stiffened its stand against racial discrimination by unions and called on the federal government to penalize business who refused jobs to Negroes

16c

The two-pronged "Get Tough" approach to reduce bias in job hiring and promotions was disclosed by George Meany, president of the 14-million-member labor federation.

Sat. 2-27-60

Meany has accused the President's Committee on Government Contracts, headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, of failing to wipe out racial bars erected by employers.

P 3

He said the committee created to enforce anti-discrimination causes in every government contract, has cracked down hard on union practices, but seeks reluctant to do the same with business firms.

The government has a duty to compel employers to comply with the clause and should cancel their contracts if necessary to back it up, Meany said.

The developments came as the AFL-CIO Council prepared to wind up its nine-day winter meeting at a resort hotel here.

Meany repeated that the AFL-CIO has made some progress on its own in eliminating what he called "indefensible" racial restrictions on union membership, but conceded It could move faster.

Chicago Defender

Pledges No Job Bias In Tampa

Chicago, Ill. Sat. 1-30-60

TAMPA, Fla. — (UPI) — Mayor Julian Lane has promised that this southern city will tolerate no racial discrimination in the hiring of city employes.

16c

Lane made the pledge Monday to a group of Negroes asking for white collar jobs. He said all city employes were being hired on the basis of city civil service tests which he called "unbiased and fair." P 3

Another Union Charged With Racial 'Sell-Out'

The Pittsburgh Courier

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

Pittsburgh, Pa.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Another labor union in Dixie has been charged with betraying its Negro members, and this time the Negroes have taken their case to Federal District Court. Because of the proposed merger between the Atlantic Coast Line and Seabord Air Line Railways, some 50 to 60 Negro "hostlers"—car helpers—at the big Waycross, Ga., shops say they have been dropped and their jobs given to whites, who are fellow-members of the same union.

Sat. 8/13/60

The Negroes came here last week and secured the services of Atty. Ernest D. Jackson Sr., to file a petition for an injunction in U.S. District Court to halt the ACL from dropping them from their jobs, as of last week, and to restrain the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America from collusion with the railroad in turning their jobs over to whites who belong to the same union.

16c

The two races have separate lodges of the union in Waycross, but pay the same dues and are governed by the same constitution and by-laws. The Negroes said one or two white hostlers were to be affected by the dropping notice, which was to become effective last Tuesday.

■

APPARENTLY, THE effort to cut down on thenumber of jobs is an outgrowth of plans to merge the two railroad lines. The biggest and best employment opportunities for Negroes in Waycross have been through the Atlantic Coast Line shops there, where many Negroes are employed. Before the number of passenger trains were reduced by the ACL literally hundreds of Negroes worked in the shops at Waycross.

The union is affiliated with the AFL-CIO, and three Negro members conferred with Attorney Jackson and prepared the action to be presented to Federal District Judge Bryan Simpson in time, they hoped, to stop their being dropped.

When asked by the Courier why the union wasn't protecting the jobs of its Negro members, Attorney Jackson snapped: "Why heck, the union is working with the company in turning these jobs over to whites."

The two railroads—the ACL and SAL—have already applied for permission to merge and stockholders of both will vote on Aug. 18 on the plan, with hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission due in October.

■

AMONG REASONS given for the merger, in addition to savings and improvements of service was the statement that the merged company would be able to reduce employment by 4,000 persons in five years. The ACL got off to a quick start and showed where is intended to do its chief reducing, among its Negro workers.

"The merger plan, according to a SAL official, "provides for protection of any displaced employes from loss of earnings power for varying periods, depending on the individual's length of service with the company." The Negro employes at Waycross don't see it that way, and so decided to go to Federal District Judge Bryan Simpson for relief from both the company and their own union.

Other Southern unions charged previously with failing to protect the welfare of their Negro members include the United Steelworkers at the Atlantic Steel Company in Atlanta, Ga., and the Brotherhood of Machinists at Lockheed Aircraft Corporation. Marietta. Ga.

16c 1960

GENERAL

✓

They Shall Not Learn!

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh Pa

3-5-60

P. 12

The nauseating and endemic hypocrisy which characterizes much of American life has never been more sharply accented than today when open against the clamor for more and better education stands the wide determination to keep the Negro worker from learning specialized skills.

This is the depressing story conveyed by the latest NAACP survey which deals with the nation-wide conspiracy to prevent Negroes from obtaining apprenticeships as carpenters, electricians, machinists and toolmakers, plumbers and pipe-fitters, and in the construction and printing industries.

These are regarded as "white" jobs for which there is little or no disposition to train Negro apprentices to master them, and thus enter the echelons of higher pay.

Of a national total of 111,750 apprentices, only 1,890 or 1.69 per cent are Negroes; which means, as NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins says, that "given a continuation of present rates of advance, it will take Negroes 138 years, or until the year 2094, to secure equal participation in skilled-craft training and employment."

Issued paradoxically during Brotherhood Week, the report shows a virtual nation-wide united front on the part of labor unions, employers and governmental agencies (local and national) against enabling Negroes to learn the skills that constitute the Open Sesame to higher income.

In this conspiracy to thwart Negro learning, the North is almost as bad as the South, and Negro taxpayers will be interested to learn that the extensive apprentice programs which local, state and Federal governments supervise have done practically nothing to eliminate this racial discrimination.

Generally but few Negroes know anything about these apprenticeship courses because they are not informed either by Government, craft unions or employers, and for obvious reasons.

Negro leadership must also share some of the blame because of its preoccupation with more superficial aspects of racial ill-treatment and discrimination at the expense of the fundamental economic issues which determine all the rest.

A National Negro Labor Council could do a great deal to remedy this dire situation but its loudly announced organization at the last AFL-CIO convention by A. Philip Randolph and others has proceeded at a snail-like pace, if at all.

Nixon Receives NAACP Report On Apprenticeship Discrimination

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta Ga.

WASHINGTON—Negroes will require 138 years, or until 2094, to secure equal participation in skilled-craft training and employment—if present advancement rates persist, a survey made public Friday shows.

Sat. 2-27-60

P. 1

The nation-wide study of racial discrimination in apprenticeship training programs was compiled by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and presented to Vice President Richard Nixon by **NAACP** Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins and Herbert Hill, the Association's labor secretary.

Mr. Nixon is chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

The survey, entitled **THE NEGRO WAGE EARNER AND APPRENTICESHIP**, reports on the number in construction trades and other apprenticeship programs in Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and San Francisco as well as other cities. It indicates that Negroes constitute less than one per cent of those admitted into apprenticeship training programs.

DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY

It also clearly shows that organized labor, management, state and federal government officials share direct responsibility in exclusion of young Negroes from the nation's apprenticeship training programs.

In addition, the survey traces traditional anti-Negro practices of craft unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations.

It concludes that "trade unions play a most significant role in the national pattern of Negro exclusion from apprenticeship training."

However it notes, that "no matter what the formal or informal hiring procedure, the ultimate authority to hire an apprentice resides with management. Therefore, management is basically responsible for rejection of Negro apprentices on basis of race."

RECOMMENDATIONS

Both Messrs. Wilkins and Hill called Vice President Nixon's attention to the following recommendations:

1. State and federal agencies to withhold subsidies from apprentice training programs refusing to admit Negroes and members of other minority groups.

2. Municipal and county boards of education shall be required to immediately withdraw all forms of support from discriminatory apprentice programs including the use of public school buildings.

3 The AFL-CIO to enforce immediately all of its anti-bias declarations and for the Federation's executive council to take direct action against recalcitrant affiliated unions that continue to discriminate against Negroes and other minorities in apprenticeship programs.

4. For industrial management to institute fair employment policies and procedures, to resist discriminatory union or employe practices and to fully comply with federal executive orders and statutes prohibiting bias in employment.

5. For apprenticeship agencies to withhold all public monies from apprenticeship programs and to establish an atmosphere of equality of opportunity within which integration may be pursued by individual apprenticeship units.

P. 5

For state and municipal fair employment practice commissions to become directly involved in eliminating discriminatory practices in apprenticeship and other technical training programs and to use the full power of civil rights statutes against both labor unions and employers responsible for the exclusion of Negro youth from such training programs.

Copies of the Association's study were also sent to George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, as well as to major industrial corporations, the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chambers of Commerce in many industrial cities.

Mitchell Wants Job Bias Ban In Civil Rights Bill

The Informer
Houston, Texas

WASHINGTON —(ANP) -Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell last week enlisted the aid of Sen Kenneth B. Keating in his efforts to have a provision banning job bias included in current civil rights legislation. Sat. 3-5-60

Mitchell, two weeks ago, was assailed by George Meany, president of the AFL - CIO for failing to cooperate with him in a plan to break racial barriers in a local union working on a federal job in the nation's capital.

The labor secretary said that he regards as the most important part of the administration's civil rights package has been buried.

P. 1

He referred to the proposal to provide by law for a 15-member commission appointed by the president to eliminate racial discrimination in the hiring of workers by government contractors.

OMITTED FROM
RIGHTS BILL

This part of the administration's program was omitted from a civil rights bill approved by the House Judiciary Committee, and Mitchell said that "in the Senate there have been no hearings at all" on it.

"I have been very disappointed in the way that Congress has handled this matter," the Cabinet officer said in a television interview taped with Sen Kenneth B. Keating (R-NY) for New York stations.

An existing commission to prevent discrimination in employment under government contracts was set up by executive offer of President Eisenhower. The chairman is Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Mitchell, a member, said this commission "has succeeded in persuading many employers to adopt new personnel policies and to hire Negroes particularly in technical jobs, professional jobs, clerical jobs, that they have not been accustomed to hiring Negroes in." Houston Tex

CONGRESS SHOULD
APPROVE ACTION

The administration believes, he said, that Congress should give "its official stamp of approval and make it a statutory requirement that no person should be denied a job on a government contract because of his color or his race."

Sat. 3-5-60

Mitchell said he regards this as the most important part of the civil rights program "because if affects minority groups all over the country."

Keating said he and others will try to get it adopted in the battle over civil right's legislation now under way in the Senate.

P. 10

The proposal is included in the seven - point package that Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois has put before the Senate.

16c 1960 GENERAL

INSIDE LABOR

The Birmingham News

Rep. Powell Will Storm Union Barriers Against Negro

Birmingham, Ala.

BY VICTOR RIESEL

Mon. 2-1-60

NEW YORK

P13

OUT OF THE OLDEST Northern Negro congregation came the only man to picket the world. And after talking to him there's no doubt he'll startle it again, and again as he becomes perhaps the stormiest political petrel in Congress. He is six-foot-four, 215-pound Adam Clayton Powell, reverend and congressman from Harlem.

He began by picketing the World's Fair because few Negroes were hired there. Now that he is about to become one of the most powerful men in the House of Representatives—chairman of the Education and Labor Committee—he plans some political picketing which will, to say the least, arouse the nation's labor leaders.

AS CHAIRMAN of the House labor committee in '61, the Abyssinian Baptist minister tells me he can do far more than speed or stall proposed laws. He can appoint new subcommittees.

There are now five such divisions of the House labor committee—and Rep. Powell plans to set up a sixth. This one will be a permanent prober into rackets and other malpractices eating into some unions.

"I will set up a permanent standing subcommittee on crime and rackets in the field of labor," Powell explained. "We have had the Kefauver and the McClellan Committees. We should have a permanent one in the field of labor and management. There should be permanent supervision by an appropriate agency of Congress. There should not be these spasmodic investigations.

16c

"NOW THAT THESE committees are gone, there just is no one in Congress to whom anyone from either labor or management can write his grievances. If we had a permanent committee, those who feel abused could go to it instead of wandering around from agency to agency when they think they've been bullied by the rackets or otherwise aggrieved. If any one does find an agency in government to go to now, that agency generally has no power to help immediately. There could be investigations by such a subcommittee as I'll set up, or there could be open forums."

The husky, tweed-jacketed congressman, in whose wake turbulence generally rolls, stopped for a moment and pointed out that it would all be up to the chairman of the new subcommittee. Chairlady, it should be said. For next in line is Rep. Edith Green, Democrat, of Portland, Ore., a former teacher who gets considerable labor support.

THERE WERE SIGNS in Powell's conversation of other things to come. What will most agitate labor leaders is his planned assault on restrictions in some unions on Negro members. Powell said that there was no Negro labor used in the construction of the national AFL-CIO headquarters. Nor is Negro help being used in the building of new congressional office space.

Powell . . . Storm Center

"When I'm chairman of the labor committee, I'll be moving my office into a structure which is going up without Negro labor because the unions won't send them out on jobs," Powell said. "The companies tell me they're willing to hire them, but the unions say 'no.' There'll be a change in that."

HOW THAT CHANGE will be effected was the key point of a by-play on the stage of New York's Carnegie Hall on the night of Sunday, Jan. 24.

Thousands of Negroes were in the hall in tribute to A. Philip Randolph, leader of the Sleeping Car Porters and now recognized as the spokesman for 1,500,000 colored AFL-CIO members. Powell was introduced. He started to read a list of unions which he said kept Negroes from working in good jobs or kept them from membership. The congressman pointed at prominent white labor leaders present and said he would probe the labor movement because of this.

"When I am chairman of the labor committee, this will not go on," he snapped.

There are lots of ways to picket for the attention of the public, here and everywhere across the world. Adam Clayton Powell knows them all.

General

Bias in Apprenticeship

The New York Times

New York

Dec. 12-60

P. 20/6c

The report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on "The Negro Wage-Earner and Apprenticeship Training Programs" throws a much-needed light on a field of which far too little is publicly known.

It stresses the urgent need for a great expansion of apprenticeship training in general. The supply of apprentices is falling far short of meeting the enormous and growing need for skilled craftsmen which has followed increasing automation and the opening up of employment in new industries. But the greatest contribution of the report is its impressive demonstration of the "almost total exclusion" of Negroes from apprenticeship training, in spite of the need for such workers.

Figures in the report show that Negroes make up only 1.69 per cent of the total number of apprentices. The proportion of Negroes is actually less than 1 per cent of the apprentice carpenters, electricians, machinists and plumbers. And the situation in the North is not very different from the South; it is nation-wide.

Management, of course, is basically responsible. After all, it does the hiring and many practices, as well as employers' attitudes, close doors to Negro opportunity. Unions, too, play a key role in the recruitment of apprentices and in keeping Negroes out, mostly the old-line craft union locals where apprenticeship training has been most widely developed—as has racial bias. While specialized Federal and state agencies promote, advise and service apprenticeship activities in private industry and also suggest standards for them, they have no direct responsibility for their operations.

The N. A. A. C. P. challenges all three groups to undertake an anti-bias campaign, as each is able to, and also a concerted effort both to expand and to publicize the apprentice system in general. Employers and unions have the power to do away with racial bars directly. Government agencies can do so indirectly by withholding subsidies and facilities where discrimination exists. Here is a challenge that all concerned should accept.

General

Birmingham World
Birmingham, Ala.
Sept. 14, 58

Bias In Apprenticeship

(From The New York Times)

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16 c General

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Steelworkers Hit Atlanta Job Bias

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
16c-9
Sat. 3-19-60
Pa.

By HAROLD L. KEITH
(Courier Managing Editor)

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Negro steelworkers in Atlanta, Ga., are boiling mad over what they claim are "unfair practices which bar Negro workers from advancing to higher positions for which we are qualified."

• Although these workers, members of USW Local 2401, Atlantic Steel Corporation, have brought their grievances to the attention of the international union and have also enlisted the aid of the national NAACP, they are of the opinion that they have been getting the "run-around."

A case in point was the recent trip of Nathaniel Brown, a member of Local 2401's bargaining committee to Pittsburgh. Brown claims he was refused admittance to a conference concerning the situation which was attended by Atlanta District Director Lorne Nelles; Boyd L. Wilson of the USW international staff; Tom Murray, assistant to USW secretary-treasurer I. W. Abel; USW Atty. Hugo Black Jr. (son of the Supreme Court Justice); Francis Shane, chairman of the USW Committee on Civil Rights, and Jimmy Jones, USW District staff man from Philadelphia, Pa.

Both Wilson and Jones are Negroes.

AFTER BEING DENIED admittance, Brown says that he was called to a subsequent meeting attended by Messrs. Jones, Shane, Wilson, Murray and himself.

The charges were leveled against the USW by Mrs. Isabel Webster, Atlanta attorney and chairman of the NAACP Labor Committee in that city.

USW officials, contacted by Courier reporters on the situation, had this to say: I. W. Abel, secretary-treasurer: "Frankly, I don't know about the situation in Atlanta . . . Who would have knowledge of the problem is Boyd Wilson."

■

ABEL CHARACTERIZED Mr. Wilson as being "a free-lance, a trouble-shooter for us, a man we have sent throughout the country." The USW official concluded that he had no conversations with Roy Wilkins, or anyone concerning the meeting. "I was not aware of the meeting until just now when my secretary handed me a copy," he said.

• Shane, the next USW official, said: "It was a staff meeting called by Mr. Abel. Nathaniel Brown did not receive a telegram to come. This was only for certain individuals and not a general meeting . . . I would suggest that you talk with Mr. Boyd Wilson about the matter."

Wilson told The Courier that he had been "unsuccessful" in his efforts to get Brown admitted to the first meeting.

In the meantime, Herbert Hill, NAACP national labor secretary, revealed that the NAACP has been manifesting an interest in the case since 1957. He said, "the NAACP has already submitted a full documentation of the case to the international union to which USW General Counsel Arthur Goldberg has been very responsive." He also revealed that both Wilkins and Dr. John Morsell of the NAACP met with Gold-

and religious offering. This is a
Roots—No Curio Bags—No Num-
PRAYER. We make no personal

hrough March 18, Clark Hotel,
Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.; March
1421 Market St., Oakland, Calif.
and crosses, write to me:
K, Box 2082, Buffalo 5, N. Y.

Hospital Workers Quit Over Segregation In Hospital Cafeterias

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 7-6-60
16c
9a

GRIFFIN, Ga. (UPI)—Negro employes of the Griffin-Spalding County Hospital began a walkout Tuesday after Hospital Administrator George Linney fired two of them and refused to yield to demands that Negroes be allowed to use the same cafeteria serving lines as whites.

Linney fired Mrs. Portia Hodo, a registered nurse, and Wendell Head, an orderly. The two were on a committee that delivered a petition of grievances to Linney Tuesday morning. The petition contained 48 signatures, about half the number of Negroes working at the hospital, which employes a total of 250 persons.

Linney told the group that any others who left their jobs would, by their action, sever their connection with the hospital.

Mrs. Hodo told the World that representatives of the Negro group had conferred with the chairman of the Hospital Board of directors Tuesday and a meeting has been scheduled for tonight to give Negro employes and the public a full account of the conference and discuss their grievances.

About a dozen other Negro employes walked out in sympathy with the two who were fired. The complete hospital laundry facilities were closed down by the walkout.

Griffin police were immediately called in and stood guard at the hospital. The Negroes who left their jobs gathered at the hospital after walking out but left before police arrived.

This was the first racial disturbance Griffin has experienced, a spokesman said.

Linney said the walkout began developing last Thursday when the hospital resumed separate lines for white and Negro employes after permitting the Negroes to use the same line as whites for nearly four months while construction work was in progress.

No Opportunities for Negroes?

The Pittsburgh Courier P.10

Lockheed Firm Accused of Bias

Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOCKHEED CONTRACT — Lockheed Aircraft Corporation officials and representatives of District Lodge 33, International Association of Machinists, sign the new contract at Marietta, Ga. J. O. Wyatt (second from left, standing) was the only Negro union committee representative. He is from Local 2016, a jim-crow local. Negroes at the huge plant are charging discrimination in job opportunities.

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

ATLANTA, Ga. — Grave charges of racial discrimination at the huge Lockheed Aircraft Corporation plant at nearby Marietta have been voiced by several Negro workers of the firm.

Sat 10-22-60

They say Negroes are denied opportunities for upgrading through inability to take the firm's special training courses.

16c

Disclosure also has been made that segregated rest rooms, cafeterias and drinking fountains are the order of the day at Lockheed.

Lockheed is one of the larger employers of Negroes in the Atlanta area with 660 Negroes on the payroll, according to company officials. The plant has laid of a large number of employes of both races at present due to a drop in orders. There are over 11,000 white employes.

■

THE COMPANY does have a few Negroes in upper bracket jobs, but they number less than five in all.

They include Charles E. Bryant, a mathematical specialist; James L. Locke, an associate aircraft engineer, and Harry Hudson and Orestes Smith, supervisors of integrated groups in aircraft production.

However, Amos McCrary, business representative of Local 2016 of the International Association of Machinists, and Timothy Gilham, another officer of the almost all-Negro local, have pointed out that the majority of Negroes at Lockheed are in Labor Grade 10—$2.43 per hour—17c less than the plant average, as stated by company officials.

• But the company offers training courses for its workers that teach them skills that allow them to move to higher pay classifications in jobs. These training programs are conducted at Georgia Tech and Southern Tech, and in conjunction with Coob and Fulton Counties, and Negroes are not allowed to enroll with whites, under Georgia law. Thus, they can acquire no advance in skills to be upgraded.

The charge is also made that Lockheed does not employ Negroes in the tooling, planning, time-keeping, scheduling, guard force and firemen areas.

Jobs at Lockheed are considered among the most desirable in the Greater Atlanta area, and Negroes have been hired there since 1951.

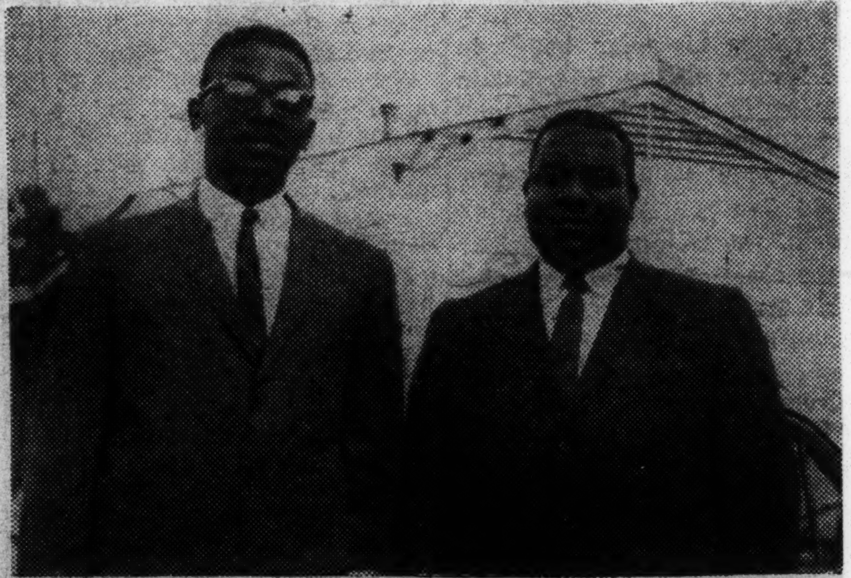
■

THE NEGROES are members of the jim-crow local union, which is a part of District 33 of the machinists.

•There are four other locals in District 33, all entirely white. The Negroes say the union affiliation is of little value to them in fighting the discrimination situation.

They are hopeful of Federal intervention, since most Lockheed's big orders come from the U. S. Government.

Many of the Negroes at Lockheed are college graduates and feel that if they had an opportunity to attend the training courses they could advance in the plant. They say the firm has offered to give a training program for them, if they can find a competent Negro instructor and secure enough Negroes for classes. Meanwhile, the whites continue to enjoy the training programs.



ACCUSE LOCKHEED — Amos McCrary (left) and Timothy Gilham, officers of Local 2016, International Association of Machinists, are among workers at the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation plant in Marietta, Ga., who say Lockheed is not giving Negroes equal job opportunities at the plant.—Anderson Photo

Charges Three Chicago Hospitals With Job Bias

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

By ALVIN ADAMS

Chicago, Ill. 16c Def

A Southsider feels he ran into the apex of racial discrimination when three local hospitals refused to consider him for employment as an orderly. P. 1

The charge was leveled by 38-year-old Norman Elgin, of 5135 Dorchester, who cited incidents at Passavant, Mercy and Wesley Memorial hospitals to strengthen his point. Sat. 9-3-60

Elgin, who has worked at various jobs since his discharge from the Army in the mid-1940 said he experienced what he considers prejudice when he answered a newspaper advertisement for orderlies at Passavant hospital, 303 E. Superior.

He said he applied for such a job at the hospital Aug. 8, the day after he saw the advertisement. A worker in the personnel department told him the job required no experience and that the hospital conducted a 30-day training period.

Elgin said he was given a preliminary form to fill out at 1:30 but waited until 4 p. m. before he was interviewed. He said two white men had also applied during the afternoon.

During the personal interview, the employee tried to discourage him by saying it was a dirty job, Elgin said. When she realized he was determined, she asked him to fill out a formal application.

Elgin said he first suspected discrimination against him when the interviewer said it was unnecessary for him to talk with the supervisor of nurses, as the two white applicants had done.

When he heard nothing within a week, Elgin wrote to the hospital, enclosing a self-addressed envelope, he said. His correspondence was not acknowledged. On Aug. 17 the hospital advertised again for orderlies, he said.

He took his story to the Commission on Human Relations, which is investigating the incident. Chicago, Ill.

Miss Beverly Bond, assistant personnel relations manager and in charge of the office during an absence of the director, was not available for comment on the matter. Sat. 9.3.60

The incident made the applicant, a light complexioned man, think of an earlier incident at Mercy hospital, 2537 Prairie, in terms of discrimination. He related what happened when he attempted to apply for work there as an orderly in response to a newspaper advertisement of July 28: 16c P. 2

Elgin said before going he called the personnel office, which told him they were still taking applications. "But when I appeared and told the guard at the information desk my mission, he looked surprised.

"He stepped across the hall into the personnel office, which I could see into, and said something to a woman there. She looked out at me and shook her head in the negative. When he came back, he told me they were not hiring."

SECOND AD

Aug. 15 Mercy ran a second advertisement asking applications for orderly work, Elgin said, and this time he called the personnel office again.

He was told to apply between 8:30 and 9 a. m. the next day.

16c 1960

KANSAS

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 10-14-60

Wichitan Files Suit For A Job

Charges Kas. State Employment Service With Discrimination

WICHITA, Kas. (UPI) — A suit charging the Wichita office of the Kansas State Employment Service with racially discriminatory policies and practices was filed in U. S. District Court here October by Donald L. Pryor, 29, of Wichita.

Pryor said that affected persons of his race were "too numerous to bring before the court" and that he was prosecuting the action on their behalf.

As a specific cause of action, Pryor said that on April 21, he applied at the Wichita employment office for a job as a chemical helper for a local firm. He said he more than met the educational requirements and received an exceptionally high score on an aptitude test.

Pryor said that the interviewer at the employment office told him he was "too intelligent" for the position and that he would not be happy with the firm because no Negroes were employed there.

The interviewer refused, Pryor said, to refer him to the firm. He alleged the refusal resulted from Pryor's "race and color." He said he filed a complaint May 13, with the Kansas Anti-Discrimination Commission but that the employment agency still refused to alter its practices.

Pryor's petition named C. J. Poirer, director of the Wichita office; Charles W. Corsaut, manager of the local office; John Morrison, Topeka, executive director of the Kansas Employment Security division, and Harold L. Smith, Topeka, Kansas commissioner of labor.

His petition asked no monetary settlement. It sought a temporary restraining order, interlocutory injunction, permanent injunction, and a declaratory judgment.

Pryor was represented by Attorney Chester I. Lewis.

Kessler Employees File Suit Charging Union In Job Discrimination

The Louisville Defender
Louisville, Ky. Thurs. 5-19-60

Negroes Say Practices Block Advancement and Rehirings

p. 1.

A suit filed in the Federal Court this week by Attorney James A. Crumlin and associated NAACP counsels, asked an injunction against the Distillery Workers Union to prevent job discrimination because of race.

Also listed as a defendant in the suit was the Julius Kessler Distillery Company, an Indian corporation. The suit asked $250,000 damages for the discrimination practices.

16 C

Listed as co-counsels were Thurgood Marshall and Jack Greenburg, of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, New York City. The attorneys represent six former and three employees of the Kessler plant on Seventh Street Road.

Ky

Enjoin

The suit asked the injunction to enjoin Kessler's and union from "discriminating against the Negro workers on basis of race by virture of a collective bargaining contract entered into between the defendants."

The action stated that Kessler's was a union shop and all workers were required to join. Provisions in the union's contract with Kessler, said the suit, regulated promotions, layoff and call backs through seniority rules.

The suit charged that seperate seniority lists were kept for Negroes and whites. The workers maintained that the lists were "knowingly and intentionally" kept to confine Negroes to the sanitation department of the plant and block advancement to better paying positions.

The Louisville Defender
Louisville, Ky

The action stated that "higher paying jobs have been posted for and offered only to white employees with less seniority and inferior qualifications." It also alleged that by virture of the separates seniority lists, Negroes are not recalled to work while white workers with less seniority have bene called back.

Thurs. 5-19-60
p. 16.

Seperate Lists

The suit also stated that the seperated seniority lists have precipitated the layoffs of Negroes. White workers, with less seniority than many of the Negroes, have ben retained, said the action.

The action said that Negro union members had protested the discrimination practices and demanded that the union represent them in grievances proceedings to abolish discrimination at the plant.

Six of the Negroes bringing charges have been laid-off by the company. Three of the men are currently working at the plants.

Suit Alleges Union, Distillery Racial Bias

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

A $250,000 damage suit was filed in Federal Court yesterday against the Distillery Workers Union and Julius Kessler Distillery for alleged discrimination against Negro members of the union. Tue. 5-17-60

James A. Crumlin, attorney for the Kentucky conference of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People, filed the suit on behalf of nine union members. Six of them have been laid off. The other are now working for the distillery on Seventh Street Road. p. 4.

The suit charged that separate seniority lists are kept for Negro and white workers, and when there is a cutback, Negroes with greater seniority have been dropped while whites with less tenure have been kept on.

16C Ky

Suit Says Grievance Bids Failed

The same sort of discrimination, the suit states, has applied to rehiring. It also was charged that Negroes have been confined to jobs in the plant sanitation department though they were capable of more skilled work.

Attempts to get Local 16 of the Distillery Workers Union to represent them in grievances proceedings to eliminate the discrimination have been unsuccessful, the suit continued.

Union officers said they would have no comment on the suit until they had studied it.

Rights Precedent Viewed In Negro-Labor Victory

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Nine Negro workers have won their battle against alleged racial discrimination at the Julius Kessler Distillery on Seventh Street Road. The victory may have far-reaching effects.

Fri. 1-22-60

Federal Judge Henry L. Brooks yesterday dismissed a $250,000 damage suit brought by the workers after the company and Local 16 of the Distillery Workers Union signed a supplemental agreement giving Negroes additional job rights.

16C

Dismissal Petition Filed

A petition for dismissal was filed by James A. Crumlin, attorney for the Kentucky Conference of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People. Crumlin represented the plaintiffs in the suit.

Ky
p. 7

Under the supplemental agreement approved by the company and membership of the union, separate seniority lists for Negro and white workers are abolished.

The two lists are "melded" into one without regard for race.

Job Rights Also Won

In addition, the Negroes won the right to bid for other jobs at the plant in the same manner as white workers. Hitherto the 35 Negroes were allowed to work only in the sanitation department.

The agreement also provides that those now on layoff will be added to the melded seniority list after January 1 and will be subject to recall according to seniority.

The Negroes had complained in their suit that white workers with less seniority than some Negroes were recalled first and laid off last.

Crumlin called the new agreement "a heck of an improvement over what we had."

He said the new agreement may serve as a guide "to what we can do in other plants," but he declined comment on possible plans for other action.

The agreement was not reached without a struggle. It was learned that the 350-member union first voted to contest the suit.

Vote Reversed

Later, when members learned they would be assessed heavily to finance the legal battle they reversed themselves and voted by a narrow margin to work out a new agreement.

Herbert Segal, attorney for the union, said several membership meetings were necessary before the final agreement was approved in detail.

Negro Distillery Workers Suit Settled; Separate Seniority Lists Ended

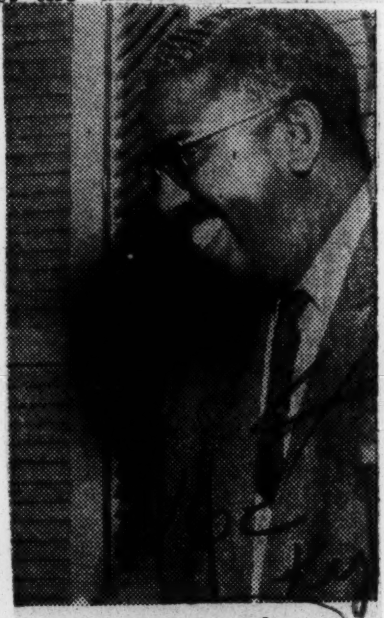
The Louisville Defender
Louisville, Ky. P. 1

Atty. Crumlin Receives Abusive Telephone Calls

Thurs. 7-28-60

16C
Ky

Attorney James A. Crumlin revealed this week that he had received several "derogatory" telephone calls at his home and office, following his successful handling of a discrimination suit against the union and the Julius Kessler Distillery.



Atty. Crumlin

Crumlin represented 9 Negro workers who won their battle in Federal Court earlier this week to abolish the union and company "dual" seniority lists and other forms of job discrimination at the 7th St. Road plant.

Federal Judge Henry L. Brooks dismissed the $250,000 damage suit brought by the Negro workers after the company and Local 16 of the Distillery Workers Union signed a supplemental agreement giving Negroes additional job rights.

The attorney said that telephone calls began shortly after the announcement of the agreement. Crumlin said that he did not count how many he received but that the first came to his home at 1:30 a.m. from a white person inquiring, "Is that black s.o.b there?"

Received Mail Before

Crumlin, who is president of the Kentucky Conference of NAACP Branches, said that he has received letters through the mail in the past but this was the first time he had received so many telephone calls. He theorized that the calls must have been somehow connected with the suit.

Under the agreement reached by the union, company and those bringing suit the two former Negro and white seniority lists were "molded" into one list. Crumlin said that Negroes would now be given an opportunity to seek other jobs above the sanitation department.

The attorney said that the prime reason an agreement was worked out was to bring about "peace and harmony among both Negro and white workers". "We," said Crumlin, "debated whether a harsh court order or an agreement was best for all involved."

It was reported that the union had first intended to contest the suit in open court. Crumlin said that after considering the matter, they decided to abolish the dual seniority system by a 105-74 vote.

Crumlin said that fears concerning job integration, namely that (1), Negroes are hard to work with, and (2) are after their positions aren't justified.

"To the contrary," said Crumlin, "once the program is started, everyone forgets about it."

The attorney also stated that he is convinced that progress is being made in the area of fair employment practices. "Many employers," said Crumlin, "where there are no unions are in sympathy with us."

New Positions P. 10

Adding that many Negroes are now working in positions heretofore closed to them, Crumlin stated that the Kessler decision may have effect on other industry that practice job discrimination.

He stated that there is currently a case concerning job discrimination at the Owensboro, Ky., plant before the President's Fair Employment Practices Commission. Crumlin also stated that a similar complaint is being considered involving alleged job discrimination at Ft. Knox.

16c 1960 LANDRUM-GRIFFIN ACT

Labor Law and Racial Bias

The New York Times

[illegible]

The Labor Department's first Landrum-Griffin Act ruling involving racial discrimination has set an excellent precedent. The law doesn't give the department power to desegregate unions. It does, however, give it authority to uphold the right of an international to enforce the nondiscrimination principles in its constitution. This it has done in a recently decided case.

P. 38

Involved were the United Automobile Workers International Union and its Local 988 in Memphis, Tenn., 500 of whose 1,800 members are Negroes. Some of the members made repeated complaints to the international office that Negroes were excluded from serving on committees and that the rest rooms were segregated. The U. A. W. thereafter put the local under the control of a trustee to end the discrimination. Then other members of the local complained of the trusteeship. But, after an investigation, the Labor Department ruled that it fulfilled the requirements of the Landrum-Griffin Act because it was established to carry out the legitimate objectives of the international.

It is good to know that the U. A. W. is taking strong action to end discrimination in its ranks and that the Labor Department hasn't allowed the Landrum-Griffin Act to stand in the way.

16c 1960

LOUISIANA

1

Pickets Break Hiring Bias

Chicago Defender

Sat. 5-14-60

NEW ORLEANS — The Consumers League of Greater New Orleans won a major victory against prejudiced hiring practices by picketing merchants on Dryandes st.

Four stores in the area, where Negro patronage has been estimated at 85 per cent by the League, have agreed to hire Negroes.

The stores that agreed to hire Negroes as clerks and in higher positions are Kauffman and Handlemann's department stores, Roy's Shoe Store and Ben Franklin five and ten. Other stores are reported negotiating with the committee.

16c

1cc 1960

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston Asks Halt in Negro Job 'Slavery'

The Florida Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Wed 10-5-60
P 7

BOSTON, Oct. 4 (UPI)—D. A. Garrett H. Byrne today ordered a crackdown on "slave dealer" employment agencies which have been importing Southern Negro girls to work as maids for as little as $5 a week.

Byrne, following a conference with investigators who have studied the case for several months, said the girls were "peddled like vegetables. . .on the streets of Massachusetts" after being "lured and enticed" here from the South.

Byrne said he was sending a complaint against the practice to the Boston Licensing Board, which has jurisdiction over the employment agencies, and ordering criminal proceedings against the operator of the agency which originated the system.

Conducting Probe

Byrne said Assistant District Attorney Joseph A. Laurano had been conducting the investigation after "several recently imported Negro girls suddenly landed on the welfare department rolls."

Byrne said one employment agency originated the scheme and that several others had joined with it to place the girls, some of them minors, in jobs as waitresses and maids.

Byrne said that under the plan, newspaper advertisements in Georgia, South Carolina and other Southern states offered employment at from $36 to $60 weekly.

He said the girls were given bus fare to Boston and required to sign contracts paying the employment agency up to $190 for their jobs. He said the girls received as little as $5 weekly during the first six weeks of employment.

The district attorney said he would seek "immediate cessation of these reprehensible practices. The dark days of compulsory labor and involuntary servitude are over. . . . These conditions approximate slavery."

16c 1960

MICHIGAN

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Blond workers quit over discrimination

The Afro American

Baltimore,

5-21-60

Mich.

DETROIT — Two white public housing employees, Richard Stoll, 29, and Miss Mary Jane Harrison, 23, have resigned from their jobs because of discriminatory practices of the Detroit Housing Commission.

Stoll has handled applications, leasing, tenant problems at the Jefferies Project for 26 months. Miss Harrison has worked at the same project for three months. Both are graduate students at Wayne University.

A joint letter of resignation from Stoll and Miss Harrison read:

* * *

"IT IS OUR SINCERE conviction that the announced policy of the Housing Commission regarding 'open occupancy' is not executed by its administrative staff. Contrariwise, we feel that there is discriminatory placements of applicants according to their race.

"We find this in direct contradiction to our personal convictions, principles and integrity, as well as to the Commisson's stated policy.

"Thus the very execution of our jobs requires that we compromise our principles. Secondly, we find our immediate supervision to our dissatisfaction and we feel that they have destroyed our morale and interest in our work."

Andrew Foster Jr., a housing aide who worked with Stoll, made a similar charge in December, 1959 of discrimination before the Housing Commission. Mr. Foster said the Commission used double standards in the handling of applications for housing from colored persons.

Cafe owner guilty of discrimination

The Afro-Am

Baltimore, Md.

Date 5-14-60

p. 13

16c

Mich.

DETROIT — A restaurant owner, who testified that he fired a waitress after she joined a union, was placed on six months probation last week by Recorder's Judge Frank G. Schemanski.

"I didn't fire her because she joined the union. I let her go because business wasn't good," said Nick Kergeozis of 5750 Chene.

Judge Schemanske, however, found him guilty of discriminating against an employee.

The waitress, Mrs. Willie Mae Cheatham, 675 Custer, said she joined the union because she had been working seven days a week and wanted a day off, which Kergeozis refused her.

She said he fired her when she told him she had joined the union.

16c 1960

MINORITY GROUPS CONFERENCE

LaborDepartment To Hold Minority Groups Confab

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Jun. 7-10-60
p. 1

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell announced Saturday that the Labor Department will again this year be host to a Minority Groups Conference which will meet July 13 through 15. Attending the meeting will be representatives of the Labor Department and of State employment services.

The Secretary, scheduled to open the conference, said he was confident the meeting would provide a useful exchange of ideas betwen the Federal and State governments on ways to reduce unfair employment practices.

"Bias against minority group jobseekers is not only morally wrong it is also a threat to the Nation's economy," Mr. Mitchell said. "Such discrimination deprives our economy of needed skills and injures all — not just the worker but industry and the Nation as well."

Plans for the conference, third to be held at the Labor Department since 1955, are being made by Miss Roberta Church, Minority Groups Consultant to the Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security. Miss Church said the increased number of States sending delegates this year is an indication of the growing awareness and concern over the problem of job bias. The discussions will center on the Labor Department's administration of public employment service programs for such minority gruops as the Negro, Puerto Rican, Mexican - American, Oriental, American Indian, and some religious groups.

Special seminars and discussion groups will be held to learn how job placement actviities, services to youths, employer relations, and nationwide clearance systems for jobs and applicants can be extended to include the minority group jobseeker. Under Secretary of Labor James T. O'Connell and Assistant Secretary Newell Brown will speak at a conference luncheon July 14.

16c 1960 MARYLAND

ty firemen fight L-CIO discrimination

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Sept. 17, 1960

Pg. 8

16c

BALTIMORE

e Labor Committee of NAACP and the Colored American Labor Council are contesting the exclusion of 210 colored members of the City Fire Department from the AFL - CIO Local 734.

Complaints have been filed with the EEOC and with the Civil Rights Committee of the National CIO - AFL.

Local 734 is the only authorized bargaining agency which can carry firemen's grievances to the Board of Fire Commissioners.

* * *

TROY BRAILEY, chairman of the NAACP Labor Committee told the AFRO that at a meeting of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee in Washington last Tuesday, it was proposed that Baltimore firemen pay a penalty of one year's dues or $25 per person.

The NAACP is opposed to this, Mr. Brailey stated because, "how can a man pay retroactive dues to an organization of which he is not a member.

He pointed out that the $25 was in addition to the $10 joining fee.

Mr. Brailey stated that when a new fireman completes training, he is solicied by the local union to join. Only a few colored firemen have ever been solicited and when they completed the applications, they were not accepted.

* * *

THE EEOC had scheduled a hearing to air the grievance on June 15. This hearing has been postponed until September 15 at the request of the union.

Since June 15, EEOC has been given powers of enforcing city ordinances against racial discrimination in unions.

Meantime, Mr. Brailey said that efforts are being made to get a hearing before 90 days.

Mr. Brailey stated that some of the questions yet to be answered are:

1. How can a union representing city employees before a city board practice discrimination?

2. How the AFL - CIO can allow a union to operate against its national constitution which has a non - discrimination clause?

* * *

OF 1400 city firemen 210 are colored. These men, some of whom have been firemen for seven years, are working through a special committee of their own to secure membership in the Firefighters Union Local 734.

Before the Tuesday hearing in Washington, the union had asked that the men pay a total of $131 in back dues plus the initiation fee of $10. Mr. Brailey stated that this was "unheard of."

Raymond C. Fogary is president of the International Association of Fire Fighters, Local No. 734.

16c 1960

MICHIGAN

Teachers complain of job discrimination

The Afro-Am., Baltimore, Md.,

DETROIT — The Michigan Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC) completed its hearings on the complaint of two colored teachers that they were denied employment by the Taylor Township school board because of their race.

After a closing statement by Gerald K. White, an assistant attorney general, Commissioner Allan A. Zaun took the case under advisement.

1-26-60

The complaints were lodged last summer by Mrs. Mary Ruth Ross, 3880 Frederick Court, Inkster, and Mrs. Jesse Simmons, 27200 Colgate, Inkster. Both contended they were passed over in favor of white applicants who lacked the teaching credentials and experience they had obtained.

P 15

White asked the FEPC to issue a cease and desist order "to stop Taylor Township for the two women and to pay the claimants back pay for the 1959-60 school year, as well as for that portion of the present semester that they do not work."

KKK

16c 1960

MISSISSIPPI

Hiring Of Negroes Blamed For Cross

The Commercial Appeal

Memphis Tenn.

16c

Fri 4-1-60

p. 25

Greenville Barge Company Scene Of Burning

GREENVILLE, Miss., March 31. — (UPI) — Police Thursday discovered a cross which had been burned in front of the Greenville Barge Construction Corp., apparently in protest of the hiring of two Negroes as welders.

Police said the small iron cross, which had been wrapped in cloth, evidently ~~was~~ burned Wednesday but they were unable to find it until Thursday.

Police Chief W. C. Burnley said a source he would not identify told him there had been some "feeling" against owner John H. Cox for hiring the two Negroes for skilled jobs.

Burnley said it was the first cross-burning here in 30 years.

Mr. Cox was out of town.

16c 1960

NEW JERSEY

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U.S. IS ACCUSED OF BIAS IN HIRING

The New York Times

State Department Must End Test of Faith, Leader Tells Jewish Labor Group

New York

By IRVING SPIEGEL

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, March 25—The head of the Jewish Labor Committee called on the State Department and other Federal agencies today to cease what he termed discrimination against potential employes of the Jewish faith.

Sect. 3-26-60

Adolph Held, chairman of the committee, which represents 500,000 Jewish workers in the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations, specifically appealed to the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy to use its influence with the State Department on this issue.

He spoke at the opening of the committee's silver jubilee convention at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. Five hundred delegates are attending the three-day meeting.

P. 25

Religious Factor Denounced

"Americans seeking employment in the State Department," Mr. Held said, "are carefully screened not only as to their political loyalty, which we believe to be correct, but also as to their religious affinities, which we believe to be reprehensible."

He recalled the 1956 Republican and Democratic platforms as declaring that imposition by foreign governments of discrimination against United States citizens based on their religion or race was contrary to American policy.

"Our Government, while publicly condemning such action on the part of the Arab states, has privately condoned such actions," he went on.

"The Arabs can demand that no Jew be employed in a foreign legation on their soil. Certainly not in the Legation of the United States.

"The State Department will bow the knee. Yet would the State Department bow the knee to the Kremlin should a demand be made that only American Communists be employed at the United States Embassy in Moscow?"

He urged that the United States Chamber of Commerce "vigorously oppose policies that condone boycotts against American business firms employing Jews or having Jewish stockholders or directors."

Labor Comity With Negroes

Charles S. Zimmerman, chairman of the Civil Rights Department of the merged labor movement, decried recent reports of dissension between Jewish and Negro labor leaders on the issue of civil rights.

Mr. Zimmerman, a vice president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, emphasized that "there has never been nearly so much agreement among us."

"Anyone who tries to give an opposite impression is doing a disservice to everyone concerned and, most of all, to our Negro citizens," he added.

He cited several examples of how the A. F. L.-C. I. O. had effectively integrated Negroes into local unions in the South. He also called for intensified support of the demonstrations by Negro students against segregation in the South.

In a telegram President Eisenhower told the committee: "Your continuing opposition to all totalitarian ideologies helps to advance the cause of democracy at home and abroad."

16c 1960

NEW YORK

1959 SCAD complaints may reach all-time high

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — Complaints received by the State Commission Against Discrimination will reach an all - time high in 1959, Elmer Carter, chairman predicted last week.

He based his predictions on the 753 complaints received during the first three quarters of 1959. He noted that this figure is a 9.4 per cent increase over the 688 charges filed during the same months in 1958.

The annual complaint total for 1959 may hit the 1,000 mark, largest in SCAD's history, Mr. Carter said. He attributes the rise to a "rising confidence . . . in SCAD" by the people of the state.

* * *

MR. CARTER particularly noted that since the law's jurisdiction was expanded to protect older workers, July 1, 1958, dramatic changes have occured in the attitude of employers.

16c

The State Employment Service reports that placements of workers over 45 have risen from 21 percent in 1953 to 30 percent in 1959 for a comparable six - month period. Age qualifications in advertising, Mr. Carter said, have virtually disappeared.

As of Sept. 30, 1959, some 6,416 complaints had been recorded by SCAD since its inception in 1945.

* * *

A BREAK-DOWN of charges filed during the first nine months of 1959 showed 535 base on discrimination in employment for reasons of race, creed, color or national orgin;

Some 103 because of age, 72 based on discrimination in places of public accommodation and 43 filed charges of discrimination in publicly assisted housing.

Officials Pledge End To Paper Union Bias

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK — Leaders of the Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, AFL-CIO, have pledged efforts to rid their international union of Jim Crowism, Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary, reported here recently.

Sat. 7-23-60

16c

The pledge, Hill said, was made on July 6, following his appearance before the union's general executive board meeting in Glen Falls, N. Y.

P. 9

Hill told the union leaders that an NAACP survey indicated that the Pulp Workers union maintains 44 segregated Negro locals in southern states and has negotiated separate racial seniority lines in collective bargaining agreements which "limit Negro workers to unskilled and menial job classifications and which violate their basic seniority rights."

In response, John P. Burke, the union's president-secretary admitted existence of separate locals and discriminatory agreements. The international union he said, has "been very much concerned with the problems of Negro workers in the pulp and paper industry for many years."

As a result of the conference Hill reported Burke and the union's 13 vice presidents, gave assurance that no new segregated locals would be chartered by the general executive board. Further they promised to initiate a program to merge separate locals wherever possible.

Moreover, the union president stated that every effort would be made in forthcoming collective bargaining agreements to eliminate discriminatory provisions which have been traditional in the industry.

Governor Issues Code to Bar Discrimination by State Agencies

N.Y. Times
N.Y., N.Y.
Tues. 7/19/60

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 18 — A new Code of Fair Practices for the Executive Branch of the state government was issued today by Governor Rockefeller.

16c

The code, which reaffirms the state's policy barring racial or religious discrimination in the activities of state government, is the first of its kind to be laid down by the Rockefeller administration. A similar code was adopted in 1957 under Gov. W. Averell Harriman.

Drawn up by the Governor's Office, the Attorney General's Civil Rights Bureau and the State Commission Against Discrimination, the eleven-point code instructs state agencies to "cooperate fully" with S. C. A. D. in carrying out the state's anti-discrimination policy.

The state prohibits discrimination based on race, creed, color, national origin or age.

The code gives state licensing and regulatory agencies authority to take action against persons under their jurisdiction who are found guilty by the anti-discrimination commission of discriminatory practices. State agencies also are directed to give "appropriate attention" to such practices in acting on applications for state aid.

The code bars discrimination in the appointment, assignment and promotion of state employes. Public contracts awarded by the state must contain the anti-discrimination clauses of the labor law.

The use of state facilities to further discriminatory practices is forbidden by the code. Job application forms and other requests for information may not include any discriminatory questions, unless the inquiry is required by law or is asked "in good faith for a proper purpose." In that case, the agency using the form must first notify S. C. A. D.

Under the code, state agencies filling private or public jobs must do so on a nondiscriminatory basis. They also must refer to the anti-discrimination commission information about employers believed to practice discrimination.

The preamble to the code states that New York has been "in the forefront in the elimination of discrimination based on race, color, creed or national origin, but it is imperative that our cooperative efforts be strengthened and sustained to further this noble cause."

The Governor ordered that copies of the code be distributed to all state employes and be prominently displayed in all state facilities.

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2 HAILED FOR HELP IN JOB BIAS FIGHT

The N.Y. Times

Heads of General Foods and Maritime Union Honored by Urban League

16c

A labor leader and the head of one of America's largest corporations were jointly honored by the National Urban League last night for their efforts to establish equal job opportunities for Negroes.

Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, and Charles G. Mortimer, chairman of the General Foods Corporation, were cited at the league's Equal Opportunity Day dinner for establishing and enforcing successful nondiscriminatory programs.

Mr. Curran was praised for setting up such a program in his union, and Mr. Mortimer for establishing one in the network of plants operated by General Foods.

In his acceptance speech at the dinner, held in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on the ninety-seventh anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, Mr. Mortimer described the struggle for freedom as "essentially an insurrection against poverty."

"Economic equality is the key," he declared. "When American Negroes win economic equality, they will be on the way to winning the improved social status which so long has been their goal."

Asserting that more and more people were being won over to the cause of equal rights, Mr. Mortimer praised the Urban League for showing diligence and patience in the "tortuous and painstakingly slow" progress of Negroes toward equal status.

In accepting his award, Mr. Curran said the question of eliminating discrimination was "no longer a battle of moral principles alone but a matter of national survival."

"Those who stand in the way of genuine equality of opportunity for all citizens are betraying their country," he declared. "Those who will not raise a hand to help toward the objective are shirking their duty."

Mr. Mortimer received his award from Keith S. McHugh, State Commerce Commissioner. James E. Carey, president of the International Union of Electrical Workers, presented Mr. Curran's award.

Martin E. Segal, the dinner chairman, read a message of greeting from President Eisenhower.

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Powell Accuses Mayor of Laxity In Enforcing Hiring-Bias Laws

New York Times

New York

1-18-60

P 38

By PHILIP BENJAMIN

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. charged yesterday that Mayor Wagner was not enforcing city laws against racial discrimination.

Mr. Powell said that the Mayor was responsible for the nonenforcement of laws banning discrimination on work done by contractors for the city.

"The building trades union and the craft unions in general are the largest organized group of employment discriminators in America," the Harlem Democrat said.

Mr. Powell spoke at the second annual Nonpartisan Leadership Conference at the Harlem Young Men's Christian Association, 180 West 135th Street.

He read from a report that he said was prepared by eight Harlem Democratic leaders, including J. Raymond Jones, Mark Southall and Lloyd Dickons. Frequently he interpolated remarks of his own.

The report, dealing with the Negro in New York economic life, declared that "the employment picture of New York's 850,000 Negroes is but little different from what it was in January, 1950."

Mr. Powell said the Negro was still discriminated against in the city government, in the courts—both on the bench and before it—and in all sorts of job areas.

As an example, he noted that few Negroes were driving beer trucks. He said the beer industry contended that because of the popularity of beer in cans drivers did not have to make pick-ups of empties, as with bottled beer, and so there was less need for drivers.

"Well, maybe we'll just have to stop buying beer in cans and buy only bottled beer," Mr. Powell said. The audience laughed and applauded.

Mr. Powell made but a glancing reference to the numbers racket. He charged recently that the police arrested only Negro operators and permitted white bankers to continue their operations.

Observing that the subject under discussion was economics, he said: "I include numbers in that, but I'm not going to go into that now." He said he would talk about it today in his sermon at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th Street.

CORE protests against American Airlines job rule

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

16C NY

NEW YORK—CORE members picketed outside American Airlines new terminal today while nside a gala celebration occurred. The CORE members' signs said: "No Negroes Fly For American Airlines."

The occasion of the demonstration was the opening of American's new passenger terminal at Idlewild Airport. Tom Roberts, chairman of New York CORE, said that: "The new building is an architectural achievement. It is a shame that there is not a new, more democratic hiring policy to go along with the new building. This would be the greatest achievement."

Roberts pointed out that only four domestic airlines: TWA, Mohawk, Seaboard and Western, and New York Airways now hire colored pilots, flight engineers or stewardesses. New York CORE has been working to end airline discrimination for more than two years.

PUNISHMENT UPHELD IN RACIAL BIAS CASE

The New York Times

New York

16C

4-3-60

Disciplinary action was formally approved on Friday against a state worker who had been found guilty of coding cards to designate white and non-white job applicants.

In upholding the disciplinary action state Industrial Commissioner Martin P. Catherwood announced that he had directed that a system of periodic audit be immediately instituted so as to insure that there will be no recurrence of this type of violation."

Future violations by State Labor Department employes, he warned, may be followed by stiffer penalties.

The disciplined employe is Mrs. Mildred Fanelli, an interviewer in the State Labor Department's division of employment. On March 17, 1959, she was reprimanded and transferred from job-referral work. She had been accused of marking dots on cards of applicants to designate skin color.

In departmental hearings last July Mrs. Fanelli conceded she had marked the cards, but said she had done so to identify "follow-up" cases for special attention.

Deputy Industrial Commissioner Frank D. Maurin, the hearing officer whose report was issued yesterday, found Mrs. Fanelli guilty of marking the cards to indicate race or color, in violation of a department rule. However, his report said that the testimony was "contradictory" as to whether the coding was done for a discriminatory purpose.

STATE FINDS BIAS IN JOB TRAINING

The New York Times

S. C. A. D. Reports 2% of Apprentices Are Negro —Other Factors Cited

New York

By LAWRENCE O'KANE

16C

5-29-60

Some intolerance and many sociological factors effectively exclude Negroes from apprentice training programs and skilled trades in New York, according to the State Commission Against Discrimination.

A recent study by the commission found that only 2 per cent of the 15,000 registered apprentices in the state were Negro. In 1957, nonwhites made up 7.7 per cent of the population.

The figures are more telling, the commission believes, when it is noted that Negroes are concentrated in urban areas where the demand for craftsmen is greatest and that the percentage of Negroes in the productive work-age years is higher than for whites.

Some barriers that prevent Negroes from becoming apprentices, whether direct or not, "constitute actual expressions of racial discrimination and are engaged in by segments of labor, management, government, and by the minority and majority community," the study said.

This conclusion disagrees with recent statements by three state labor leaders, Harold Hanover, president of the New York State Federation of Labor; Peter J. Brennan, president of the New York City and State Building and Construction Trades Council, and Harry Van Arsdale, president of the Central Labor Council.

The labor officials, in statements quoted by Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz, have denied that Negroes are excluded from apprentice programs.

Mr. Lefkowitz held conferences with the labor leaders after the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had asked him to act against "a broad pattern of Negro exclusion" from training programs. Specifically, the association urged Mr. Lefkowitz to file a complaint with the commission since it can act only when complaints have been filed.

Of fifteen unions that excluded or limited Negroes in the Nineteen Forties, the survey found, no significant gains have been made in the apprentice programs of the blacksmiths, machinists, sheet metal workers, plumbers, electrical workers, steamfitters, glass workers and carpenters. One possible exception, the survey said, is a local of the electrical workers.

"The survey data also indicates that the standing of Negro craftsmen in these unions follows the same pattern," the report added.

The lack of Negro apprentices in these unions, the survey said, may "hopefully" be attributed to factors other than discrimination. It said these might be the continuation of earlier membership policies that exclude Negroes through a failure to establish conditions that make for membership on a merit basis, or because locals of the internationals are frustrating commitments to fair membership policies.

"On the other hand," the survey said, "the absence of Negroes in specific unions may be attributed directly to overt discriminatory policies and practices."

"This latter consideration appears to be the case with some, if not all, of the locals of the International Union of Ornamental and Structural Iron Workers, which in one area of the state have expressly stated that they will not accept Negroes as members except on a segregated basis.

"Apparently, also, the Carpenters are continuing their historical practices of assigning most Negro carpenters to a segregated unit in Harlem. Moreover, it seems that the Carpenters in New York City and elsewhere in the state are not offering apprenticeships to Negroes, figures to the contrary notwithstanding."

The study also cited commission information, described as "confidential" that suggested the Sheet Metal Workers and other building trades unions in upstate areas were not particularly amenable to the entrance of Negroes "into apprenticeships, skilled-craft occupations and memberships.

"The Bricklayers throughout the state," the survey found, "are a recent and notable exception to this pattern."

The survey cited a "mixed" pattern in the printing trades and the lack of apprentices in certain railroad unions, the latter "due in part" to a seniority system and a declining labor force.

The exclusion of Negroes from the training programs of some concerns may be fortuitous or legitimate, the study holds. "Nonetheless, segments of management, including some firms in registered apprenticeship programs, continue to manifest racial discrimination in their employment patterns."

Discrimination Warning Given New York Firms

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK CITY — The State Commission Against Discrimination, in cooperation with the state director of licenses, has sent out 15,000 copies of a special notice with renewal license applications to barbers licensed by the state.

Sat. 8/20/60

The notice states:

"Under the New York state law against discrimination, barber shops and beauty parlors, as places of public accommodation may not deny their facilities to anyone because of race, creed, color or national origin.

P.3

"**THE STATE** Commission Against Discrimination, which administers the law, requires that you post a notice which informs your customers that you provide your services on a non-discriminatory basis.

16C

"You may secure the poster and additional information regarding the law by writing or telephoning any of the offices listed on the reverse side."

Nov

A similar notice was sent last year to all licensed beauty shops together with their renewal applications. The renewal application for beauty shops and barber shops alternate

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Rocky Bans Bias In State Jobs

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

ALBANY, N. Y. — Gov. Nelson Roskefeller has issued an executive order banning discrimination because of race, creed, color, national origin or age in all activities of the executive branch of the state's government. Sat. 7-30-60

16C

The 11-part Code of Fair Practices released today draws specific attention to the areas of state activity affected by the new order. The new code stresses the importance of close cooperation by all state agencies and the State Commission Against Discrimination in the enforcement of New York laws against discrimination.

The order requires state officials and supervisory employees to appoint and promote personnel on the basis of merit and fitness, without regard to race, color, creed, national origin or age. It further bars questions on these issues from employment applications issued by state agencies.

OFFICIAL CHARGE

An article of the code also charged officials not to discriminate when performing services to the public and ordered them not to authorize use of state facilities for discriminatory practices.

State contracts for public works must contain clauses barring discrimination, under terms of the code; and state employment agencies are required to fill all job orders without bias.

P.3

Other areas affected include vocational guidance counseling programs and apprenticeships, state financial assistance and licensing and regulatory agencies.

Developed by Rockefeller with the aid of the State Commission Against Discrimination and the Attorney General's Civil Rights Bureau, the code requires all state agencies to cooperate with the SCAD to combat discrimination.

RECORD DEFENDED BY STATE BIAS UNIT

The N.Y. Times

In 82 Inquiries, It Says, No Education Agency Has Challenged Jurisdiction

New York

REPORT SENT TO COURT

Fri. 11-18-60

It Supplements Earlier One Alleging Anti-Catholic Acts at Queens College

P.33

The State Commission Against Discrimination said yesterday that it had conducted eighty-two investigations of alleged employment bias by public educational agencies without having its jurisdiction challenged judicially.

16C

Statistics of the commission's fifteen-year history were cited in an affidavit filed in Supreme Court in answer to a complaint by the Board of Higher Education. The board is questioning the right of the state agency to investigate charges of discrimination against Roman Catholic teachers at Queens College.

Nov

The new state affidavit supplements an earlier reply in which the state agency declared that its informal two-year study had turned up evidence of bias in both the employment and promotion of Catholic faculty members at Queens College.

Earlier Cases Listed

Commissioner J. Edward Conway, who was in charge of the Queens College study, listed the State Department of Education, the University of the State of New York, the Board of Regents, local boards of education, and the Board of Higher Education itself as agencies that had accepted the commission's jurisdiction in previous cases.

The eighty-two investigations, he said, consisted of seventy-four formal studies based on verified complaints and eight informal ones similar to the Queens College study.

Seven investigations, he said, involved various complaints of employment discrimination against the Board of Higher Education. Six were dismissed and one withdrawn when the board renewed the complainant's contract.

In the last two of these seven cases, Mr. Conway said, the board did raise the question of jurisdiction, but took no action to restrain the commission.

Retaliation Threat Seen

Mr. Conway also cited a statement by Dr. Harold W. Stoke, president of Queens College, that he said indicated that the college might "retaliate" against persons who had complained of bias there.

He quoted Dr. Stoke as saying that the colleeg did not engage in anti-Catholic discrimination, but that the state report "will make these college policies more rather than less, difficut to follow."

The commission also accused the board of "inaccuracies" in the presentation of its case to the court. It declared that five staff members had assisted Mr. Conway in the investigation—not one as the board said, and that the results of the state study had never been issued to the press. The board's original court order stayed the commission from releasing the results.

Mr. Conway accused the board of instituting the court action without notice to him in the midst of negotiations. The state's findings, he said, became a public record because they were included in the commission's answer to the court case.

16c 1960

NEW YORK

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CITY BAR OBJECTS TO NEW BIAS LAW

The New York Times

Report Disapproves Bill Giving Attorney General Wide Inquiry Powers

New York

The Association of the Bar of the City of New York announced yesterday its disapproval of a proposal to give the State Attorney General sweeping powers to investigate alleged discrimination by employers, labor organizations or employment agencies.

Jan. 7-60

The bill, which the Attorney General recommended, is condemned as ambiguous on the extent of authority to be conferred on him and vague in its definition of the cases covered.

The report is one of twenty in a bulletin on pending bills. It will be distributed tomorrow to the Legislature and the Governor's office. The score is slightly in favor of the proposed laws, with eleven approved and nine disapproved for varying reasons.

N.Y.

The bill on discrimination is described as giving the Attorney General power under Section 406 of the Civil Practice Act "to issue subpoenas and examine persons and, in proper areas, books and records."

It is contended in the bar report that under the present law the State Commission Against Discrimination has comprehensive powers of investigation of any complaint in this field filed by the Attorney General and that it is not clear what additional powers he would have that could not be exercised at his request by the commission.

The report further comments that allowing preliminary action under Section 406 of the Civil Practice Act, which provides penalties for failure to cooperate, may be inconsistent with the intention of the Law Against Discrimination, which seeks to depend on "conference, conciliation and persuasion so far as possible."

Another bill of general public interest disapproved by the bar association would exempt physicians and surgeons from liability for malpractice in rendering emergency treatment.

Scope of Other Bills Scored

The report says that without judging the desirability of some sort of protective legislation "we feel that in choking off legitimate claims founded on negligent acts the present bill goes too far."

It says that, taken literally, the bill could be construed to exempt doctors from malpractice suits "in all but the most routine medical cases." It adds that doctors, in any case, can protect themselves through liability insurance.

The association also disapproves a bill setting up a State Trade Commission, on the lines of the Federal Trade Commission," to prevent unfair methods of competition." It report finds that the bill "would result in unnecessary duplication of machinery for enforcement of existing statutes."

In addition it finds that the bill would give "inordinately broad investigatory power" to the proposed commission. One of its provisions, the report says, "would literally prevent any business from throwing away any piece of paper in existence on Jan. 1, 1960, or thereafter."

NAACP in North Carolina out to crack job color bar

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sept. 10, 1960
p. 17

CHARLOTTE, N.C. — The North Carolina State Conference of Branches of the NAACP launched "Operation Employment, a freedom work project, Thursday. The object of the program is to eliminate discrimination in employment.

Kelly M. Alexander, president of the state association, noted that the first phase of the project will concentrate on a campaign to get qualified colored persons employed in state, county and city government.

Federal agencies operating in North Carolina are also included in the project. Job discrimination in government, said Mr. Alexander is sufficently important to require immediate action by the NAACP in Tarheelia.

* * *

ASSOCIATION BRANCHES, youth councils and college chapters will secure facts and figures concerning the employment status of colored persons and confer with elected officials on the state and community levels requesting assistance to eliminate discrimination in government employment.

Candidates for governor from both major political parties will be contacted for their views as to equality of employment in government.

Congressional representatives and members of the state legislature are expected to give their opinions concerning the employment of qualified colored employees in government.

* * *

BRANCH LEADERS will appear before city councils and county commissioners during this month and present requests for these governing bodies to place in operation a program to employ qualified colored workers in government.

Every effort will be exerted by the NAACP to be successful with this project through administrative channels.

Alexander said, despite great changes in the employment opportunities and occupational characteristics of colored wage earners during the past 10 years, the economic status of colored workers remains substantially low.

THERE MUST be a change in the attitude of government concerning the employment of colored workers on an equal basis with other citizens.

In fact, Alexander said that government must be color blind, and until it is, it will remain false to fundamental principles of our country and in defiance of the basic law of the nation.

The cardinal principle that the NAACP must undertake in "Operation Employment" to establish in all governments in the state is: "Government must not discriminate as to employment."

16c 1960

OHIO

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Bomb Scare Forces Negroes From Job

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat 2-6-60

P5

16c

Ohio

By WOODY L. TAYLOR

CLEVELAND — Although national labor leaders of the AFL-CIO constantly maintain that every effort is being made to dispose of discrimination in labor unions, discrimination still abounds in Cleveland.

This was evidenced when bomb threats forced a Negro plumbing sub-contracting firm off a job it was constructing in the Shaker Heights are because they do not belong to the union, Local 38, which will not accept them.

Theodius Hilliard 48, and his partner, Lee A. Burns, 30, who do business as the Associated Plumbing and Heating Co., 10117 Superior Ave., said they lost a job constructing a gasoline service station because of threats to bomb the place if they continue to install the plumbing.

To add insult to injury, the general contractor who is installing the hydrolic lift and tanks, who asked Hilliard to withdraw from the job is the brother of the Mayor of Cleveland, S. A. Celebrezze.

Hilliard is quoted as saying "Celebrezze told me the company had received an anonymous call that the job would be bombed if we weren't pulled off the job. He said he didn't want any trouble and promised to pay me for all the work done."

■

CELEBREZZE made a statement in which he said:

"I thought Hilliard had the union's approval to work on union jobs. He told me that he had permission. After the company got the call, I decided it would be best to pull his company off as sub-contractor. He will get paid for the work done."

According to Hilliard he had been given permission to work on union jobs while his request for union membership is pending.

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RAY CLEARY, business manager of Local 55, the richest plumbers union and one of the largest, if not the largest, in the country, declared "Our local had nothing to do with this. We do not operate that way. We have told Negro applicants we will consider them for membership if they can pass skill tests and are licensed by the city."

Hilliard said that he did not think that Local 55 is responsible for this particular incident; that he believes it is the work of one of the other crafts on the job which objected to non-union workers being there.

The whole problem, however, goes back to the Plumbers Union which has consistently, and systematically excluded Negroes from membership.

Members of the Negro Progessive Plumbers Association, and this reporter called on Local 55, and had a conference with officers of the Local, including Mr. Cleary, back in 1953, when they agreed to take the matter of accepting Negro apprentices, contractors and journeymen plumbers into the union to the Executive Board and subsequently to the membership for a vote.

The officers went through the motion and received authority to accept some applicants for tests. There were always two bugs preventing membership for Negroes. One is that the tests are given by Union examiners who always find it convenient to flunk the Negro applicant on some technicality. The other is that they have to be ultimately accepted by the membership which never gets around to doing it, for first one reason or another. It is always difficult to get a quorum so that the meeting can be held —especially when the topic of the day is voting on the Negro applicant.

There was an agreement whereby Negro plumbers were allowed to work on a union job by paying a certain fee and being issued a "blue card" which entitled him to work but gave him no benefits.

Girls Spurned

Pennsy RR: 'We Hire No Negroes'

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat 2-6-60

P5

16c

Ohio

CLEVELAND—"It has never been the policy to hire Negroes to work in the office."

This statement was attributed to an official of the Pennsylvania Railroad's Davenport freight station, to two young colored women who went to the office seeking employment.

The women, Mrs. Alice Holmes, 7006 Linwood Ave., and Charlotte Payne, 3544 E. 119th St., revealed the announced policy to the station as stated to them by a Mr. Rebaul, in complaints to the Cleveland NAACP, which is investigating the case.

Harold B. Williams, executive director of the Cleveland NAACP, said the applicants went to the Pennsylvania Davenport Station concerning an opening as a billing clerk.

Mrs. Holmes and Miss Payne made inquiries during a telephone conversation with this Mr. Rebaul who, they said, asked them about their religious denomination, which prompted them to inquire as to whether he was trying to determine their racial identity.

REBAUL, according to the young women's report to the NAACP, unhesitatingly said that he was inquiring about their race and it was then that he said Negroes were not hired in his office.

Miss Payne telephoned Mr. Rebaul and was told the job was filled. She then asked if she could go in and place an application for future reference if the policy was not against it. He stated that it was the policy not to hire Negroes in the office.

Both complainants have been referred to the Community Relations Board.

LODGE PLEDGES MOVE FOR JOBS

The Times-Picayune

Says Party Will Try to Ease Unemployment

New Orleans, La.

Wed 10-19-60

16c

P15

By DAVID LEHERR

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (AP) — Henry Cabot Lodge, the Republican vice-presidential nominee, pledged Tuesday that his party will work toward the problem of alleviating unemployment.

In an airport talk here, and in an appearance earlier at Huntington, W. Va., Lodge said he believes the Republican party can "eliminate this continuing problem."

The former United Nations ambassador, accompanied by his wife, gave every appearance of enjoying a hard-hitting campaign. He smiled and waved gaily to the crowds. About 300 were on hand to greet him as he stepped from his chartered airplane at Youngstown. Police estimated he spoke to about 2,000 on the sun-splashed lawn of the courthouse at Huntington.

CRITICIZES SOVIET UNION

Criticizing the Soviet Union for its claim of no unemployment problems, Lodge brought cheers from the Youngstown crowd by saying:

"The only reason they (the Soviet Union) might not have no unemployment is simply because everyone has to work."

In West Virginia Lodge declared the GOP will meet unemployment problems head on, declaring:

"For 13 years I served a state (Massachusetts) in the Senate which had the same problems as West Virginia—continuing unemployment. We must take steps to eliminate this continuing problem and I think it can be done."

'WE MUST BE STRONG'

Lodge also told the West Virginians that the Soviet Union is not going to take over the world.

"There isn't any country that is big enough or able to take over the world. We must be strong—so that no nation will ever attack us," Lodge added.

The Huntington audience cheered when Lodge made this reference to civil rights:

"We must believe in our hearts that all men are created equal. That is one of America's purposes from the beginning. We must recognize each individual on his merits without any regard whatsoever to race. creed or color."

16c 1960

PENNSYLVANIA

But Most Negroes Are Porters

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pa. Airlines Deny Hiring Policy Bias

Pittsburgh, Pa.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Negroes laughed out loud upon hearing officials of 11 airlines operating in Pennsylvania assure the State Fair Employment Practice Commission that no discrimination exists in their hiring policies.

These same officials declared that they hired ground and sales personnel "on the basis of merit alone, without regard to race, religion, age or national origin."

10c

The commission made these announcements after a conference during which it told the airlines representatives that a "strong declaration" on employment policy is needed "to counteract the widely held impression that Negroes are barred from airlines jobs."

Sat. 10-8-60

CONTRARY to the declaration and assurance by the airlines officials chairman Harry Boyer said a commission survey of airline operations in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia showed there were no Negroes among 823 sales department employes.

p. 7

Although there were 69 Negroes among the 1,026 workers in airlines operations departments at Greater Pittsburgh Airport and Philadelphia International Airport, 62 of them were members of all-Negro porter units—38 in Pittsburgh and 24 in Philadelphia.

Boyer said none of the airlines officer managers could produce written instructions from top management about a positive nondiscriminatory hiring practice.

16c Pa.

The Phila. Tribune

TELLS OF JOB BIAS — Leslie Burnett of 18 Ithan Street (extreme right) tells the Commission on Human Relations of the hiring policies in Philadelphia hotels by which colored waiters have been systematically excluded from jobs by prejudiced unions. The panel conducting the hearing are, left to right, James Mahoney, Mrs. Sadie Alexander, Christopher F. Edley, chairman; John Rogers Carroll and Herbert Graham (not shown)

Sept. 17, 60

Denies Being Fired Over White Girl

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois
Sat. 3-26-60

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — A Negro college student said last week he was not fired from the civil rights commission because he planned to marry a white girl. But he said he believed he would have been asked to resign had he not quit to continue his education.

p. 2

Fred D. Allen, 22, a former secretary for the commission, now a student at the District of Columbia Teachers college, said he had planned to resign and go to school even before he took the job. Sat. 3-26-60

Allen was questioned by United Press International regarding a controversy between Gordon M. Tiffany, a civil rights commission staff director, and John T. R. Godlewski, who resigned last Friday as a commission attorney.

16c

GODLEWSKI'S CLAIM

Godlewski charged at a news conference that Tiffany fired Allen because Allen planned to marry a white girl he met in Germany while he was there with the air force. Tiffany denied the charge.

Allen said, however, that Tif- solutely correct" in saying that he left the commission to enter school. He said he did not know any basis for Godlewski's statements.

Allen said, howevej, that Tiffany told him that "in view of the marriage it was a "good thing I was leaving because repercussions would come from this."

"They would have asked for my resignation," Allen said, "and I would have given it anyway because if some of the Senators would have gotten hold of this (information on the marriage) it would have been good-bye commission."

Charges Job Bias, Man Sues for $100,000

The Pittsburgh Courier

By GEORGE E. BARBOUR
(Courier Staff Writer)

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 4-2-60

PITTSBURGH—In a $100,000 damage suit, a 54-year-old Negro charged that solely because of race, a railway brotherhood and railroad company by joint, secret, conspiracal meeting over a 20-year period deprived him of a job.

Wendell B. Sells of 740 Adelaide Ct., filed the Federal Court suit against the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, and the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad (P&LE).

p. 8

After 34 years of service, Sells, a fireman was laid off last Oct. 29, without a pension or other benefits.

16c Pa.

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HE CHARGES that he was deprived of a job because of a union and company conspiracy which kept him from becoming a stationary engineer.

The deprival was based solely on race, Sells charged in the suit.

It came about by re-arrangements of job classifications, gentlemen's agreements, and the changing of seniority lists, Sells said.

■

SELLS FIRST application for stationary engineer was in 1939 after he was certified and licensed by the city.

The resulting discrimination, Sells charged, resulted in violation not only of the Railway Labor Act but also the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, depriving him of his rights without due process.

The discrimination began in 1937 when powerhouse employes, in a gentleman's agreement, formed an all-white section of engineers and oilers and a colored section of and ash wheelers.

■

THE COLOR line was maintained by never allowing an ash wheeler or fireman to bid or apply for an engineer's job, Sells maintained.

Don't Eat Where Biased Hiring Exists

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 9-3-60

PHILADELPHIA — Local NAACP executive secretary, James K. Baker, has asked the cooperation of local convention leaders, Rev. M. L. Gayton, president of the Baptist Ministers Conference, and A. C. Thompas, of the National Bar Association, in urging visitors to the city to refuse to eat at any of the downtown hotel dining rooms because of their discriminatory practice in the hiring of Negro waiters.

p. 9

For the past 10 months, the City Commission on Human Relations, at the instigation of the NAACP, has been holding hearings on these unfair employment practices and these hearings have shown conclusively that only Belgravia Cresheim Arms and the Penn Sherwood in West Philadelphia hire Negro waiters.

16c

Race No Job Bar, Airlines Assert

The Philadelphia Inquirer

Inquirer Harrisburg Bureau

HARRISBURG, Sept. 28.—The State Fair Employment Practices Commission reported Wednesday it had been assured by airlines operating in Pennsylvania that they were accepting job applicants "on the basis of merit alone, without regard to race, religion, age or national origin."

16c Pa.

Philadelphia, Pa.

The commission told the airline representatives at a conference that "a strong declaration" on their hiring policy was needed "to counteract the widely held impression that Negroes are barred from airline jobs."

Thurs. 9-29-60

Chairman Harry Boyer said that a commission survey of airlines industry employment practices in Pennsylvania's two largest cities showed that there were no Negroes among the 823 employes of airlines sales departments.

p. 5

2

Ike's Committee On Gov't Contracts For Civil Rights

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga. Jun 3-1-60.

The President's Committee on Government Contracts has urged the Congress to pass as an essential part of a civil rights program a proposal now before it to advance equal job opportunity for workers on Government contracts.

16c

P. 1

The Committte, composed of representatives of management, labor, the public and government, is established by Executive Order to promote equal job opportunity on Government contract work for all qualified persons regardless of their race, religion, color or national origin. It has sought to do this through education, mediation and persuasion.

While the Committee's program has been wijdely accepted by Government agencies, employers and unions and significant progress has been made, full implementattion of the non-discrimination policy would be materially advanced, the Committee believes, if it had the added stature of legislative endorsement.

The proposal now before the Congress is contained in a bill "To Establish a Commission on Equal Job Opportunity Under Government Contracts." A part of the President's Civil Rights proposals recommended to the Congress last year, the bill was omitted from the Civil Rights proposals approved by the House Judiciary Committee. Likewise, no action on it has been taken in the Senate.

The Commission which would be established would be charged with the responsibility of insuring that governmental contracting agencies secure compliance with the non-discrimination provisions of government contracts.

The Commission would further educational programs by employer, labor, civic, educational, religious, and other non-governmental groups in order to eliminate discrimination in employment.

The Commission would cooperate with State and local governments to assist in advancing equal job opportunity programs.

In calling for the inclusion of this proposal in any civil rights legislation passed by the Congress, the Committe said: "It is unconscionable to think that the Congress would refuse to guarantee by statute the elimination of discrimination on work paid for by tax monies. Unless the Government itself sets an example how can we expect to continue to advance toward our national ideal of equal job opportunity for all American

The Committee was unanimous in its action calling for the immediate passage by the Congress of Civil Rights legislation, including the establishment of a Commission on Equal Job Opportunity Under Government Contracts. Members of the President's Committee on Government Contracts attending today's meting were:

Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Chairman; Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, Vice Chairman; Robert L Chambers, President, Pacific Foundry Metallurgy Co., San Francisco.

16c

Irving Ferman, Executive Vice Chairman, President's Committee; George Meany, President, AFL-CIO. George B. McKibbin, Consultant, General Services Administration, Chicago, Ill. Hon. George T. Moore(Assistant Secretary of Commerce. James F. Nabrit, Jr., Secretary and Dean of the School of Law, Howard University.

Mrs. Helen Rogers Reed, New York City; Mr. Walter P. Reuther, Vice President, AFL-CIO, President, UAW, AFL-CIO; Mr. John A. Roosevelt, partner, Bache & Co., New York City; Judge Lawrence Walsh, Deputy Attorney General.

Alternate members of the Committee atending were:

Mr. Victor Reuther, Assistant to the President, UAW, AFL-CIO; Mr. Boris Shiskin, Director, Civil Rights Department, AFL-CIO. Mr. Myron Silbert, Vice President, Federated Department Stores, Cincinatti; Mr. George L. P. Weaver, Assistant to the President, IUE, AFL-CIO.

This ✓

JOB BIAS HEAD NAMED

The New York Times

Margaret Garrity New Chief of President's Committee

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—Vice President Nixon announced the appointment today of Miss Margaret Garrity, 42 years old, of Chicago as executive director of the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

New York

She has been serving as director of the committee's Midwest regional office at Chicago since 1957. Prior to that she served in the headquarters here.

16c

Mr. Nixon is chairman of the group set up by Presidential order to administer the clause in Government contracts prohibiting job discrimination because of race, color, religion or national origin.

Mon 6-6-60

P. 17

Miss Garrity succeeds Dr. Jacob Seidenberg, who resigned in January to take a post with the Federal Civil Rights Commission.

Combating Discrimination

The N.Y. Times

Work of President's Committee Under Nixon Is Defended

New York

16c

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

In reply to the letter from Prof. David R. Kochery of the University of Buffalo, published Aug. 11, questioning the performance of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, of which Vice President Nixon is chairman, it would appear that Professor Kochery has made only a cursory examination of the facts.

Thurs. 8-18-60

Professor Kochery charges that "Mr. Nixon's committee has created a history of permissiveness and nonaction" and that "Government contractors (have) been permitted easily to avoid the discrimination regulations * * *."

P. 26

Not once in the discharge of its responsibility has the committee knowingly permitted evasion of the nondiscrimination clause which is contained in all Government contracts. In fact, Government contractors, as a result of the committee's work, have not only made initial hires but in many instances have so firmly implemented policy and practices that promotion, transfer, upgrading and on-the-job training have been made available to minority group members for the first time. This progress has occurred in all regions of the country.

16c

Complaints Investigated

The charge is made that * * * "the committee has failed to and refused to hear complaints on discrimination—many of these complaints have been on file for four years with no action taken."

This the President's committee categorically denies. Every complaint that has ever been received by the committee has been thoroughly investigated and, where warranted, action taken.

Professor Kochery says: "There do not seem to have been any instances where Government contracts were denied or terminated due to discrimination in employment * * *."

He should know that the committee has no authority to award, deny or terminate a Government contract. The committee has, however, on many occasions recommended to [redacted]

tory practices.

Professor Kochery says that "If Mr. Nixon has ever attempted to get his committee's powers implemented by Executive order, Mr. Nixon has uncharacteristically failed to reveal it over the last several years."

Pprsident Eisenhower, Mr. Nixon and the committee repeatedly have urged that the Congress give a statutory basis to this work so that job discrimination could more easily be eliminated. Congress has three times turned down such proposals, the last time as recently as Aug. 9 of this year.

Opinion Cited

Lastly, quoting one of Professor Kochery's own legal colleagues, Robert S. Pasley, Professor of Law, Cornell University:

"*** a conscientious effort has been made to enforce the nondiscrimination clause (in Government contracts). Considering the many difficulties and problems involved, this effort has been remarkably successful. Moreover, because of the tremendous volume of Government contracts and the impact they have on the economy as a whole, this has meant a long step forward in the elimination of discriminatory practices in American industry."

MARGARET GARRITY.
Executive Director, The President's Committee
on Government Contracts
Washington, Aug. 13, 1960.

✓

Job Agency Turning Attention To White-Collar Discrimination

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sees sharp increase in colored workers

Sat. 1-2-60

P. 14

WASHINGTON

"The Committee will . . . emphasize the integration of minority groups into the white-collar positions."

This was the decision on the future activity ~~of the President's Committee on Government Contracts. It was contained~~ in the Committee's sixth annual report to the President which was submitted by Vice President Nixon, Committee chairman.

16C

This is the first of the committee's six annual reports which went beyond a mere review of the committee's activity for the year and predicted future trends in employment — particularly as they affect colored workers.

* * *

IN WHAT may have been a subtle hint for the President to become more active in working toward compliance with the school desegregation decision, the Committee said:

"The most significant increase in employment will be in occupations requiring more training and education.

"The American economy will require an increase of nearly 50 per cent in professional and technical occupations, 80 per cent in . . . proprietors and managers, 25 per cent in the clerical and sales force, 23 per cent in the numbers of skilled craftsmen, and 25 per cent more service workers.

"The increase projected for semi - skilled workers is only 15 per cent, however, and no increase is foreseen for laborers.

"The significance of these figures to colored persons lies in the fact that . . . 80 per cent of white children between ages 14-18 are attending high school while only 65 per cent of colored children in the same age group are enrolled.

"According to Labor Department projections, 7.5 million new workers during the next decade will be without a high school education.

* * *

"UNLESS THE situation of the past and present is sharply changed, the Committee believes that a very high proportion of these 'handicapped' workers will be colored."

On this prediction, Mr. Nixon commented:

"Today's pessimistic estimates with respect to the availability of trained colored workers during the next decade can be reduced through education and training.

"These constitute a challenge to the nation's educators, vocational guidance counsellors and employers, as well as to colored students and parents."

He continued: "Added efforts must be made to help colored parents to keep their children in school so that they can compete for employment more effectively.

"But theirs is not the only responsibility.

"In the interests of the national economy as well as colored workers, it is up to our educators, vocational guidance counsellors and employers to see that colored youth has the opportunity for the kind of training that will prepare him for the types of jobs which we know will call for the greatest numbers of workers during the next ten years."

* * *

THE COMMITTEE report cited the fact that in the coming decade, the greatest increases in employment will be in the professional, technical, managerical, clerical, sales and service jobs, all of which require preparatory training.

The report stated also, however, "To continue to hold even semi-skilled positions, workers in the future will have to have a higher degree of literacy."

The reason for this is that with automation, workers will have to read complex measuring instruments, maintain records and operate technical machinery.

* * *

THE COMMITTEE emphasized that "White-collar jobs have never been readily available to colored persons."

In 1957, the group said, 12 per cent of male colored workers were empoyed in white collar occupations as against 40 per cent of male white workers.

Less than one per cent of colored women had white collar jobs compared to eight per cent of white women.

For this reason, the committee decided to emphasized integration in white collar jobs.

In the past year, the committee received 244 complaints of job discrimination. Eight out of ten of these were filed by colored persons.

* * *

THE COMMITTEE said that employers must take more positive steps to break down discriminatory hiring. It said:

"A nondiscriminatory employment policy does not in itself lead to the achievement of an integrated work force.

"The employer must act to great through 'the cake of customs' by initial placements in positions traditionally denied to colored workers.

"Such deliberate break-throughs are necessary because minority group workers are normally reluctant to risk possibility of yet another turndown in applying for such jobs."

The Government Contracts Committee was established in 1953 by the President's executive order. It must monitor the standard clause in all government contracts forbidding discrimination in employment.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell is vice chairman of the committee.

James M. Nabrit, dean of Howard University's Law School, is among the members; as are George Meany, president, AFL-CIO; Walter P. Reuther, automobile workers union president; John A. Roosevelt, and other figures in industry and government.

KEATING PLEDGES HELP TO MITCHELL IN JOB-BIAS FIGHT

The New York Times.

New York

Mon. 2-22-60

Will Press in Rights Battle to Obtain Formal Status for President's Board

P. 1

By EDWIN L. DALE Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—More procedural maneuvering on civil rights is in store for Congress this week.

16C

With the defense debate perhaps ready to simmer down for a while, because the current round of committee hearings is about over, civil rights will be more than ever at the center of the stage. The House however, cannot vote on the matter until next month and the Senate is unlikely to do so.

There were several developments today in the pre-vote maneuvering on the issue.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell received assurances that a strong fight would be made to include in the civil rights bill a provision, requested by the Administration, giving statutory backing to the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

Called 'Most Important'

Secretary Mitchell said that this provision was "really the most important" part of the civil rights package requested by the President, because it affects Negroes all over the country. The voting provisions of the bill would apply only to the South, in practice.

Mr. Mitchell made his views known in a television interview with Senator Kenneth B. Keating, Republican of New York, presented over ten New York stations. Senator Keating promised to make a strong fight for inclusion of this provision in the bill, and said he believed "the votes are there" to pass it.

The Committee on Government Contracts seeks to improve compliance with the standard provision in Government contracts that requires contractors to offer employment without regard to race or color or creed. The committee, having no statutory authority, has relied mainly on persuasion.

Not in House Bill

Mr. Mitchell pointed out that the provision was not in the bill approved by the House Judiciary Committee. In the Senate, he said, there have not been hearings on it.

"The Democratic majority," he remarked, "seems to have taken this part of the civil rights program of the President and buried it."

Representative Leslie C. Arends of Illinois, the Republican whip, forecast today that the Hosue would pass a "meaningful" civil rights bill by March 15. He said House rules would thwart Southern efforts to drap out debate.

If Mr. Arends proves right, prospects for the reported strategy of Senator Lyndon B. Johnson will be improved. The Texan, who leads the Senate Democrats, is reported hopeful that the House will pass a bill before the Senate debate ends. Then he could move that the Senate pass the House bill unchanged, thus barring a possible conflict in conference between the two houses.

P. 10

Ellender Scores Liberals

Senator Allen J. Ellender, Democrat of Louisiana, said that Northern liberals advocating civil rights legislation "seek to bring the Southern states of this country to heel as a whipped puppy, with the Federal Government furnishing the necessary force."

He likened advocates of the bill to Thaddeus Stevens, leader of the Northern Republican "radicals" in the post-Civil War period.

Senator Ellender gave his views in a report to his constituents over a New Orleans television station.

George W. Johnson, only Negro member of the Civil Rights Commission, emphasized the importance of guaranteeing Negroes the right to vote.

In a radio-television interview with Senator Leverett Saltonstall, Republican of Massachusetts, Mr. Johnson noted, however, that Southern compliance with the Supreme Court decision requiring nonsegregated public schools and not been impressive.

16C

In six states, he said, there have been no efforts at all to comply. In the eleven other states and the District of Columbia, which formerly required segregation, only about 15 per cent of the Negro children were in integrated schools as of last May 5, he said.

End Asked To Bias on U.S. Jobs

The Florida Times-Union

Jacksonville, Fla.

Thurs. 2-25-60

1 Pg

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (UPI)—A government committee headed by Vice President Nixon directed federal agencies today to demand an end to discrimination against Negro workers on all government construction jobs.

It called for immediate steps to insure compliance with an anti-discrimination clause in government contracts for construction, alteration or repair of federal buildings.

The committee, known as the President's Committee on Government Contracts, won a pledge from George Meany, AFL-CIO president, to provide Negro craftsmen for such jobs if contractors cannot locate them on their own.

Nixon said the new program "has a good chance of making a breakthrough" in halting bias and opening trades jobs to Negroes.

Meany promised to crack down on local unions with racial restrictions that have kept many federal construction jobs limited to white workers.

The President's Committee adopted the new stand at a two-hour meeting attended by Nixon, Meany, Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell and Auto Workers President Walter P. Reuther.

The committee singled out Washington, D.C., for special attention by government contracting agencies. It wants to curb discrimination on jobs in the capital city, such as renovation of the Capitol and erection of the New House Office Building.

Racial bars to membership by several local unions—especially local 26 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—has created a controversy here recently.

Nixon Battling Job Bias Under U. S. Contracts

The Philadelphia Inquirer

Philadelphia, Pa.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP).—A White House committee headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon on Wednesday launched a twin drive on employers and labor unions to give Negroes an equal chance for Federal contract jobs.

Thurs. 2-25-60

The President's Committee on Government Contracts unanimously adopted an action program which Nixon said he believed has "a good chance of making a breakthrough."

16 E

24

LABOR PLEDGES AID

George Meany, AFL-CIO president, a committee member, pledged full cooperation by organized labor in cracking down on local unions that restrict membership to white persons.

The committee unanimously adopted a resolution calling on the Government contracting agencies to direct all contractors to comply immediately with clauses in their contracts barring discrimination because of race, color, creed, or national origin.

Such compliance was insisted upon particularly on Federal projects in the U. S. Capital area, where hiring discrimination has recently stirred up a storm.

CONTRACTORS' HANDS TIED

The discrimination has come about this way: Contractors, although agreeing they will not discriminate, get their workers from unions. The unions take in few Negro members.

The Nixon-headed committee called on Congress to include in pending civil rights legislation provisions to give the committee statutory status. The group is now operating on the basis of an executive order from Mr. Eisenhower.

Those attending Wednesday's committee meeting included Nixon, Meany, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell; President Walter Reuther, of the United Auto Workers, and representatives of major Government contracting agencies such as the Defense Department, General Services Administration, and Atomic Energy Commission.

Woman to direct Ike's rights unit

Afro American

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

"Having devoted nearly 20 years of my life to working closely with race, religious and ethnic groups on the problems besetting minority members, I feel keenly aware of the great task that still lies ahead if we are to achieve the aims outlined by President Eisenhower when he created the President's Committee on Government Contracts in 1953."

This was the statement of Miss Margaret Garrity as she accepted appointment as executive director of the committee. Her appointment was announced by Vice President Richard Nixon, committee chairman.

Sat. 6-18-60

Her appointment fills a vacancy created by the resignation of Dr. Jacob Seidenbert. Before her appointment, Miss Garrity was director of the committee's Midwest Regional Office. Percy Williams, her assistant there, will serve as acting director.

The Committee supervises the administration of the standard clause in government contracts which prohibits employment discrimination.

* * *

THE NEW director is a native of Brookfield, Mo. and a graduate of Missouri State College. She has been race relations secretary with the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems.

P. 5

She is a past president of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials and a member of the advisory board to the Institute on Industrial and Social Relations of Loyola University, Chicago.

She received, in 1952, an award from the National Council of Negro Women for her work.

She has also authored award-winning pamphlets for the American Council on Race Relations and the Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination.

16c 1960

U. S., Unions, Companies Assailed by N. A. A. C. P.

New York Herald Tribune New York
Thurs 2-25-60

In Report to Nixon on Negroes' Lack of Skilled-Craft Opportunity

P. 2

By Joel Seldin

A politically charged report, accusing unions, management and government of failure to allow Negroes into apprentice training for skilled crafts, will be presented today in Washington to Vice-President Nixon by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The report is going to Mr. Nixon in his capacity as head of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, which is responsible for enforcing Federal anti-bias laws in work done for the government or with Federal financial assistance.

The report was drafted prior to action in Washington yesterday by the committee which launched a twin-drive on employers and unions to give Negroes an equal share in government contract jobs. Mr. Nixon said he thought the plan had a good chance.

The Nixon committee has recently taken the position—that the principal blame for discriminatory hiring at some Washington construction projects lies with the unions, and the N. A. A. C. P. report takes the same position on apprentice training.

Politically, the issue is a sensitive one because it involves the touchy area of civil rights. George Meany, president of the A. F. L.-C. I. O., declared last week that his offer to break the discriminatory hiring pattern in Washington was ignored by the committee. An implication was seen that Mr. Nixon, through the committee, was exploiting the issue to discredit the unions, traditional supporters of Democratic candidates.

John Roosevelt, head of the committee's unit for Washington affairs, denied the next day that any communication such as Mr. Meany described had been received. He, in turn, implied that Mr. Meany's statement was a politically motivated effort to undermine Mr. Nixon.

Yesterday, the committee called on Congress to give it statutory backing instead of its present existence under executive order. It announced a resolution demanding an end to the prohibited hiring practices and Mr. Meany repeated his offer of support.

Southern Congressmen and Senators may not allow the dust to settle. The A. F. L.-C. I. O. has committed itself to support a Presidential candidate this year, inevitably a Democrat, and the Southerners, through the party, may attempt to bring pressure on local unions, if not the entire federation. The demands of Negro unionists for equality in the unions is, on the other hand, a growing divisive force in the federation.

The N. A. A. C. P. report, drafted by the association's labor secretary, Herbert Hill, points out that in 1950 discriminatory practices had restricted Negroes to 3.62 per cent of skilled jobs. The percentage of Negroes in apprentice programs, however, was only 1.69 per cent.

In an introduction, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., declared that "given the present rate of advance, it will take Negroes 138 years, or until the year 2094, to secure equal participation in skilled-craft training and employment."

Shortage Reported

The study reports a critical national shortage of craftsmen and explores in considerable detail the social and economic barriers to Negroes in the skilled trades, and the effects on them and on the total community. It points out that in current apprentice training, not only Negroes, but much of the public, is excluded by nepotism and cronyism, to the benefit of "individual family units of certain limited ethnic and religious groupings."

It explains, however, the factors that make the Negro particularly susceptible. One is the discrimination that [illegible] excluded a youth's father or close relative from the skilled trades, so that he has no inclination to seek a craft training.

Another is the long duration and low pay of apprentice training. Negro youths eager to escape poverty, it says, are not likely to consider such a waiting period and are attracted by the immediate higher wages in unskilled work. In general, it was found, apprentice programs are largely unpublicized or reported only to sources not available to Negroes.

Management's involvement, according to the report, is compounded of a belief that Negroes are not interested in skilled trades, not as capable as whites, slower to learn and not acceptable to white employees as co-workers. It adds that where a union objects to Negroes, management "tends to relinquish its traditional prerogatives" even where it "is otherwise not particularly amenable to the demands" of the union.

Government, at the Federal, state and local level, has set up advisory and supervisory apprentice programs, but has taken no steps to eliminate bias, the report finds. Agencies, it reports, are either "inadequate or insensitive," and the total effect is a failure "to eliminate the broad pattern of racial discrimination" in employment and training.

Craft Unions Blamed

Of the unions, the study declares that "the weight of evidence suggests that, where discriminatory activities bar Negroes from apprentice-craftsman positions, craft unions appear to play a most significant role in the process of exclusion."

It attributes the union's attitude primarily to an attempt to limit the number of craftsmen in a trade, but it mentions also "intra-union political considerations." Officers wish to please their constituents, and members want to restrict apprenticeships and jobs to friends perpetuate this even when national leaderships of the union and relatives. The high degree of autonomy in craft unions can are opposed.

The study also notes that "personal antipathy" and a fear that admitting Negroes will lower the social and economic status of a craft plays a part. A form of "caste psychology," it says, "impels many workers to regard their own positions as 'white men's jobs.' . . ." The report names as particularly guilty the building and printing trades.

The recommendations for improving the situation are many and varied. They include a Federal bureau to publicize the need for craftsmen, and extension of training programs to more trades and more funds for government agencies at all levels. One suggestion was that the cost of apprentice training should be borne, as in England, by an entire industry, rather than by individual firms. Another was for a "scholarship program similar to the G. I. Bill of Rights," to be undertaken jointly by the national and state governments.

The duration of apprenticeships, the study said, should be reviewed "in the light of modern industrial procedures and manpower needs." Also, the ratio of apprentices to craftsmen should be studied and the programs made more attractive. To make up for past inequities, it said, Negroes should be actively recruited by social agencies, counselors and teachers, and Negro youth should be oriented toward skilled, rather than unskilled, work.

Among the consequences of the exclusion of Negroes from apprenticeship programs, the study says, "is the perpetuation of the matriarchal orientation of Negro society. All too often, the Negro male is displaced from his central role in the family unit by the occupationally successful Negro female. . . . It follows, necessarily, that the composite ego of the Nego male is . . . subverted, thus leading to the disorganization of the family uiit. . . ."

The "frustration of life-goals, ambitions and values" for Negro youths, the study declares, often presents them "with no concrete alternative to juvenile delinquency."

Statistics on Apprentices

The New York Herald Tribune

The following is a table from the N. A. A. C. P. report on anti-Negro discrimination in apprentice training programs. It was reproduced in the N. A. A. C. P. study from a special report of the United States Bureau of the Census.

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL AND NEGRO APPRENTICES, BY OCCUPATIONS, FOR THE NATION, 1950

New York
Thurs. 2-25-60.
P. 29

Occupations	Total Apprentices	Negro Apprentices	Negroes as a Percentage of the Total
Total	111,750	1,890	1.69
Auto Mechanics	3,600	90	2.50
Bricklayers & Masons	6,510	270	4.14
Carpenters	9,930	60	0.60
Electricians	9,360	90	0.96
Machinists & Toolmakers	14,550	60	0.41
Mechanics, other than auto	6,720	210	3.12
Plumbers & Pipe Fitters	11,010	90	0.81
Building Trades, NEC*	3,690	150	4.06
Printing Trades	14,160	180	1.27
Metalworking, NEC*	7,170	150	2.09
Other Skilled Trades	11,610	450	3.87
Trades not specified	13,440	90	0.66

*Not elsewhere classified.

Nixon Committee Adopts Anti-Bias Job Resolution

Birmingham World
Birmingham, Ala.
Wed. 3-2-60.

WASHINGTON — The President's Committee on Government Contracts last week adopted unanimously the following resolution:

Resolved:

"That this Committee call on contracting agencies of the Federal Government to institute steps to direct all contractors holding Federal contracts for the construction, repair and alteration of all Federal buildings and, particularly, in the District of Columbia, that they must comply immediately with the nondiscrimination clause presently a part of all contracts.

P. 1

"Further, that the contractors must find qualified Negro workers, if they exist in the area, and give such workers equal employment opportunity on any work covered by Federal contract.

"The President's Committee will cooperate with the contractor and the contracting ogency in seeking to find qualified Negro mechanics. In this effort it will have the full cooperation of the A. F. L. — C. I. O."

Attending the Committee meeting were:

Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Chairman.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, Vice Chairman.

Mr. Robert L. Chambers, President, Pacific Foundry Metallurgy Co., San Francisco.

Mr. Irviig Fermat, Executive Vice Chairman, President's Committee.

Mr. George Meany, President, AFL-CIO.

Mr. George B. McKibbin, Consultant, General Services Administration, Chicago, Illinois.

Honorable George T. Moore, Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. James F. Nabrit, Jr., Secretary and Dean of the School of Low, Howard University.

Mrs. Helen Rogers Reed, New York City.

Mr. Walter P. Reuther, Vice Pres- of the decision by the May 1 deadline.

With Atty. Cassandra B. Birnie ident, AFL-CIO: President, UAW AFL-CIO.

Mr. John A. Roosevelt, partner, Bache & Co., New York City.

Judge Lawrence Walsn, Deputy Attorney eGneral.

P. 6

Alternate members of the Committee attending were:

Mr. Victor Reutner, Assistant to the President, UAW, AFL-CIO.

Mr. Boris Shiskin, Director, Civil Rights Department, AFL-CIO.

Mr. Myron Silbert, Vice President, Federated Department Stores, Cincinnati.

16c

Mr. George L-P Weaver, Assistant to the Presirent, IUE, AFL-CIO.

Also attending wos:
Honorable Franklin G. Floete, Administrator, General Services Administration.

Nixon Committee acts fast after NAACP report points out widespread job bias

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
3-5-60
p. 9
16c

Vice President meets with Roy Wilkens, given six-point program; labor promises cooperation

WASHINGTON

The first major breakthrough in buildingtrades job discrimination loomed as a possibility, this week, as the President's Committee on Government Contracts launched a double - barrelled attack to end bias against colored craftsmen.

The action came after Vice President Nixon conferred with Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary and Herbert Hill, the Association's labor secretary.

In presenting to the Vice President a 60-page report on racial discrimination in apprenticeship training, Wilkins stressed five recommendations "to counteract the various restrictive and undesirable policies, practices and patterns described in the report."

The study, entitled "The Negro Wage Earner and Apprenticeship Training Programs," was prepared by Mr. Hill who conducted a nationwide survey.

* * *

IT REVEALS ..widespread discrimination against colored workers who are only 1.69 percent of all persons now enrolled in apprenticeship training programs.

* **

THE PRESIDENT'S Committee agreed last Wednesday to take drastic action to bring the fight over discrimination against colored craftsmen quickly to a head.

The committee acted after AFL-CIO President George Meany gave his pledge that he would support the anti-discrimination drive and try to head off any labor troubles from the buildings trades locals which refuse to admit colored persons.

* * *

THE COMMITTEE, .headed by Vice President Nixon mapped this strategy to try to break down the color bars in locals:

First, the General Servicees Administration and other Federal contracting agencies were asked to demand that contractors immediately comply with the non - discrimination clause carried in all Federal building contracts.

The contractors are to be told they must find qualified colored craftsment —union or non-union—if they live in the area and give them an equal chance at jobs.

Secondly, if the contractors can't find qualified colored workers, Meany promised that the AFL-CIO will help supply them for employers in the event that locals refuse to cooperate.

* * *

THIS TWIN drive on employers and unions could quickly clear the way for a showdown with several building trades unions who have resisted all pressure to drop racial bars.

Colored workers have been blocked from getting jobs on Capitol Hill construction projects because the locals supply the workers but won't admit non-white members. (This situation also prevails in other cities in the North and South.)

"We agreed on a program of action that we believe has a good chance to make a breakthrough in this area," Nixon said after the 2½ - hour meeting.

Meany, a member of the President's committee, also attended the meeting.

The Nixon committee recently took the position that the principal blame for discriminatory hiring at some Washington construction projects lies with the unions.

The NAACP's report takes the same position on apprentice training.

POLITICALLY, THE issue is a sensitive one because it involves civil rights.

Meany declared two weeks ago that his offer to break the discriminatory hiring pattern in Washington was ignored by the committee.

An implication was seen that Nixon, through the committee, was exploiting the issue to discredit the unions, traditional supporters of Democratic candidates.

John Roosevelt, head of the committte's unit for Washington, denied the next day that any communication such as Meany described had been received.

He, in turn, implied that Meany's statement was a politically motivated effort to undermine Nixon.

The Committee moved swiftly to back up its proposed anti-bias campaign by calling on Congress to give it statutory backing instead of its present existence under executive order.

It announced a resolution demanding an end to the prohibited hiring practices and Mr. Meany repeated his offer of support.

* * *

THE NAACP .report points out that in 1950 discriminatory practices had restricted colored workers to 3.62 percent of skilled jobs. The percentage of colored persons in apprentice programs, however, was only 1.69.

In an introduction, Wilkins declared that "given the present rate of advance it will take colored Americans 138 years, or until the year 2094, to secure equal participation in skilled - craft training and employment."

The study reports a critical national shortage of craftsmen and explores in considerable detail the social and economic barriers to colored workers in the skilled trades, the effects on them and on the total community.

Management's involvement, according to the report, is compounded of a belief that colored persons are not interested in skilled trades, not as capable as white, slower to learn and not acceptable to white employees as co-workers.

* * *

IT ADDS that where a union objects to colored workers, management "tends to relinquish its traditional prerogatives" even where it "is otherwise not particularly amenable to the demands" of the union.

Government, at the Federal, state and local level, has set up advisory and supervisory apprentice programs, but has taken no steps to eliminate bias, the report finds.

Agencies, it reports, are either, "inadequate or insensitive", and the total effect is a failure "to eliminate the broad pattern of racial discrimination" in employment and training.

The study blamed craft unions, saying, "The weight of evidence suggests that, where discriminatory activities bar colored persons from apprentice-craftsman positions, craft unions appear to play a most significant role in the process of exclusion."

* * *

THE STUDY also notes that "personal antipathy" and a fear that admitting colored workers would lower the social and economic status of a craft, play a part.

A form of "caste psychology", it says, "impels many workers to regard their positions as "white men's jobs..." The report names as particularly guilty, the building and printing trades.

Among the consequences of exclusion of non - white persons from apprenticeship programs, the study says, "is the perpetuation of the matriarchal orientation of Negro society.

All too often the colored male is displaced from his central role in the family unit by the occupationally successful female...It follows, necessarily, that the composite ego of the colored male is...subverted, thus leading to the disorganization of the family unit."

The "frustration of life goals, ambitions and values" for colored youths, the study declares, often presents them "with no concrete alternative to juvenile delinquency."

The President's Committee on Government Contracts is responsible for enforcing Federal anti-bias laws in work done for the government or with Federal financial assistance.

IN A NUTSHELL

- Meany promises support.
- Lack of opportunity noted.
- Unions blamed for bias.
- Nixon asks for stronger laws.
- Two-pronged attack planned.
- Politics enters controversy.

WILLIAM LEWIS

16c

HEYWARD B. DAVENPORT

16c 1960 PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

U.S. TO SUE TO GET JOBS FOR NEGROES

Federal Contractors Target in Moves to Enforce Bans Against Discrimination

By ANTHONY LEWIS
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6—The Administration is ready to bring its first lawsuits to end racial discrimination on Government building projects.

Two contractors building new Federal structures here in Washington will be sued unless they agree to hire some Negro electrical workers. They now get all their electrical workers from a union local that bars Negroes.

Last month George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, vowed to end the Jim Crow practices of the union. It is Local 26 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The idea put forward by Mr. Meany was that the contractor should be forced to hire Negro electrical workers from outside the union. The Nixon committee has now approved this approach, after a period of dispute about it within the Administration.

On Tuesday the two contractors handling the buildings here will have a special negotiating session with representatives of the Nixon committee. They will be urged to ignore their agreements with Local 26 and hire Negroes not supplied by the union.

If the contractors refuse, as they have in the past, they will be sued. The Justice Department has had lawyers working on the matter and is prepared to file the suits quite promptly.

U. S. Contract a Factor

The department's legal position is that a contractor's obligation under his Government contract not to discriminate is superior to anything in his union agreement. The latter requires the builders to use as electrical workers only men who are on a "referral list" maintained by Local 26.

The local may, of course, strike against any non-union hiring. But the committee is hopeful that any such walkout would be brief and ineffectual.

For one thing, Local 26 would be striking to enforce a rule in direct violation of the labor federation's policy. Mr. Meany indicated how strongly he felt on the matter last month when he said he would personally recruit non-union electricians to help smash the local's ban on Negroes.

The whole problem is interwoven with politics.

One of the two builders on whom pressure is being brought is the McCloskey Construction Company, headed by Matthew M. McCloskey, treasurer of the Democratic national committee. It is putting up a new Federal office building.

The other project, a new Museum building for the Smithsonian institution, is being built by the Norair Engineerng Corporation.

Some Democrats are suspicious of the whole operation of the President's committee because the Vice President heads it. The fact that Mr. McCloskey is involved does not make things more palatable.

Another obstacle to action has been reluctance within the Administration to move against the building trades unions, which are the Republicans' closest friends in organized labor.

Mitchell Role Reported

The Secretary of Labor, James P. Mitchell, is reported to have been especially uneasy about moving against Local 26.

Nevertheless, the Nixon committee voted unanimously ten days ago to force a showdown on the two building projects here. Among the members are Mr. Meany and Mr. Mitchell, who is vice chairman.

The resistance by Local 26 to the hiring of Negroes apparently stems in part from fear of upsetting its referral list system.

Under this system, which is legal under Federal labor law, the company agrees to hire only men referred by the union. The union agrees to refer all "qualified" workers, whether union members or not, to the employer. But in fact seniority means that ordinarily only union members get the jobs.

Federal Contract Job Bias

The President's Committee on Governmen Contracts deserves praise for its stepped-u progress in putting a stop to racial discrimina tion on Government contract jobs—especially a it is working with far too meager a staff and authority in relation to its task.

In spite of these handicaps the committee has been able to do a good deal in the past to obtain compliance in the field of manufacturing with the antidiscrimination clause in all Government contracts. This has been especially the case in aircraft production, textiles, oil and automobiles. But in the construction field it has been far more difficult for the committee to do so because of the temporary nature of each project and the racial bias in the old-line craft unions.

Now, with the full cooperation of President Meany of the A. F. L.-C. I. O., a concerted effort is being made by the committee to obtain compliance by construction firms not only in the District of Columbia but in all the states. Involved are the six major Federal agencies chiefly concerned with construction, such as the General Services Administration and the Department of Defense. To this end the committee has instructed each agency to require from every firm with a Government contract a full monthly report of its employment practices and those of its subcontractors—not only in hiring but in promotions, demotions and layoffs.

These reports will be a constant reminder to the contractor of his obligation to bar discrimination and will also be most useful to the President's committee in its efforts to obtain compliance. While the committee has no power to issue enforceable orders to employers, it has found that persuasion, with all the facts in hand, can accomplish far more than might be supposed. The public also has a particular interest in knowing, through the committee's periodic reports, how well this phase of its operations is being carried on.

Anti-Discrimination Group Holds Meeting At Brookley

MOBILE (AP) — Three mem-
ers of President Eisenhower's
ommittee on government em-
loyment policy Wednesday out-
ined the government's anti-dis-
mination policy for about 50
ficials of federal agencies in
he Mobile area.

The meeting at Brookley Air
Force Base was held by the
committee chairman, Dr. Archi-
ald J. Carey Jr., Chicago pas-
or; Branch Rickey, baseball
nagnate from Pittsburgh; and
W. Arthur McCoy, Washington.

With them were Dr. Ross Clinchy, the committee's executive director, and four representatives of federal departments at Washington.

Carey said Mobile was the 33rd city visited by the committee since it was created five years ago. He said the visit here had no special significance outside the committee's program of promoting anti-discrimination in federal employment in all parts of the country.

The chairman described the discussion as "vital and congenial."

He said the objective of the committee's program is "to develop our maximum manpower potential."

Carey said that "measurable progress has been made in reducing discrimination in federal government, with much remaining to be done."

He commented that "federal employment leads private employment in providing opportunities for minority groups."

The committee members left by plane for Tampa, Fla., where they will hold a similar meeting at MacDill AFB Thursday. From Tampa they will go to Miami for a meeting there.

NEW MEMBER FOR PRESIDENTS COM. ON GOVT. CONTRACTS

Jackson Advocate

P1

Washington—The White House announced this week President Eisenhower's appointment of Harold L. Graham, Jr., of Bethesda, Md., and Miami, Fla., to fill a vacancy on the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

Mr. Graham, 42, is president of Eagle Airways, Ltd., and replaces on the committee Ivan L. Willis, Chicago manufacturer, who resigned. The airline headed by Mr. Graham operates between Bermuda and Nassau and various mainland cities as well as in continental Europe.

16C

Sat. 5-14-60

Mr. Graham was a combat pilot and a Deputy Group Commander with the United States Air Force during World War II and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Bronze Star and the Air Medal with four oak leaf clusters.

Jackson News

After the war, Mr. Graham became a Pan American Airways pilot on European and Middle East routes. Later he served Pan American and Panair of Brazil in various executive capacities. From 1954 to 1958, when he joined Eagle Airways, he was president of Resort Airlines.

16C

Mr. Graham is married and the father of one son, Michael, 14.

Upon being informed of his appointment by President Eisenhower to the Government Contracts Committee, Mr. Graham said:

"I am highly honored and gratified to receive this appointment by President Eisenhower. It is my earnest hope that I shall be able to contribute effectively to the splendid work being done by the Government Contracts Committee, under the leadership of Vice President Nixon, in the field of equal job opportunity.

Sat. 5-14-60

"It will be a great privilege for me to work with the distinguished members of this Committee in their program for the elimination of discrimination in employment under government contracts."

RELIGIOUS ADVISORS TO GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE — Pictured above, at the first meeting of the Religious Advisory Council to the President's Committee on Government Contracts held in Washington, D.C., on May 11, are, left to right: (seated) Rabbi Max D. Davidson, New York; The Reverend John F. Cronin, S. S., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. William S. Terrell, West Hartford, Conn.; George O. Butler, Washington, D.C.; Robert L. Chambers, San Francisco, Calif.; Vice President Richard Nixon, chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts; Dr. John J. O'Connor, Bethesda, Maryland; Dr. Fred Fox, White House liaison to the Council; Miss Dorothy I. Height, New York; Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum, New York; Dr. J. Oscar Lee, New York; Dr. Roger Shinn, New York. (Standing) Paul D. Williams, Richmond, Virginia; The Reverend Dow Kirkpatrick, Atlanta, Ga.; The Reverend Charles Webber, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Leonard P. Aries, Washington, D.C.; Dr. A. Dudley Ward, Chicago, Ill.; The Reverend Rufus Cornelsen, New York; and Irving Ferman, Washington, D.C.

16C

Birmingham World

COMMITTEE AIDS IKE'S GROUP AGAINST JOB BIAS

Birmingham, Ala

Wed. 5-18-60

WASHINGTON — The first meeting of the Religious Advisory Council to the President's Committee on Government Contracts took place here on May 11. Fifteen representatives of Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths attended and discussed a detailed program of action for cooperation with the President's Committee's campaign against employment discrimination based on race, color, religion or national origin.

P1

Vice President Richard Nixon, chairman of the President's Committee, opened the meeting with an address of welcome and appreciation of the interest of the religious leaders in the Federal Government's equal job opportunity program.

16C

At the conclusion of the day's deliberations, the Religious Advisory Council had agreed on several action courses to be followed both as a group and by the individual members at the level of their own congregations and communities. Among these were:

(1) The Council decide to carry on a program of equal job opportunity education through the nation's religious publications and colleges and universities which have church and synagogue affiliations.

EDUCATION, PUBLICITY

(2) The members agreed to explore the desirability of seeking the establishment of inter-faith groups at the area and local levels. Such groups would carry on employment nondiscrimination programs through education and publicity and go one step farther: they would bring their positions of influence to bear directly upon employers, impressing upon them not only the moral righteousness of fair employment practices but also the encoromically beneficial effects of utilizing the skills and talents of all qualified persons without regards to their race or religion. (In the words of one Council member, "Good human relations is good business in any community.")

(3) The Council members agreed to share their activity and progress experiences with each other through communication between meetings. They also asked and obtained agreement from the staff of the President's Committee to furnish the Council members periodic reports covering the Federal group's activities.

Vice President Nixon said the religious leaders are in an excellent position to break down barriers of bigotry in the field of employment. He noted that there are many state and local statutes forbidding job discrimination, in addition to the nondiscrimination clause in all Federal Government contracts, but that "the law alone is not enough to win this fight."

Job Discrimination In Shipyards Ordered Ended

B'ham World B'ham, Ala. P.8

Sat. 10-15-60

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) — Job discrimination against Negroes in one of the Nation's large shipyards is under investigation in one instance and remedial action has been ordered in another, it was revealed here Wednsday.

16c

Joseph Houchins, director of compliance, the President's Committee on Government Contracts, said that the Federal Maritime Board, the Navy and the Committee, are now conducting an investigation of charges alleging systematic denial of jobs to Negroes at the Ingalls Shipbuilding Corp., at Pasagoula, Miss.

LEFLORE FILES CHARGES

The charges were filed by J. L. LeFlore, director of case work, the Citizens' Committee, Mobile, Ala. He asserted that the shipyard's job policies were in violation of Executive Order 10557.

In another instance, Houchins said that government contracting agencies have been directed to notify the Alabama Dry Oock and Shipbuilding Company at Mobile to cease and desist in its policy of job discrimination found by the Committee. This case was filed with the Committee more than a year ago.

The action also stemmed from charges made by LeFlore in an effort to curb job discrimination by industries holding government contracts.

LeFlore charges that the Ingalls Shipyard has a "long standing" policy of depriving Negroes of jobs even in the helper classifications, "with few execptions."

INGALLS GETS HUGE

CONTRACT

The joint investigation of the Pascagoula shipyard followed complaints filed by LeFlore last Monday in the awarding of a $62,649,540 Maritime Commission to build six cargo ships for the Farrell Lines of New York. A previous such complaint had been made through the same source against the awarding of a $23,405,650 contract by the Navy to the Pascagoula shipyard several weeks ago for the building of a nuclear submarine.

LeFlore's complaints charged that Negro workers are being deprived of more than a half million dollars a year in wages at the two shipyards because of employment discrimination policies denying them equal job opportunities.

Job Discrimination In Shipyards Ordered Ended

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

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16c 1960 SOUTH CAROLINA

Four Nurses Charge VA Discrimination

Pittsburgh

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Four Negro registered nurses appeared before the S. C. Civil Rights Advisory Commission and charged that they could not get jobs at the Veterans Administration Hospital near Columbia because of discrimination.

1-6

The four were Mrs. Mildred E. Joyner, Mrs. Corrine C. Taylor, Mrs. Wilhelmina Jeter and Mrs. Alice S. Brown.

16c

8c

Chief Nurse Mrs. Annie L. Pitts, white, admitted that Mrs. Taylor had been asked if she "could nurse a white man" but explained she asked the same question of white nurses applying for work at the hospital.

Vets' Hospital Bias Denied

B'ham World B'ham Clar

Sat 10-8-60

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (ANP) — Charges that Negro nurses could not get jobs at the Columbia Veterans Administration Hospital were heard by the South Carolina Civil Rights Advisory Commission last Wednesday.

P. 5

Hospital officials said it was the qualifications, not the race, of the Negro nurses who had applied that kept them from being hired.

16c

Near the end of a lengthy hearing and during cross-questioning by Negro members of the commission, hospital officials declared with reluctance that three of the four Negroes who filed complaints were passed over because previous nursing supervisors declined to recommend them.

8c

OTHER ACTION

"We didn't want to bring that up," said Dr. Charles Davee, superintendent of the federal hospital.

In other action, the bi-racial commission agreed to ask Gov. Ernest F. Hollings to look into a complaint brought by a Negro couple against a Dorchester County deputy sheriff and a magistrate.

Mrs. Coretha Bryant said she and her daughter were slapped and manhandled by a deputy sheriff.

SAID HE PAID $100

Her husband, Johnny Bryant, a sharecropper near St. George, said he paid $100 to a magistrate in a case resulting from five of his hogs getting into a white farmer's corn field.

E. R. McIver of Conway, chairman of the state advisory commission, noted that the Dorchester County officer had been invited to appear at the meeting to give testimony but failed to appear.

The Negro nurses appearing before the commission were Mrs. Mildred E. Jovner, Mrs. Corrine C. Taylor, Mrs Wilhelmina Jeter and Mrs. Alice S. Brown.

7 Negroes Sue TVA For Jobs

Birmingham Post-Herald

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 19 (AP) — Seven Negroes who said they lost their jobs with the Tennessee Valley Authority by refusing transfers have sued TVA in Federal Court, charging racial discrimination.

16c

Birmingham, Ala.

The suit was filed in U. S. District Court in Washington, but the Negroes gave a copy of the suit to newsmen here yesterday. The suit names TVA and three civil service commissioners as defendants.

Sat. 2-20-60.

Among other things, the seven ask their jobs back on grounds that they lost them illegally, and ask that TVA's employment policies be declared discriminatory.

TVA officials had no immediate comment.

Six of the Negroes, all from Knoxville, were employed by TVA as janitors and the seventh was an elevator operator, the suit says.

In 1949, they alleged, TVA ordered the complainants—all honorably discharged war veterans—transferred to Chattanooga while non-veterans were not so ordered. When they refused the transfer, they said, they lost their jobs.

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7 Workers Fired By TVA File Suit To Regain Jobs

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs. 3-6-60 16c

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — (ANP) —Race was no factor in the dismissal of seven Negro employes, the Tennessee Valley authority declared here this week. The men who have filed suit to recover their jobs also claim that TVA violated the Veterans Preference Act when they were fired.

The seven appealed in federal district court in Washngton a Civil Service Commission ruling upholding the TVA.

DISMISSED "ILLEGALLY"

The Negroes asked to be given their jobs back on the grounds they were dismissed illegally and that TVA's employment policies should be declared discriminatory.

A spokesman for the TVA said six of the seven were offered jobs in Chattanooga when an order to reduce the workforce was issued in Knoxville. The spokesman said the six were dismissed after they refused to move. A seventh, Horace Robinson of Knoxville was fired for cause" in 1953, the TVA said.

The plaintiffs, six of them janitors and the seventh an elevator operator, were Romey J. Rowan, Vertie May Hayes, George B. Porter, Walter Green, Eddie McCrary, Clem O. McKamey and Robinson.

The authority claimed the Veterans Preference Act had no bearing in the case. In answer to charges of discriminatory treatment, the spokesman said the TVA hires Negroes in many capacities, including administrative personnel.

16c 1960 VIRGINIA

V

1-30-60
Sat. P. 3

Store Won't Hire Colored: Picket Formed

The Chicago [illegible]
Chicago

NORFOLK, Va. — Nightly picket lines by Norfolk CORE (Committee on Racial Equality) are increasing the pressure to end discriminatory hiring practices at the Be-Lo Grocery Store in Norfolk.

Negotiations to effect a fair and democratic hiring policy began more than three years ago. Six months ago a store representative told CORE that he would "give the matter consideration." "Consideration" hasn't brought about the hiring of Negroes and so the CORE group began picketing on Dec. 21.

16c Va

Each evening since then interracial teams of CORE members have picketed the store and passed out explanatory leaflets to shoppers. CORE also provides a car pool for those shoppers who decide to buy elsewhere.

Complaint charges job discrimination

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

16c
2-20-60
Va
P. 14

NORFOLK, Va. — Charging discrimination in job assignments and promotions, at the U.S. Naval Supply Center here the Tidewater Federal Employees Association has filed a complaint with the President's committee to make a thorough investigation of "continuing discriminatory practices" and to "utilize its full powers to correct the discriminatory practices."

A hearing on the complaint will probably be held in Norfolk on a date to be set. The association ras been collecting evidence over a period of years and the hearing is expected to be a lengthy one.

* * *

THE EMPLOYEES association accused Admiral H. C. Haynesworth, commanding officer of the supply center, of permitting the discriminatory practices to continue.

The complaint alleges discrimination in three general categories: job assignment, promotions and segregated units It charged the supply center administors ignired colored personnel when promotions were made.

The employees association said through an unwritten policy three types of units exist at the naval supply center; predominately white units; predominately colored. units and all white units.

"There has been a steady, creeping deterioration of the situation regarding colored workers in supervisory positions. The number of colored persons in supervisory positions is substantially less than five years ago."

The Committee on Government Employment Policy investigates conditions of alleged racial discrimination on government jobs and recommends corrective steps.

Officers of the Tidewater Federal Employees Association are: Elmer Harris, president; Floyd McIntyre, vice president; Joseph D. Speller, secretary; Emerson Harris, treasurer; Joseph A. Jordan Jr., Norfolk, attorney, is legal counsel for the association.

White Workers Walk Off Job; Force Discharge of Lone Negro Bricklayer

The Iowa Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

Thurs. 10-13-60

Flagrant discrimination in labor forces reared its ugly head here last week when a Negro bricklayer was forced to leave his job because white bricklayers refused to work with him.

James Short, Negro bricklayer, from Suffolk, Va., came to Des Moines to work with Jessie M. Colton, bricklayer foreman on the construction job at the new shopping center at Harding Road and Douglas Avenue. Colton has operated all over the country and Short has worked with him for five or six years.

16c

Refused to Work

According to reliable sources, Short came with union card and was cleared by the business agent. When he went to work Monday, Oct. 4, there were five white bricklayers on the job. The next day two refused to show up and on Wednesday three refused to report for work.

Va

Since work had to go on to beat winter, Colton was forced to discharge Short and he (Short) returned to Suffolk, Va. On Thursday, after Short left, six white bricklayers showed up for employment and worked.

Hypocritical

Local civil rights leaders have long attacked what they call "the hypocritical stand of American labor unions, that they talk equality with their mouths and practice discrimination in their action." One leader recalled that several years ago two men came to Des Moines as bricklayers and were advised to move on to Waterloo. There are no apprentices or journeymen in the city.

The Des Moines Commission on Human Rights contacted Al Daniels, union agent and asked if "he realized he was violating the law, the spirit at least—by refusing to abide by his own rules; that this action showed that the union officials had no control over the men."

Wis. Fights To Combat Racial Bias In Jobs

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 9-3-60

16c

P. 12

MADISON, Wis. — (UPI) — State government is taking positive steps to combat job discrimination in Racine and Kenosha, Gov. Gaylord Nelson said Tuesday.

Nelson said a report, which he requested after a conference with a delegation from Kenosha Aug. 1, "shows that the Fair Employment Practices Division of the State Industrial Commission is hard at work, and has received excellent cooperation from many local businessmen."

The report, submitted by Virginia Huebner, director of the FEPD, said the division started intensifying its work in the Racine area last April after a complaint was filed against a Racine company. The company has since hired several Negroes.

In July the division expanded its efforts to include Kenosha.

FIRMS COOPERATE

Listed in the report as companies cooperating with the FEPD's efforts were the Wisconsin Telephone co., the Keno- the following individual com- sha Manufacturers Assn., and panies in Racine: Young Radiator, Western Printing, Oster Manufacturing, and Howard Industries.

The report said Negroes in Kenosha and Racine have been employed in "traditional work areas," such as janitorial services, car washing, and domestic work. Major exception is on the production line of the American Motors plant in Kenosha.

Negro men and young girls interested in skills and office work "have sought such opportunity in other places."

Specific efforts listed in the report included: A July 21 conference at which the Wisconsin Telephone co. and the FEPD agreed to reassess a number of latent job applications field by Racine and Kenosha Negro girls.

A male Negro will begin teaching in the Racine secondary school system in September.

A male Negro artist has just been employed by the art department at Western Printing in Racine.

An investigation by the FEPD showed a 19-year-old Negro girl with office training and an "excellent" school record was working as a cleaning woman in a Racine department store. She is now being considered for office work by three companies.

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16e 1960

Imported Mexican Labor

The New York Times

The time has come for the nation to consider the termination of the iniquitous Mexican farm labor importation program, authorized by Public Law 78. Under it some half million "braceros" are brought into this country every year to harvest crops, with shockingly low wages and poor working conditions, and in competition with domestic farm labor.

New York

Public Law 78 is due to expire next year, but the Gathings bill (H. R. 12176), approved by a reactionary Republican and Southern Democratic majority of the House Agriculture Committee, would extend its life for two years more. It would also take away certain powers which the Secretary of Labor now has to protect domestic farm workers recruited through the United States Employment Service.

16e

Wed. 6-15-60

A countermeasure, however—the McGovern bill (H. R. 11211)—will be introduced when the Gathings bill reaches the floor of the House. It provides for the termination by stages of the Mexican labor program over a five-year period, and during that time it would amplify and make more specific certain ambiguous and ineffectual provisions of P. L. 78 designed to give protection to American farm labor from unfair Mexican competition.

P. 38

The Gathings bill should be decisively defeated and public support given unstintingly to measures designed to protect and improve the recruitment, wages and working conditions of domestic agricultural workers.

16f 1960 FEPC

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Afro-American Baltimore, Md

Governor pleased with FEPC progress report

Feb 27 60

P. 8

PHILADELPHIA

Evidence of progress in the fight against job bias is cited by the Pennsylvania Fair Employment Practice Commission in its Fourth Annual Report issued this week.

The Commission listed as proof of successful case adjustments the hiring of colored for the first time in such jobs as accountant, airplane cleaner, carpenter, salesman, electrical parts assembler, telephone switchboard operator, garment trimmer and school teacher.

Governor David L. Lawrence commented on the report as follows:

"The Pennsylvania Fair Employment Practice Commission has made important strides during the past year. The increase in the number of cases it has handled is one indication of this. But by far, the greatest progress has come in a far more important area — that of informing the public, the employer and related agencies of the nature of the law defining fair employment practices. Increased knowledge of the benefits of fair employment is resulting in more hiring on merit in Pennsylvania.

"I am satisfied, therefore, that our decision to add to the staff of FEPC, largely for the purpose of informing and educating, is paying important dividends. Even if the actual case load continues to increase, I am certain that a consciousness of unfair practices is developing among all Pennsylvanians and that, because of this consciousness, we are well on our way toward solving one of the most pressing issues of our time.

"The calm, deligent and logical approach that is being applied in this area of our human relations can and must result in an enduring climate that will end discrimination in employment for all time.

"Finally, I feel strongly that this same type of solution should be applied to the issue of discrimination in housing. A Fair Housing Law, such as the one which passed the House last year but was pigeonholed by the Senate Committee on Labor and Industry, would go a long way toward easing the plight of the one million victims of housing bias in Pennsylvania. This report shows that our method of combatting discrimination is both fair and effective."

Advances also were made in the area of discrimination because of age, religion and national origin, the Commission said in its report, with the filing of a number of Commission-initiated cases involving newspaper advertisements and job application forms.

As a result of these cases, employers and employment agencies were directed to remove age restrictions from advertisements and job application forms, and to delete questions about an applicant's religion or national origin.

None of the 235 cases closed during the past year required a public hearing or court action. However, the Commission said it did need to use legal subpoenas in two cases in order to obtain records.

Basis of complaints filed during the past year was as follows: race or color — 173 cases or 51 per cent; age—106 cases or 32 per cent; unlawful advertising — 22 cases or 7 per cent; unlawful application form — 18 cases or 5 per cent; religion — 11 cases or 3 per cent; national origin or ancestry — 6 cases or 2 per cent.

16f 1960

TEXT OF ROCKEFELLER CODE OF FAIR PRACTICES

Text of Rockefeller Code of Fair Practices

N. Y. Times

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 18—Followin s the text of an Executiv Order by Governor Rockefelle yesterday establishing a Cod of Fair Practices for the state' Executive Branch:

N.Y. R.Y.

Preamble

Our spiritual heritage proclaims the supreme worth of the individual and the equality of opportunity for each individual to pursue self-realization. This American passion for justice and equality in freedom not only stirred us to life as a nation but has continued to serve as our national purpose.

July 19, 1960

C. 22

Our capacity as a people to express this heritage, to give it newer and broader meaning and application, is again being tested today—in our nation and in the world. It is only the fullest expression of this heritage that can give meaning to our way of life.

The State of New York has been a leader in the furtherance of individual worth, justice, equality and freedom. It has been in the forefront in the elimination of discrimination based on race, color, creed or national origin, but it is imperative that our cooperative efforts be strengthened and sustained to further this noble cause.

In pursuit of the state's basic policy against discrimination, the following Code of Fair Practices shall obtain throughout the Executive Branch of state government:

Article I

Appointment, Assignment and Promotion of State Personnel:

State officials and supervisory employees shall appoint, assign and promote state personnel on the basis of merit and fitness, without regard to race, color, creed, national origin or age. State agencies shall bar from all employment application forms any inquiry expressing any limitation or specification as to race, color, creed, national origin or age, unless it relates to a bona fide occupational qualification.

Article II

State-Action

In performing their service to the public, the agencies of the state shall not discriminate because of race, color, creed, national origin or age, nor shall they authorize the use of state facilities in furtherance of discriminatory practices.

Article III

Public Contract

Every state contract for public works or for goods or services shall contain the clauses prescribed by Section 220-e of the Labor Law barring discrimination on account of race, color, creed or national origin, and such contractual provisions shall be fully and effectively enforced.

Article IV

Public Employment Service:

Any state agencies engaged in employment referral and placement services for private industry or publice agencies shall fill all job orders on a nondiscriminatory basis, and shall decline any job order carrying a specification or limitation as to race, color, creed, national origin or age, unless it relates to a bona fide occupational qualification. Information concerning employers believed to engage in discriminatory practices shall be referred by state agencies to the State Commission Against Discrimination for investigation and conciliation and, if appropriate, the matter shall then be referred to the Industrial Commissioner or Attorney General for the exercise of their statutory authority to commence proceedings before the State Commission Against Discrimination.

Article V

Training for Job Opportunities:

All educational and vocational guidance counseling programs and all apprenticeship and on-the-job training programs of the state shall be conducted to encourage the fullest development of interests and aptitudes, without regard to race, color, creed, national origin or age.

Article VI

State Financial Assistance:

In granting state financial assistance, state agencies shall be vigilant to further the state's policy of nondiscrimination and shall give appropriate attention to discriminatory practices engaged in by any applicant or recipient.

Article VII

State Forms:

All state agencies shall avoid in forms or requests for information any item or inquiry expressing any limitation or specification as to race, color, creed, national origin or age, unless the item or inquiry is expressly required by statute or is required in good faith for a proper purpose and prior notification of its use has been given by the agency to the State Commission Against Discrimination.

Article VIII

State Licensing and Regulatory Agencies:

Where a respondent in a proceeding before the State Commission Against Discrimination is subject to the licensing or regulatory power of another state agency, the State Commission Against Discrimination shall notify the state agency of the pendency of such proceeding. If, thereafter, the respondent is found by the State Commission Against Discrimination, after notice and an opportunity to be heard, to have engaged in a discriminatory practice, the state agency shall be so notified and shall take appropriate action consistent with the exercise of its licensing or regulatory power.

Article IX

Cooperation With the State Commission Against Discrimination:

All state agencies, in accordance with the provisions and intent of the State Constitution and the state's laws against discrimination, shall cooperate fully with the State Commission Against Discrimination and duly comply with its requests and recommendations for effectuating the state's policy against discrimination.

Article X

Conduct by the State's Representatives:

State officials and employes shall be ever mindful of the democratic heritage of the state, which abhors any discrimination on the basis of race, color, creed, national origin or age, and shall take all necessary steps to effectuate the provisions and intent of this Code of Fair Practices.

Article XI

Publication of Code of Fair Practices:

Copies of this code shall be distributed to all state officials and employes and capies shall be posted in conspicuous locations in all state facilities.

16h 1960

Negroes Continue Rapid Migration From Southern Farms To Big Cities

The Louisville Defender
Louisville, Ky.
Thurs 5-12-60
P 3

by Sherman Briscoe
Written especially for Associated Negro Press

For 40 years, Negroes have been laying aside their plows and heading hopefully toward the big cities of the North with the expectation of higher living standards, and better opportunities for them and their children.

This movement has not been brought about only because of the "pull" of the city, and the North, but also because of the "push" of economic conditions in the rural South which in many cases have dictated the change as a matter of survival.

16h

2 Million Migrants

Of the 8,610,000 farm people who migrated to town during the 1940's, nearly two million were colored; and the rate of departure during the 50's is thought to have continued at about the same pace.

But migration from the farm is not new. For many years now more than 2,000,000 people annually have been moving to or from — mostly from — the farm.

Over six million quit agriculture during the 20's, and close to 3,500,000 during the depression 30's when jobs in town were scarce indeed.

It is to be expected that farm people will migrate to town in a highly industralized country such as the United States, to help supply the workers for shops and industries. It is a sign of progress, as well as an indication of increased efficienty in agriculture.

Around the turn of the century, one farm worker produced only enough food and fiber for himself and six other people. Today one farm worker produces three to four times as much.

And, moreover, 44 per cent of our farms — a little over two million — are producing 91 per cent of all the farm products marketed, while 56 per cent of our farms are producing only 9 per cent of our commercial agricultural output.

The operators of these farms are marginal producers — the under-employed tenant, sharecroppers, and small owners on farms too small to provide an adequate level of living. They make up the bulk of those moving to town in search of work.

Negro farm people make up a disproportionately large tributary to the migration stream because they are the most disadvantaged. First of all, they moved into agriculture as operators late in the day, after most of the free acres in their familiar Southland were gone.

Starting out nearly 100 years ago mostly as sharecroppers in the South with nothing but their hands to contribute to agricultural production, their rise has been slow.

About 180,000 Negro farm operators have inched their way into ownership, while close to 280,000 or 61 per cent are still tenants and sharecroppers.

It is significant that Negro land owners, as well as white, are not only holding their own, but are moving ahead. While the number of Negro farm operators who are tenants and sharecroppers in the South dropped from 500,000 in 1940 to 280,000 in 1954, the number of owners increased by 8,000 to a total of 180,000. And their farmland rose from 10.5 million acres to 11 million.

Further evidence of their progress is the fact that close to 50,000 Negro owners are now renting additional acres in order to make full use of their labor and machinery.

Farmers Grow Cotton

However, one of the disadvantages of most owners and tenants is that they are growing mainly cotton and tobacco at a time when these are in surplus. About 85 per cent of all Negro farmers grow cotton, and 40 per cent grow tobacco.

The Government has tried to help under-employed farmers.

It is estimated that Negro farmers alone have received more than $300 million in loans to help them get on their feet. Perhaps as many as 15,000 received loans to buy farms of their own.

Other Department agencies have pitched in, too. The Cooperative Extension Service has a staff of more than 900 Negro farm and home demonstration agents in the 17 States of the Southern region, working with farm fimilies in applying the latest methods in farming and home-making.

The small farmer's problem is essentially one of not having the resources of land and equipment to produce enough to provide an adequate income for himself and his family.

Perhaps only a third of the 180,000 Negro farm owners have such resources. These are making an important contribution to American agriculture. Yet as they retire or pass off the scene, openings are left for only one Negro farm boy in 17 of those now growing up on farms. Among the whites, there are replacement opportunities for not more than two out of 15.

Both the high school vocational agriculture teachers and the colleges of agriculture attended mainly by Negro youth, recognize that few of their graduates have the resources or opportunities to go into farming.

So these schools now look upon their work as that of training young men to be teachers of agriculture, county agents, soil conservationists, and other professional agricultural workers in the employ of federal, state, and county governments.

However, these jobs total less than 2,000.

New Negroes Boost Chicago Relief Rolls

Birmingham
Post-Herald

Illinois Republican Says City 'Dumping Ground' For South

Birmingham (Ala.)
Wed. 5-11-60

CHICAGO, May 10 (UPI)—An Illinois legislator has charged that Southern states are making Chicago "a dumping ground" for Negroes who wind up on relief rolls.

P 13

State Rep. William Pollack (R., Chicago) complained "we're getting the bottom of the totem pole."

16h

The newcomers, Pollack said, are a factor in expanding Illinois relief costs. The Illinois legislature was called into special session last week to pass an emergency appropriation of $35,000,000 to keep the relief program going for the next six months.

Pollack, minority whip in the Illinois legislature, said he had learned Alabama's legislature passed a bill to give free railroad tickets to unemployed Negroes who want to come to Chicago.

"I've got a hunch Alabama isn't the only state that's sending us their unemployed Negroes," Pollack said. "Something's got to be done, but I don't know just what."

(At Montgomery, Ala., state officials said Pollack apparently referred to recent bills passed by the state legislature allowing Lowndes and Wilcox counties to pay for the transportation of unemployed citizens to anywhere they wanted to go, providing that the destination was more than 500 miles away.)

Pollack and other legislators questioned Peter W. Cahill, executive secretary of the Illinois Public Aid Commission, on why relief rolls were rising after unemployment had dropped.

Cahill answered that most of the 3000 persons arriving in Chicago monthly from Southern states are "relief-prone" unskilled laborers.

Figures from the Public Aid Commission showed that 78 per cent of the general assistance applicants in Chicago are Negro. For aid to dependent children the Negro percentage is 88.3. This breakdown has been about the same several years, a spokesman said.

The commission spokesman said there is a "hard core" of recipients who probably would be on the rolls a long time because they are unskilled and can't fit into the labor market. And it will be more difficult in years hence for these Negroes to find work, he said, because industry is getting more complex, excluding those who do not have at least a high school education.

Some social workers have suggested a program of education to train these Negroes.

"They come up mostly from the Mississippi Valley," the spokesman said. "Most are from Mississippi and Alabama is next. We

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Illinois Complaint—

Negro Migration Charge Is Denied

Birmingham
Post-Herald

MONTGOMERY, May 9 (UPI)—State Pensions and Securities Commissioner Alvin T. Prestwood said today Alabama had not used any law to encourage Negroes to migrate North.

16h

Tues 5.10-60

Commenting on accusation by Illinois State Rep. William Pollack that Alabama was "dumping" uneducated and unskilled Negroes on Chicago, Prestwood admitted Wilcox and Lowndes Counties had been authorized by the state Legislature to pay transportation expenses of Negroes who want to leave the state.

P 11

"No one has been repatriated by the counties. The counties themselves haven't acted on the local laws permitting them to hold a referendum on the transportation expenses," Prestwood said.

"I realize that Chicago and Illinois have a welfare problem with Negroes, but not one single law has been written or used that would encourage repatriation of Negroes to Chicago or the North."

The first commercial oil well was drilled in 1859 near Titusville, Pa., by Col. Edwin L. Drake and the first long distance pipeline, an idea conceived by Samuel Van Syckel, was completed six years after Drake's **discovery.**

Alabama Editors Are Saying

The Montgomery Advertiser

They Asked For It

Montgomery, Ala

The Selma Times-Journal

Mon. 5-16-60

P. 4A

ILLINOIS State Rep. William Pollack charges that "the South is dumping its unwanted Negroes on an over-crowded, over-burdened Chicago" and that relief and welfare budgets are being strained to the breaking point as a result.

Rep. Pollack said that uneducated and unskilled Negroes are streaming up the Mississippi to Chicago, where they wind up on relief.

"We're getting to the bottom of the totem pole," he complained.

Rep. Pollack's plaint undoubtedly is founded upon fact, but he places the blame on the wrong shoulders. The blame really lies with Northern do-gooders who have been making political hay by criticizing Southern treatment of Negro citizens and comparing it with conditions prevailing in the North.

As a result, Southern Negroes are taking these do-gooders at their own word and voluntarily are migrating North to seek the promised land offered them. In fact, Southern states have been remiss in failing to encourage migration of Negroes who are dissatisfied and think they can do better in the North.

If the South really encouraged Negro migration, the North would be confronted with a problem a great deal more serious than it now faces.

That this problem is critical can be conceded without question, because the white North simply is not willing to accept Negroes as human beings, even while granting them "civil rights."

But the fact remains that the North has invited a Negro migration, and now that it has developed, the attendant problems must be solved by the Northerners themselves, who have no real knowledge of vital issues involved and even less affection for the helpless racial pawns who are involved.

11,000 a Year From U.S. Migrating to Canada

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

By Gene Gleason

Herald Tribune News Service

Tue. 5-24-60

P. 14

16A

NEW YORK — American citizens, attracted to Canada by the prospect of greater business opportunity and an escape from the competitive "rat race" in the United States, are marching north across the border at the rate of more than 11,000 a year.

Until a few years ago, the migration was overwhelmingly Canada-to-United States, with five Canadians coming to this country for every Yankee who resettled in Canada. Now, according to H.W.P. Thomson, immigration officer at the Canadian Consulate in New York, the rate of inflow to the United States has been cut to three-to-one. Last year, 34,599 Canadians moved here, and 11,338 Americans shifted to permanent homes in Canada.

What draws Americans from the traditional "land of opportunity?" Thomson, analyzing the comments of Americans who have made the transfer, enumerates these reasons:

- Better opportunities for small businessmen in new and growing communities.
- Less capital and overhead required to make a start in Canada.
- Less "cut-throat" competition for small stores from discount houses.
- Faster rate of population growth in Canada, expanding the future sales market.
- Complete advance information and follow-up aid by the Canadian Government in helping to establish American businessmen in Canada.

Canadian officials, plainly eager to attract new investors from abroad, require no change of citizenship for Americans settling north of the border. What they have sought are experienced businessmen with $500 to $50,000 to invest in a retail business. They surmise that with $12 billion of American funds already invested in Canada, American retail merchants will be willing to make a personal venture into the same field.

The emigration to Canada is directed particularly toward the rapidly expanding economy of the Northwest, though Ontario also attracts many Americans.

The variety of their business operations is wide: hotels, tourist camps, pump manufacturing, restaurants, general stores, car-washing stations, television repair shops, dude ranches, plumbing, book sales, laundromats and service station equipment. One or more American migrants has established a business in each of these lines during the past year, according to Thomson.

During the first 30 years of this century, about 400,000 Americans moved to Canada, chiefly to set up farms on the Canadian prairies. Nowadays, the immigrants are more often businessmen, professional people and small-volume industrialists. Many of them want to get away from the roar and bustle of major American cities, and to share in the expansion of Canadian industry and its exploitation of newly discovered mineral resources.

They speak the same language as Canadians, and can move across the border without passports or visas. Canadian officials don't expect to reduce the total population of the United States by their migrate-to-Canada campaign, but they are obviously delighted by the number of Americans who have already accepted their invitation to take a calculated risk on doing business there.

Migration to Suburbs By Negroes Predicted

The Evening Star

Washington, D.C.

Fri. 6-17-60

Civic leaders in Montgomery County were told last night to expect a Negro migration to the suburbs during the next decade.

A-16

B-3

The prediction was made by Frederick Gutheim at the annual dinner of the Montgomery County Civic Federation at the Kenwood Country Club. Mr. Gutheim has been a staff director for the Senate-House Committee on Washington Area Problems for the last two years and is president of the Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies.

The planning expert also forecast a revolution in suburban politics—possibly a move for a mayor-council form of government—and a new residential personality for Montgomery County.

He said the Negro flight to the suburbs is "inescapable" and should be planned for.

"The coming decade will see a dispersal of many Negro families to suburban counties where they can share the American ideal of home ownership and where their higher incomes can buy a higher standard of living," he said.

"In Montgomery County, if we look ahead, we shall have to find more room for more Negro families of both high and low incomes."

Number Declining

Mr. Gutheim said this migration would reverse a decade of declining Negro population in the county. During these years, the colored population of Washington has risen sharply.

In the political field, he said the new suburban population is replacing the farmer as the dominant political force on the national scene.

He predicted a major political development in Montgomery County comparable to the shift to the county manager form of government or attainmnet of charter county status.

The new residents, Mr. Gutheim said, are expected to demand a more responsive form of local government that can provide desired services faster and better. In Montgomery County, he said, this desire may lead to a move to shift from the county manager form to an elected mayor and council.

The planner also predicted less population growth in the next decade as compared to the last ten years but an increased demand for apartments and rental housing. He said the cumulative effect of the new developments would be to modify the traditional image of Montgomery County as an area of singe-family homes, low densities and high-income white commuters.

Star Cup Presented

The Star Cup for outstanding civic achievement in the county was presented last night to Robert S. Marvin, president of the Montgomery County Civic Federation. The presentation was made by Cody Pfanstiehl, Star public relations director.

Mr. Marvin, 42, of 11700 Stoney Creek road, Rockville, an official of the National Bureau of Standards, was cited for his civic leadership and participation in community affairs.

In other business Past President Jerome J. Harris installed the 1960-61 officers. They are Julius U. Hoke, president; Seymour Berlin, first vice president; Samuel Groaner, second vice president; William H. Emerich, corresponding secretary; Irvin Wolock, recording secretary, and Wilson R. Maltby, treasurer.

New board members are Thomas C. Atchison, Thomas Bartram, Henry B. Hickerson and N. Eugene Otto.

16h 1960

Migration Of Negroes To The North Most Pronounced Impact In Politics

Jackson Advocate

New York, N. Y.—The great migration of Negroes to the North, one of the most significant events of the past 20 years, has had its most pronounced impact in the area of politics, James Q. Wilson said today, in THE REPORTER.

Jackson Miss

Date 4-2-60

In a copyrighted article, "How the Northern Negro Uses His Vote," Mr. Wilson points out that in certain political quarters, when the 1960 Department of Commerce decennial census is published, "the first page to which many will turn will be that showing the size of the Negro population of Northern cities."

P. 1

16h

In this new census, according to Wilson, some cities may find their Negro population amounting to more than half the total. He cites Washington, D. C. as an example, adding that "this will increase resistance from Southern Congressional leaders to 'home rule' for Washington."

The exact size of the Negro population is now a matter of conjecture in the political wards of many cities. This new census will present hard facts with which the Negroes can demonstrate their numerical strength, giving sound basis for "renewed efforts by Negroes to assert their claims to political representation," Wilson writes.

Jackson Advocate

At present, Negroes from four Northern cities have gone to Congress—William L. Dawson from Chicago, Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., from New York; Charles C. Diggs, Jr., from Detroit, and Robert N. C. Nix from Philadelphia, he reports. "Negroes sit in the councils of dozens of cities and in many state legislatures. Negro leaders are expecting to capture additional Congressional districts in the near future."

16h

Jackson Miss

Although Negroes and whites both forese the problems arising from the relatively high voting strength of the Northern Negroes, "many Negroes view this development with satisfaction," Wilson writes. "In 1956 it is estimated that three million Negroes registered to vote in the North, of whom perhaps two to two and a half million actually voted."

Date 4-2-60

The future of Northen liberals is one of the problems, according to Wilson. "In the past, congressmen and other elected officials from large Northern cities have been sensitive to the presumed demands of Negroes and other minority groups . . . But as Negroes move into formerly all-white political districts at an ever increasing rate, an effort is almost invariably made to replace the white elected officials with Negroes.

"Many white politicians, when Negroes enter their bailiwicks, often take firm and vigorous stands on civil rights and similar matter. When Negroes become the dominant group in the district, however, the liberal performance of the white official has been of little value in ensuring his continuance in office," Wilson writes.

P. 2

The white politician finds himself "in a hopeless situation when race appeals . . . override positions on issues. Negroes argue that such changes are justified by the need for direct access to government; whites on the other hand, often feel they have been let down."

For a Negro to win an elective office requires conditions which vary from city to city. The nature of the party organization and the electoral system in the city influence the cendidates chances. "Negroes rise more quickly to public office where the city chooses its officials on the basis of a large number of relatively small districts, such as wards, councilmanic districts, and assembly districts," Wilson writes. When the city chooses its officials at large, rather than from districts of any kind, it is even harder for a Negro to win an elective office.

"The possibility of sustaining a strong party organization, once thought to be a thing of the past, has revived with the influx of Negroes into Northern cities . . . Many city political organizations have come to realize that the growing Negro population is one of the larest and most dependable sources of political strength," Wilson adds.

As many of the older ethnic groups have risen in economic and educational status, political patronage has lost its attractiveness. "Because the Negro is typically in an underpriviledged economic position and because discrimination or his lack of training often excludes him from other job opportunities, he tends to regard such patronage as valuable."

Negro political leaders vary in type depending upon the different political system of the particular city. "Where men are elected from a small-district system by a strong party organization, Negro (as well as other) leaders are often men like Chicago's aldermen—distinguished for their party regularity, their lack of interest in the kinds of issues that excite the newspapers, their devotion to politics as a career," Wilson writes.

16h

"Where officials are elected at large in cities without strong party machines," he continues, "the Negroes who are successful often are not professional politicians and have achieved prominence in some other career, such as law, journalism, or civic work. They usually take a great interest in 'newspaper' issues. Since they are chosen at large, they must be acceptable to large numbers of white voters. To become acceptable, Negroes must often display even higher qualifications than those required of their white counterparts."

The growing concern among whites about the long-range implications of the Negro in Northern city politics has led to the proposal of, or actual changes in, the political system of some cities in order to curtail Negro political power and reduce the number of Negro office-holders, Wilson says.

"Other cities," he adds, "have found it possible to make changes which, although prompted by a variety of motives, have had as an important consequence the limitation of Negro political strength."

16h 1960

GENERAl

Migrant Labor Panorama

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Jackson Advocate

Jackson, Miss.

The often sordid working and living conditions of the itinerant workers who move up and down the country harvesting the nation's crops has become a national issue in the past few years. This has happened as the facts have become increasingly known—through newspaper and magazine articles and spot investigations by public and private agencies. And, as the public's knowledge and concern as to the migrant labor problems have grown, legislative action both Federal and State has made a start in giving the migrants the protection they so urgently need—protection which industrial workers have long since enjoyed. 16-h

But an over-all picture of the use, and abuse, of migratory workers, how it all happened and what is being done to improve their lot has until now been lacking. Fortunately, the subcommittee on Migratory Labor of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, of which Senator Harrison A. Williams is chairman, has provided just such a panorama in the report prepared for it entitled "The Migrant Farm Worker in America." It summarizes, with useful tables and charts, the essential information needed for intelligent appraisal and action.

Date 7-16-60 General

The most important beneficiary of this study will be the subcommittee itself, for, as Senator Williams states in the foreword, it is preparing legislation "that will, we believe, help overcome some of the basic difficulties now facing 'the forgotten people.'" But the report will also be, as he has said, "a working tool" for "all citizens who feel they have a stake in ending injustice wherever it may be found." That goes especially for those in positions of political power who can do something about this particular injustice.

16h 1960 ILLINOIS

'The Unwanted From Dixie'

They Flock North In Streams Seeking Fabled 'Land Of Promise'

(Part One of a Series)

16th Dec

P. 1

By JOHNNIE A. MOORE

Chicago Defender

CHICAGO, Illinois — Believing that Chicago is the "land of promise," an estimated 2,000 Negro newcomers, fresh from the farmlands of Mississippi and other Southern states, still flock into the city each month by bus, train and jalopy.

Chicago, Ill

Though all of Chicago's new arrivals are not Negroes, this group does form the larger percentage of approximately 3,200 persons that move into the metropolitan area each month — and they are the most rejected of the exodus.

Sat. 1-30-60

In addition to being rejected by an unfriendly white community, the Negro in-migrant from the rural South is also ridiculed and "snubbed" by much of the established Negro community in Chicago.

NO ACTUAL PROGRAM

Unlike the American Indian, Puerto Rican and other newcomers who can obtain assistance through specific agencies and organizations — and in some instances, the federal government — no program exists to cope with the mounting needs of the Southern Negro inmigrants.

Within recent years, however, some attention has been focused on this group's problems by the Chicago Urban League, Chicago Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers, Good Citizenship, inc., Chicago Board of Education, Chicago Commission on Human Relations, Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago Travelers Aid, Salvation Army, Illinois State Department of Labor, and some civic and political groups.

While many plans and programs have been discussed by these groups, a DAILY DEFENDER survey of 51 major social agencies, organizations, religious bodies and governmental institutions, shows that few of these projects have gone beyond the "paper" stage. During the study, it was also discovered that several of the "few" efforts met with failure for various reasons.

In early 1958, for example, the Church Federation of Greater Chicago attempted to initiate a newcomer center project through affiliated churches, under the direction of its social welfare department.

The project has virtually been abandoned because it failed to gain the support of church leaders.

Discussing the project's failure, Clyde Weaver, then assistant director of the Federation, said:

"The dilemma of Protestant ministry to people in need in the city lies on the one hand in the "port of entry" churches having insufficient funds and leadership to operate special new projects and, on the other hand, the strong consciousness to dilute any interest in welcoming the poor."

The Southern Negro in-migrants finds it more difficult to integrate into the urban community, Weaver observes, because he is also confronted with the problem of racial discrimination.

16th Dec

Little concern for such a project was shown by the Negro ministers and practically none by the whites, it was pointed out.

LIMITED RESOURCES

Explaining the limited program of the Chicago Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers, Miss Malvin Morton, executive director, told the DAILY DEFENDER that the members agencies do not have enougn resources to deal with the problem "as we know how."

"We are not set up to be a center for newcomers," Miss Morton said. "While we have the knowledge, we do not have the resources to work with thousands."

In member agenices that are located in araes where large numbers of Negro in-migrants live, concern is placed on training the individuals to become self-sufficient, self-reliant and responsible citizens, the social worker pointed out.

Chicago Defender

MATTER OF COLOR

"They are not dealt with in any different way than normal," Miss Morton said.

Sat. 1-30-60

But the Southern Negro newcomer does have a different problem from other in-migrants—one of color.

P. 2

One of the first areas which the Southern Negro in-migrant finds his color a hinderance in the Chicago community, is in housing.

FORCED INTO GHETTO

He discovers shortly upon arrival here that Negroes are forced to live in almost completely segregated sections of the city, thus creating a shortage of avilable housing, at a price which he can afford.

The Southern newcomer of color also finds that he must pay as much as 50 per cent more for available living quarters than his white brother.

There is little cause to wonder, then, that it is for economic reasons that many of these in-migrants are forced to "double up" in substandard apartments, often living under congested and deplorable conditions.

Such is the situation which caused a seven-member family, brought to the attention of this writer, to cram into a 1½ room apartment on the Southside which rented for $85 per month.

In another instance, 16 members of a family were discovered living in a four-room apartment on the Westside which was hardly adequate for three persons. The apartment, badly in need of repair, rented for $70 per month.

Though ridiculed for moving and living in the slum sections of Chicago, the Southern Negro in-migrant has no choice other than to live out-of-doors!

(Next Installment: The Southern Negro In-Migrant seeks Assistance)

'The Unwanted From Dixie'

Welfare Assistance Big Problem For In-Migrant In Urban Centers

Chicago Defender

(Part Two of a Series)

Bf JOHNNIE A. MOORE

P. 20

Chicago, Illinois

Finding the proverbial "needle in the haystack" is an easy task as compared with the difficulty which the Negro newcomer from the rural South faces in attempting to secure any form of welfare assistance in Chicago.

State laws prohibit the granting of general assistance to persons in need who have lived in Chicago for less than one year.

The Cook County Department of Welfare can provide only emergency assistance for the in-migrant, while the agency is in contact with the individual's former community for purposes of granting funds for him to return home, according to Mrs. Ethel Lees, administrative assistant to the agency's director of public assistance.

OPPOSE LAWS

"Our agency opposes residency laws for general assistance," says Mrs. Lees, "because the cost of checking out and returning these individuals to their former communities is proving to be very costly."

16 h

Mrs. Lees expressed doubt whether public welfare cost would be increased by any grant extent if residency laws were abolished. The agency's investigative system is so rigid that only those actually in need could qualify, she said.

Many newcomers in distress seek out, or are referred to offices of the Travelers Aid Society for assistance. The private welfare agency has rendered aid to the in-migrant in many forms, such as helping them to locate relatives and friends, providing transportation to their destination, obtaining medical care for persons suddenly stricken with illness, and in some instances, paying fares for some to return home, who are unable to cope with urban living.

Travelers Aid Society has also attempted to find employment for some newcomers and its referral services are constantly in demand.

However, as Mrs. Betty Gordon, director of case work for the Chicago branch points out, the agency's service for in-mingants is limited because of funds.

THE PROGRAM

"In view of the many other facets of our program, we are not able to serve all of the people," Mrs. Gordon says.

Another agency concerned with the problems of the Southern Negro in-migrant is the Chicago Urban League of which Edwin C. Berry serves as executive director.

"I think Chicago is a bigger problem to this group than they are to it," says Berry. "We don't think of them as a problem but as a project."

Taking issue with critics of Negroes from the rural South who move into Chicago, Berry praises the group's spirit.

"It's precisely the same spirit which we eulogized the founders of our country for," he contends.

"Generally, these people have more vitality and ingenuity than many of the native Chicagoans. They've got to have guts to move into the unknown, such as they do."

Through its department of research, the Chicago Urban League keeps a statistical tab on Negro in-migrants. By diseminating these facts throughout the Chicago community, the League hopes to stimulate other institutions, groups, and individuals into becoming concerned about the problem.

Sat 2-6-60

THE FUTURE

"Unless we work towards helping these people," says Berry, "they can cause us great problems in the future."

Indicative of the population trend, in Chicago, forecasters have predicted a non-white population of 1,024,000 persons by 1965, a figure which suggests that the Southern Negro in-migrant from the rural South will comprise a large percentage of this population.

The problems of Chicago's newcomers have not gone unnoticed by "city fathers." The Mayor's Committee on New Residents which was conceived in August 1956 and made a part of the Chicago Commission on Human Relation in January 1957, is one of the first agencies of its kind in the United States.

BASIC PURPOSE

"Its basic purpose is to ameliorate the adjustment process both for the newcomer and for the older resident who sometimes lacks understanding of the cultural values the newcomer brings with him,' according to Mrs. Margaret S. Madden, director of the body's migration services department.

The Committee has concentrated on stimulating both public and private agencies to a deeper awareness of these new people; to recognizing that, of a sample group here less than two years, 30 per cent unskilled compared to a resident population in which 5 per cent is unskilled; to recruiting for adult education classes which range from remedial English, grammar, vocational training, and "urban living" (time-payments, super-markets, budgeting, school regulations, child care, etc.), it was pointed out.

FAMILY PATTERN

The Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago and the Committee presented an Institute on Cultural Patterns of Newcomers for agency executives, in October of 1957, which provided basic data on family patterns and expectations.

Using the neighborhood approach, the Committee has its basic objective that of helping the new resident adjust to the city.

While these agencies have done a commendable job of bringing the Southern Negro in-migrant's plight into public focus, he still finds it difficult, generally, to find assistance in Chicago, other than in the form of "advice"!

(Next Installment: The Negro In-migrant from the Rural South Seeks Employment)

16h 1960

MISSISSIPPI TO PITTSBURGH, PA.
TO BE EMPLOYED BY-REP. JAMES G. FULTON

Mississippi Negro Ready To Go North

Birmingham
Post-Herald
Birmingham

By Scripps-Howard Newspapers

WASHINGTON, March 20—Rep. John B. Williams of Mississippi says the first Negro applicant from his district is ready to go to work for Rep. James G. Fulton and that he will arrive in Pittsburgh "prepaid" as soon as Mr. Fulton wants him.

Ala
3-21-60

In an exchange with Mr. Williams on the House floor the other day Mr. Fulton offered to employ personally five Negroes from the Mississippian's district, to demonstrate that Negroes are "welcome in every community" in Pennsylvania.

Letter From Negro

Yesterday Rep. Williams read to the House a copy of a letter to Rep. Fulton from Isaiah Davis, a "bona fide Negro male" of Brookhaven, Miss., aged 34, applying for "the position you have for a young colored man who can drive."

Davis wrote that he is a licensed driver of several years experience, is ready to report for duty with Rep. Fulton in 48 hours, and will rely on the congressman's "generosity" so far as pay is concerned.

Mr. Fulton was not on the House floor when Rep. Williams read the letter.

Fare Prepaid

Rep. Williams said the expenses of the applicant's journey to Pittsburgh "will be paid." He added that he hopes Davis, whose nickname is "Smoky," will be "fully integrated into the community" if he is employed by Rep. Fulton.

The exchange between the two congressmen occurred when Mr. Fulton made a statement in behalf of "civil rights" legislation.

Mr. Williams sent telegrams recently to mayors of a number of communities outside the South asking them whether they could provide jobs and housing for 150 or more Southern Negroes. He says Southern white people are prepared to pay the cost of moving any number of Southern Negroes to communities outside the South where they will be welcome.

16i 1960 AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY INC.

Morris Brown Grad Appointed To American Tobacco Sale Post

Thurs. 12-1-60

HAROLD M. JACKSON

Atlanta Daily World

16

Harold Murphy Jackson, 25, a graduate of Morris Brown College in Atlanta, Ga., was recently named a Sales Representative in the Jacksonville, Fla. area by the American Tobacco Company, Inc., makers of Pall Mall, Lucky Strike, Hit Parade, Herbert Tareyton and Dual Filter Tareyton cigarettes.

Born in Jacksonville and educated in the local public school system, Mr. Jackson was granted a scholarship to Morris Brown and, as an undergraduate, won a berth on the All-SIAC (Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference) basketball team. Despite a heavy athletic schedule, which also included activity on the football and track team, the versatile collegian served as the leading second tenor in his college's choral ensemble.

After receiving a B. S. degree in physical education in 1957, Mr. Jackson was employed as a substitute teacher and was a volunteer coach of the Junior Varsity basketball team at James Weldon Johnson Junior High School in Jacksonville. A two-year veteran of the U. S. Army, the newly-appointed tobacco salesman is married to the former Bernice Bush. They have one son, Dwayne.

Birmingham
Sat. 4-9-60
P.5

LIKES COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING — Attractive Miss Joyce Peyton, daughter of Dr. and Mrs Thomas Roy Peyton of Los Angeles, graduated in January from the University of Southorn California with a B. A. degree in English. She anticipates a career in commercial advertising. She was editor of the 1959 edition of PROFILES, a literary magazine dedicated to student literature at USC and the only Negro ever affiliated with this publication. (Associated Negro Press Photo)

Job Equality Gains in West

By Kimmis Hendrick

Chief of the Pacific News Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston Mass
Wed. 8-31-60
p.5

Opportunity for all Americans, regardless of race, is getting constantly wider implementation in the West.

The new girl in the office who happens to be a Negro is finding that her usefulness is noticed more than her background. The Japanese-American factory supervisor's ability is almost certainly taken as a matter of course.

Informed people warn that there is still a long way to go before the West Coast accepts everybody on individual merit without thinking in terms of ancestry, but they call the progress in this direction quite remarkable.

These are some of the things the West Coast regional office of the President's Committee on Government Contracts is ready to say after being in operation here since February, 1958.

President Eisenhower established the committee in 1953 to implement United States policy that people working for firms with government contracts should have equal opportunity. The committee's offices are in Washington, Chicago, and Los Angeles, the latter two cities being prime goals of Southern out-migration besides having their own large non-Caucasian population elements.

The program is mainly one of persuasion and cooperation. The committee has no direct enforcement powers.

Eloise E. Kloke, regional director, and Robert A. Hine, assistant regional director, share the large responsibility of working with government contractors all the way from Seattle to San Diego. Mrs. Kloke has also established the work in Arizona and will extend it to Utah and Nevada if the need develops.

To give some inkling of what Uncle Sam's involvements with contractors amount to in this big area, Mr. Hine mentions just two sets of figures.

During the last fiscal year, for example, the United States Navy had contracts with 600 to 750 contractors in California, representing 23 per cent of the Navy's contracts for the country.

Just in southern California for that time, the Air Force was contracting, with a least 1,500 firms and plants, business accounting for half the nation's Air Force contracts.

Things change. Right now, as Mr. Hine points out, employment seems to be "on a continuing road down in the airframe industry" all along this coast, and this, naturally, has its effect on minority group employment opportunities. But Mrs. Kloke and Mr. Hine believe that the attitude of respect for the individual worker, despite his background, is getting solidly established.

If this is so, it represents a sharp change from previous California periods, when unemployment always meant increased opposition to minority peoples. Chinese immigrants felt it. Japanese-Americans felt it. Mexican-Americans, even yet the most inarticulate group, still suffer considerably from it.

California's large Negro population expansion has occurred over a long postwar prosperity period and has enjoyed employment benefits of great significance.

The fact that thousands of Negroes have been able to establish themselves here in skilled jobs and at professional levels during an era of virtually no intense racial antagonism appears to give future race relations a firm foothold.

But Mr. Hine cautions against too optimistic a view. At the top levels of competence, in the professions especially, many Negroes are well established. At the lowest levels of skill requirements, Negroes have no trouble.

It is in the middle—the big and important middle — that Negroes still fail to find equal economic opportunities.

Partly, Mr. Hine concedes, this is because many Negro newcomers are not prepared for the kinds of jobs that the middle area provides.

Mrs. Kloke and her assistant notice one difference on this front between Chicago and Los Angeles. Southern rural Negroes generally move directly to Chicago. But they come to Los Angeles, much farther away, by stages. By the time they get here, many have acquired considerable city experience.

The President's Committee on Government Contracts won a blue ribbon at the American Film Festival for its documentary "The New Girl." The office here likes to let company specialists in personnel problems, supervisors, and industrial relations people (not to mention civic clubs, religious groups, and student organizations) see this picture.

It illustrates the committee viewpoint that once an employer takes the first step in hiring someone from a minority group, he is on the way to making his own discovery that not racial background but individual capacity and aptitude is the American measure.

Ex-Morehouse student heads mixed L.A. firm

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 11-5-60

By A. S. (DOC) YOUNG

LOS ANGELES (ANP) —A teletype machine, connected to all the major securities markets in the United States, clatters out messages at the rate of 75 words per minute and 18 telephone lines hum constantly with important financial deals as the First Citizens Corporation carried on its daily business in the heart of the downtown financial district here.

The First Citizens Corporation, one of only three such executive in the United States, is engaged in the business of selling stocks and bonds, underwriting and handling companies brouht to the market packing and arranging financing.

* * *

PRESIDENT OF the firm is Howard Lewis, former Morehouse College commerce major, who is a veteran of 11 years experience in the Los Angeles financial center whose mainstream is Spring St.

Although currently the company's interracial staff does more than 90 per cent of its business with whites. Lewis believes First Citizens can contribute to the colored economic states.

"We also specialize in governmental securities," Lewis declares. "We hope to attract business from colored companies, lodges, churches and other institutions."

16i 1960 D.C.

Negro Electrician Getting Along in All-White Job

The Washington Post

By Jerry Landauer
Staff Reporter

P. B1

Jones was connecting lighting fixtures on the fifth floor of the block-long Federal Office Building No. 6 yesterday.

The electrician felt pretty good about the job. It pays $4.20 an hour. The other electricians were cooperative but cool toward him. Now that he was on the job they did not seem to mind too much.

Jones is not his real name because he wants to stay out of the limelight and asked that his name be withheld. He is the first Negro electrician ever hired for a Government construction job in the Nation's Capital. He also is the first Negro ever to work alongside members of all-white Local 26 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Fr. 10-21-60

It was quite a struggle to get Jones his job. The United States Government marshalled every resource at its command to get it for him. A number of people were made to swallow defiant words. And the entire enterprise was affected by election-year politics.

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The final act in the drama was a telephone conversation Tuesday night between Lawrence E. Walsh, deputy Attorney General, and Matthew H. McCloskey, prime contractor for the nearly-completed 10-million-dollar office building. Both are influential political figures, Walsh, a Republican and McCloskey, a Democrat.

Washington

Walsh and McCloskey reviewed arrangements made in a series of secret conferences going back to early October. Then, shortly before midnight, the Washington Urban League was asked to have Jones report for work Thursday.

Walsh stepped into the picture at a time when it looked as if the campaign to crack the color bar had fizzled.

Back on Aug. 23, the General Services Administration threatened to cancel the contract for FOB 6 unless the electrical subcontractor, the Howard P. Foley Co., put Jones to work within 10 days. (All Government contracts contain a non-discrimination clause.)

Called Unqualified

The Foley company intervewed Jones but later said he was unqualified.

Jones holds a journeyman's card from Detroit Local 58 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, but all-white Local 26 of the IBEW refused to give him a referral card, without which he could not work on a unionized project under existing practices.

Foley has always feared that Local 26 would stir up trouble—a slowdown or a walkout—if he bypassed the union by hiring Jones. Publicly he said he had no need to hire anyone, white or Negro.

Late in September, the President's Committee on Government Contracts, the agency that checks compliance with the non-discrimination clause, put further pressure on Foley in a resolution sponsored by James M. Nabrit Jr., president of Howard University.

The Nebrit resolution, which was never made public, warned Foley he might be barred from bidding on any Government work. The Government, with Walsh doing most of the talking, also hinted that a breach of contract suit might be filed shortly.

Close to Empty Threat

Thus, GSA's original ultimatum was dusted off. It came perilously close to being an empty threat because Foley contended he didn't require any additional help.

There were obvious difficulties in suing Foley, however, because the Government did not have a contract with him. Its contract was with McCloskey, treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, who has felt on occasion that the Government was trying to make political capital of the situation.

The legal problem was never finally resolved. There was some talk that McCloskey might be associated with the Government in the suit, or even bring suit of his own.

Walsh also went to work on Local 26, whose officers at one time predicted privately that up to 40 per cent of their members would walk off the job if Jones came on.

Union Officials Help

In approaching the union, the Government had help from the business manager, R. W. McAlwee, and from the international president of the 750,000-member union, Gordon M. Freeman.

McAlwee was given to understand that Local 26 might be dragged into the litigation. He also recognized that continued defiance could hit Local 26 in the pocketbook—and hard.

Foley and other electrical subcontractors hire all their men through the local's hiring hall, a cozy arrangement that some sources consider in conflict with provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

At all costs, then, the union wanted to preserve its prerogatives. It was reluctant to bear a breach in hiring practices that would result if Jones were put to work outside the referral system. Such a precedent could endanger the jobs of the members.

When it became obvious that the Government meant business, the local had no real choice but to go along. It has not yet granted Jones membership but it did give him the all-important referral card.

Praise for Nixon

Walsh believes that Vice President Richard M. Nixon, chairman of the Contracts Committee, deserves credit for the employment breakthrough. It was the Vice President, Walsh said, who carried the ball early in the year to get the anti-discrimination campaign off the ground.

Sterling Tucker, executive secretary of the Urban League, assigned part of the credit to Richard C. Wells, his director of job development. Wells combed the metropolitan area for a Negro journeyman whose qualifications were unimpeachable and who could surmount temporary unpleasantness.

Negroes Get More Civil Service Jobs

Chicago Defender
P. 3
Sat Oct 15-21 1960

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Negroes now are getting more good jobs in the federal government, the White House has reported.

A survey by President Eisenhower's Committee on Government Employment Policy showed that the number of Negroes employed in upergrade white collar posts by federal agencies in five big cities has almost doubled in four years.

However, the survey showed little increase in the Negro employment at the highest level. In three of the five cities surveyed, no Negroes had been hired in the top three of 15 Civil Service grades.

16
15

REPORT RESULTS

The president's committee set up in January, 1955, to help end race discrimination in federal employment, reported to the president Tuesday on a recent survey. The White House made public the committee report along with a White House statement summarizing its findings.

The committee studied employment by 53 federal agencies in Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles and Mobile, as well as Washington.

The group found that in the five cities combined, the number of Negroes in Civil service grades five through 15 had climbed from 4979 in 1956 to 9,295 in 1960.

"Rising proportions of Negroes in these better-paid and more responsible federal jobs were found in each of the cities surveyed," the White House said.

CITE CHANGE

"In Washington, the proportion of Negroes to the total number of federal workers in these grades rose from 4.1 per cent to 5.4 per cent; in Chicago, from 3.7 per cent to 7:5 per cent; St. Louis from 2.2 per cent to 4.3 per cent; Los Angeles from 1.4 per cent to 2.7 per cent, although in Mobile only from two tenths of one per cent to six tenths of one per cent."

"There has been little change in Negro employment at the highest levels, namely in grades 13, 14 and 15," the committee told the President. "There were increases at all three of these levels in Washington, and in grades 12 and 13 in Chicago. In the remaining three cities, Negroes have not yet appeared at these grades."

16i 1960

Elderly Realty Clerk to Try for '50'

The Washington Post
Wash., D.C.

An elderly clerk who has taken one day's vacation in nearly 45 years, refuses to retire and has put five children through college will quietly celebrate his seventy-fifth birthday Jan. 1 at his modest home at 501 T st. nw.

He is Robert Byrd, employe of Shannon & Luchs and a man who commands respect, affection, and something amounting to awe from his employers.

Besides his obvious traits of merit, Byrd has the advantage of longevity in dealing with the principals of the realty organization. When he first started working for Shannon & Luchs in 1915, the firm's current president, William E. Shannon, was minus one year old.

Frank J. Luchs, the firm's executive vice president, had just turned two and, Byrd says, "first time I saw him, he was tricycling along Connecticut avenue in short pants."

Robert Byrd—no "quitter"

In more than four decades, Byrd has consented to take one day's vacation, and that was something of a traumatic experience.

"I was in charge of the boiler at the time," he says, "and I had a man come in to take my place that one day so I could go to the Army-Navy game. The boiler blew up and cost the company $500. I decided I wouldn't take off any more $500 days.

"Besides, vacations tire me out. Weekends are long enough."

Luchs says that he and Shannon suggested to Byrd several years ago that, in view of his age, he retire with a pension from the realty organization. Byrd said no.

"I plan to round out 50 years with the company. I'll have 45 put in April the first," he says.

Byrd will spend the day quietly at home with relatives and a birthday cake and flowers sent him by the firm. A daughter, Eleanor, keeps house for him. Another, Marguerite, the former wife of Harry Belafonte, lives in New York with her two children. A third, Beatrice, holder of a master's degree in music from Oberlin, teaches at McKinley Tech. A son, David practices architecture here. Another, Charles, is a professor at West Virginia State College. Both sons are graduates of Hampton College.

"Robert is a very special person." declares Shannon. "We've done what we can to lighten his duties. For one thing, we hired an assistant for him several years ago. But he isn't a man who takes responsibility lightly and there's just so much you can do for him and about him. Sometimes I think he'll outlast us all."

D.C.

15 Negroes Eye Building Jobs

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

The Washington Urban League announced yesterday that about 15 Negro electrical workers are ready to apply for work on Federal building projects here.

The League stepped in to help recruit Negro electricians after the President's Committee on Government Contracts opened a drive to wipe out racial discrimination in hiring practices on Federal construction projects here.

Jan 3-60

Three non-union Negro electricians with journeymen's licenses have applied for work with the Howard P. Foley Co., the electrical subcontractor for Federal Office Building 6 in the Southwest. Victor R. Daly, minority groups specialist for the United States Employment Service, was told they probably would not qualify for heavy construction work.

The Foley Co. was one of four firms called in by the General Services Administration and told the Government is going to enforce the nondiscrimination clause in its contracts. Negroes have complained they can't get jobs because contractors get craftsmen from all-white building trades unions who don't have Negro members.

Sterling Tucker, executive director of the Urban League, said 40 Negro electricians of varying skills and experience and 50 licensed apprentices have been found. About 15 of them are ready to apply for work.

None had heavy construction experience, he said, because they can get that only through union apprenticeship and membership. But, he emphasized, the League has been told the Negro electricians could qualify for jobs on construction projects since all levels of skills and training are needed even at the outset.

VETERAN AGRICULTURAL WORKER RETIRES AFTER 35 YEARS.—A. H. Fuhr, who retired January 1 after 35 years as a federal agricultural worker, was honored in Okmulgee, Okla., recently with a "This Is Your Life" program. Twenty-two persons appeared on the program to tell of various activities of Mr. Fuhr from the time he was 6 years old until the present. Left to right: D. P. Lilly, county agent of Okmulgee county; Paul O. Brooks, district agent, Langston university, and A. H. Fuhr, retired agricultural worker. For the last 12 years, Mr. Fuhr was with the Farm Credit Administration in Washington.

The Call Kansas City Mo
Jan 4-60 p. 12

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27 NEGROES ON HOUSEHOLD STAFF AT WHITE HOUSE

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans La
Jan 4-60

WASHINGTON, D. C. (ANP)—The household staff at the White House is made up of 40 white persons, 27 Negroes and two Filipinos.

Rep. Charles O. Porter (Dem.), Oregon, said that was all the information he was able to get in reply to a query about the staff's racial makeup.

Porter had written for a list of White House employees showing name, race, age, length of service and position.

His letter was prompted, Porter said, by reports that on Soviet Premier Khrushchev's visit last year, a member of the Russian party noted Negro servants at the White House and asked "Are these your slaves?"

FLOWERS THAT BLOOM IN THE SPRING

Mrs. Christine Hansborough (left), whose flowers have brightened the homes of Washington dignitaries for many years, shows a spring bouquet to Miss Peggy Crayoraft. The reappearance of Hansborough's flower cart at Nineteenth and R streets N.W., just off Connecticut avenue, is a sure sign that spring is near.—Star Staff Photo.

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4 More Negroes Seek Jobs as Electricians

The Evening Star

Washington, D.C.

Sun. 4-3-60

P. 16

Four more Negro electricians have applied for jobs with electrical contractors on Federal construction projects here, the Washington Urban League announced yesterday.

One of the four, described as a licensed journeyman and a master electrician with more than 18 years experience, was told his chances for employment "look very good," according to Sterling Tucker, executive director of the league.

Mr. Tucker said that comment was relayed to him by one of the two men who applied to the Howard P. Foley Co. Two other men applied to Walter C. Doe & Co.

Decline Discussion

Officials of the Foley company who could be reached for comment declined to discuss the Negro applicants' job prospects. No one from the Doe company was available for comment.

Both companies have promised the President's Committee on Government Contracts they would hire qualified Negroes without referral by Local 26 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Local 26 is an all-white union and neither company has employed Negro electricians in the past.

Three Negro electricians were referred to the Foley company three weeks ago by the United States Employment Service, but company officials said they doubted the three were qualified for heavy construction work.

Mr. Tucker said the four new applicants were selected from among more than 50 electrical workers searched out and interviewed by the Urban League staff over the past two weeks.

Had Experience

The man whose application is reportedly being favorably considered has helped install heavy conduits, done high-voltage work and worked on construction projects at heights up to 100 feet, according to Mr. Tucker.

The Urban League executive said he has lined up other electricians the league believes could do satisfactory work at later stages of the construction jobs, and 10 or more licensed apprentices.

Their applications are being held up until it is seen what action is taken on this week's referrals.

Foley is the electrical subcontractor on Federal Office Building No. 6 on Independence avenue S.W. Doe is working on the Smithsonian Institution Museum of Natural History and Technology on Constitution avenue N.W.

Nis 16i 1960 D. C.

3 Negroes Given Jobs As Rodmen

The Washington Post
Washington D.C.
Sat 4-30-60
P. 1

Three Negro rodmen have been hired on construction jobs here for the first time on referral from the all-white rodmen's local, the President's Committee on Government Contracts said today.

The announcement came after months of talks following charges of racial discrimination in local building trades here.

John A. Roosevelt, chairman of the Subcommittee on District Affairs, said he hoped the "breakthrough" would lead to the employment of Negro construction craftsmen in all trades on Government projects here.

Two of the workmen have been employed by the Matthew McCloskey Co. to work on Federal Office Building No. 6 in the Southwest. They are Marshall Brooks, 43, of 203 10th st. ne. and Herman Moore, 45, of 1733 D st. ne. The third man, Elijah Pelman, of 2109 I st. ne., is working on a private, non-government office building at 808 17th st. nw.

The President's Committee said the Negroes have been working for two weeks without any reported trouble.

Rodmen's Local No. 201 has no Negro members. Negro craftsman have complained they could not get jobs on Government projects because unions supply the workers to the contractors.

Called in by the District Commissioners Council of Human Relations, representatives for the rodmen's local pledged in January to put non-union Negro craftsmen on their job referral lists.

Pressure to break down the racial bars also came from the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department, the President's Committee and the local United States Employment Office. For weeks five Negro rodmen reported daily to the hiring hall of the rodmen's local.

Roosevelt sent letters of congratulation to both McCloskey and to Calvin Walker, business manager of the rodmen's local.

At a meeting April 20, the President's Committee expressed its concern over the failure of Negroes to get jobs in the building trades here, particularly in the electrician and rodmen trades. The General Services Administration now is investigating the charges of discrimination in the electrican's union here.

Capital Accepts Negro Girl for Hostess School

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Ga.
Thur. 3-31-60
16C
P. 32

WASHINGTON (AP)—Capital Airlines announced Wednesday it has accepted a Negro applicant for training as a flight hostess.

It said the application of Patricia Banks, Jamaica, N.Y., was accepted in compliance with an order by the New York Commission against Discrimination.

An airlines spokesman said she will attend the Grace Downs Air Career School in New York beginning April 11 for 2½ weeks of training in airline hostess procedures. She then will join a scheduled class for hostesses at Capital's Washington headquarters and upon completion of training there will receive hostess wings on May 6.

White House butler tells of experiences

The Afro-American
Baltimore Md
Sat 5-21-60
p. 3
16i

NEW YORK (ANP)—A colored aide who once nursed the ambition of becoming a musician but wound up a butler at the White House for 21 years, this month begins the interesting story of his experience with four U.S. Presidents and scores of world dignitaries, in the current issue of the Ladies' Home Journal.

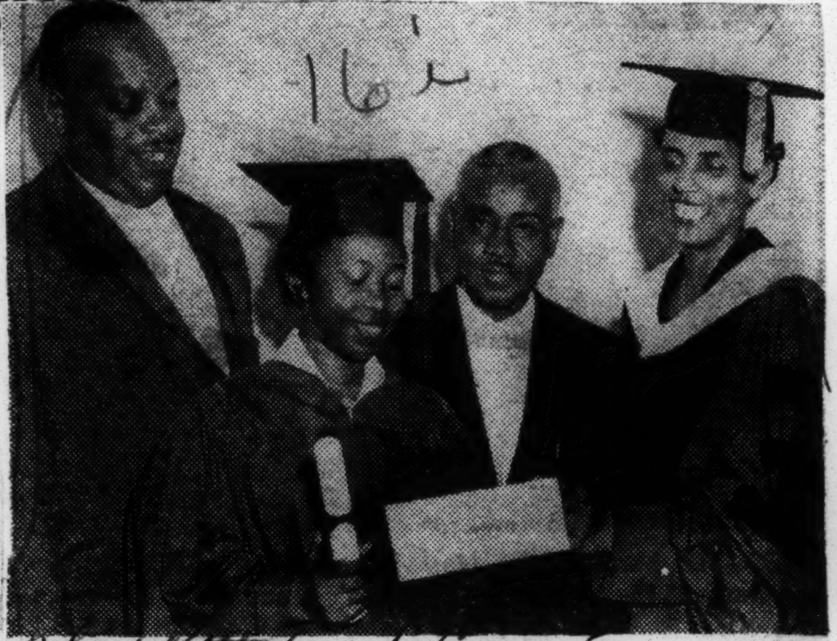
He is Alonzo Fields, who has served at the White House under Presidents Hoover, Roosevelt, Truman and Eisenhower.

Fields, according to the article, once studied at the Boston Conservatory of Music, but the depression ended the career in which he might have fulfilled the billing of "the Black John McCormack" given him in his Indiana hometown church. When funds ran low, he became butler to the president of MIT. Because the handsome, six-foot-three butler had won attention from prominent guests, including a Presidential aide, Fields' next job took him to the White House, the article added.

Among other things, Fields told how the practice of jimcrowing white and colored White House help ended with the Roosevelt administration. But he also pointed out that when colored help went to Hyde Park (the Roosevelts' private home) to serve the President, they were not permitted to eat in the helps' dining room. They had to eat in the kitchen.

He also described the difference in the "foibles and habits" of the different Presidents and his close contact with ambassadors and other world dignitaries.

16i



The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa
Sat 7-9-60
p. 7

DEGREE AND JOB—Betty Jean Bennett, June graduate of South Carolina State College, smiles approvingly as she views letter announcing her appointment as staff assistant with the Moss H. Kendrix Organization, Washington, D. C., public relations firm. At right is Dr. Mary P. Torian, head of the business area at the Orangeburg institution. Looking on (left to right) are: John Fleming, Charleston Coca-Cola Bottling Co., and Charles Boone, Columbia Coca-Cola Bottling Co., who have been associated with Coca-Cola for a number of years.

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2 Colored Secretaries Place In Gov't. Contest

Journal + Guide
Norfolk Va.
Sat 7-9-60
16C

WASHINGTON — Two colored secretaries were among six finalists in the "Miss Forest Service" contest of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The two, Miss Gracie Nevilles and Mrs. Mildred Welch, were among six attractive young women who won out in a field of 20 competing for the title. In the final judging last week by Forest Service employees, Mrs. Brenda McDuffie was selected. The other three finalists were Misses Dyanne Harris, Barbara Greaver, and Ruth Ann Shenk.

MISS NEVILLES, a native of Chapel Hill, N. C., attended Durham Business college before entering Government eight years ago. She has been a secretary in the Division of Recreation and Land Uses since 1956.

Mrs. Welch, who was born here in Washington and trained inssenography at Cardozo high school, has been a secretary in Forest Products Research Division for eight months.

Miss Davis to Become Bride On Dec. 17

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 11-26-60
p 17
16C

BESSEMER, Ala. — Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Davis of 121 Patton Ave., have made known the engagement of their daughter, Miss Geraldine M. Davis, to Melvin M. McCain, son of Joseph McCain and the late Mrs. Jessie McCain of Kershaw, S. C.

The wedding will be held Dec. 17 at the Bethel AME Zion Church.

Miss Davis, a graduate of the State Vocational School at Birmingham, is employed by the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.

Her fiance is a pharmacist, employed by Peoples Drug Stores in Washington. He is a graduate of Howard University and a member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.

■

MISS GERALDINE DAVIS
. . . December bride-elect

Col. Johnson lauded by staff and jurist

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

A salute by the parole board staff and city dignitaries was given Col. Campbell C. Johnson, whose retirement becomes effective this week as board chairman, after more than 20 years of service.

Sat. 5-21-60

Commissioner David B. Karrick said Col. Johnson represented that "rare type of person with the combination of time and ability" to serve the Washington community.

p. 8

Chief Judge Leo A. Rover of the Municipal Court of Appeals said that the board under the chairmanship of Col. Johnson had become "perhaps the most important administrative tribunal in the District of Columbia."

He added, "It is a fact that during his membership on the board, this administrative body has won the respect and admiration of everyone in the District."

16c

* * *

THE FOLLOWING also paid tribute to Col. Johnson at the testimonial on Tuesday at Municipal Center for "dedicated service" to the community:

Herbert J. Jacobi and Hugh F. Rivers, both members of the board; Thomas R. Sard, assistant director of the Department of Corrections; Earle W. Gilkey and Julius F. Martin, both staff members.

Mr. Martin noted that the staff grew from nine employees to 38 during Col. Johnson's period of service with the board.

Mr. Sard said of the Department of Corrections, "We hold you in the highest regard as a gentleman and a sincere and conscientious worker."

He said he was speaking for officials and prisoners as well who had come to know of Col. Johnson and the work of the parole board.

* * *

BUD AVRY, staff member and toastmaster, said he had been unable to find anyone, in or out of jail, "to say anything against Col. Johnson."

In his remarks, Col. Johnson said he hopes the board in the future will be given authority "to terminate parole supervision of men who have made good."

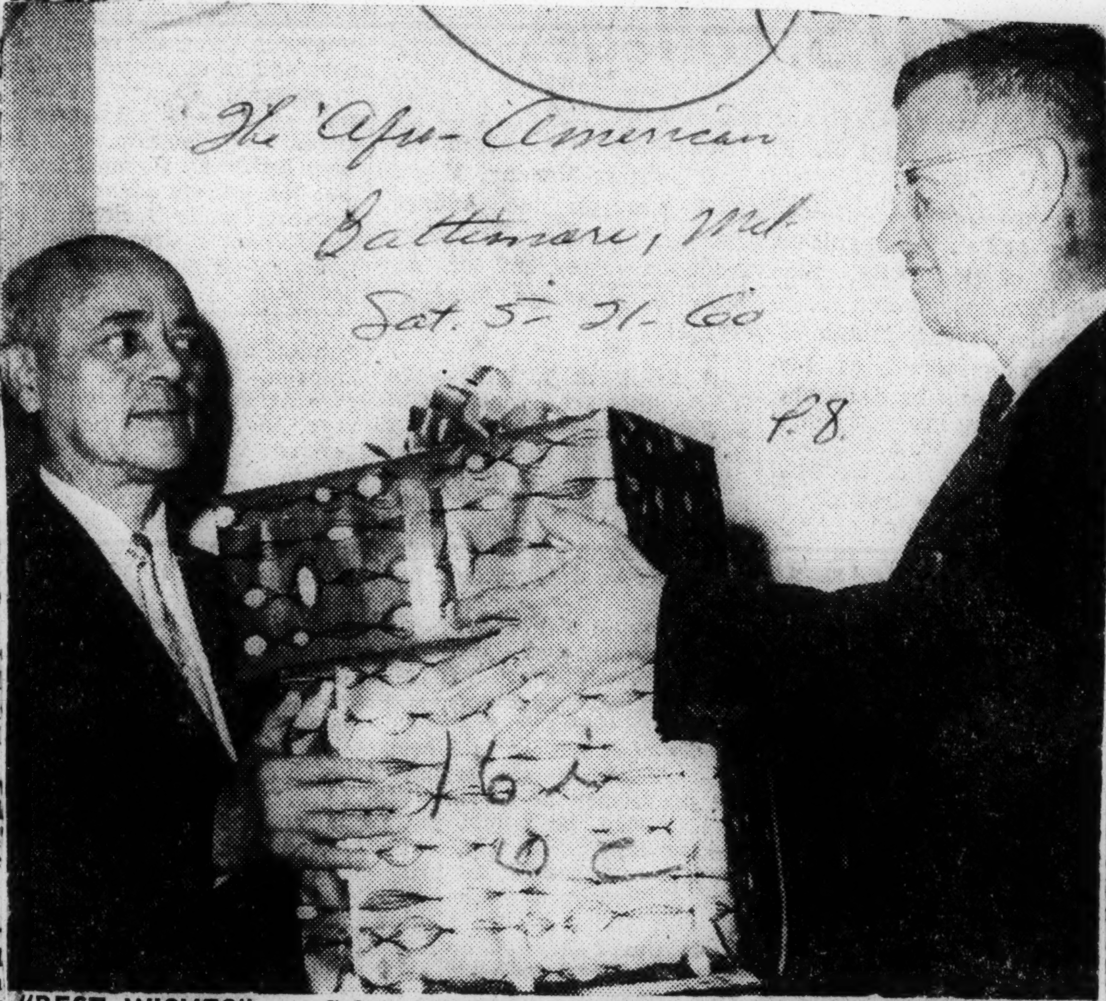
He said, "It should not be necessary for men who have made good to serve under parole supervision all their lives."

He expressed belief that the change and others will be made in due time for the betterment of the parole system and the public.

The staff presented him with a silver branched candlestick holder, as a token of appreciation for his service.

He said his service was made possible by the help of Mrs. Johnson, who attended the ceremony.

Other membes of the family present were his sister, Mrs. Budora Winters; brother, Lee Johnson, and grandson, Campbell 3rd.



The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 5-21-60
p. 8

16c

"BEST WISHES" — Colonel Campbell C. Johnson receives "mountain of gifts" from Earle W. Gilkey, case supervisor, Interstate Unit at the District Parole Board, at ceremony honoring Col. Johnson on retirement as chairman of the Board, Tuesday. Col. Johnson had served the Parole Board 20 years.

Women Help Guard Bureau Of Engraving

Atlanta Daily World

By DAN KELLY

WASHINGTON — (UPI)—Automation has forced the government to allow women to help guard the printing of America's money.

16c

The bureau of engraving, forced to make an almost 50 per cent reduction in its 6,300 workers after new labor-saving machinery was introduced, found that women would like to be money guards, rather than be laid off.

Atlanta, Ga.

20c

Bureau Director Henry Holtzclaw, when openings became available on the male guard force, thought he might be able to give some of the surplus women jobs as guards. Two weeks after posting vacancy notices, he was swamped with 233 applications for 17 openings.

Thurs. 9-22-60

He though that expectations of excitement, variety and desire for a change were reasons for so many applications.

EXAMINATIONS GIVEN

p. 1

Written tests and physical examinations were given, and 17 married women with an average age of 45 were admitted to the force for a three-week training course.

Since then, the 17 have qualified on the bureau's target range with .38 caliber pistols. On the job, they are armed with the same pistols and carry them in shoulder hangbags.

Their training also covered first aid, the special rules and regulations of the bureau, fire regulations, and especially, how to watch for persons trying to smuggle out money.

DAY WORK ONLY

After graduation, the women were assigned to security duties on the same basis as men, with one exception. They work only the day shift.

Director Holtzclaw said: "I don't believe in dumping women on the streets at midnight."

The women didn't think their families minded them being guards. One said that "At first they teased me, but now they're all proud of me."

Atlanta, Ga.

The approximately 70 male guards, according to Holtzclaw, "were apprehensive at first, but we've had no adverse reaction since the women have been on the job."

16i 1960 D.C.

A Major Step?

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

One Negro Electrician Is Hired on D. C. Project

Oct 15-29-60

WASHINGTON — A major step was gained in eliminating racial discrimination against Negro workmen when the first Negro electrician was hired in the nation's capital on a Federal construction project.

Negotiations had been conducted for several months before the 34-year-old Negro was hired as a journeyman electrician for light electrical work on Federal Office Building 6, now under construction.

John Roosevelt, who headed a subcommittee on the issue, and Franklin G. Floete, administrator of the General Services Adthese negotiations.

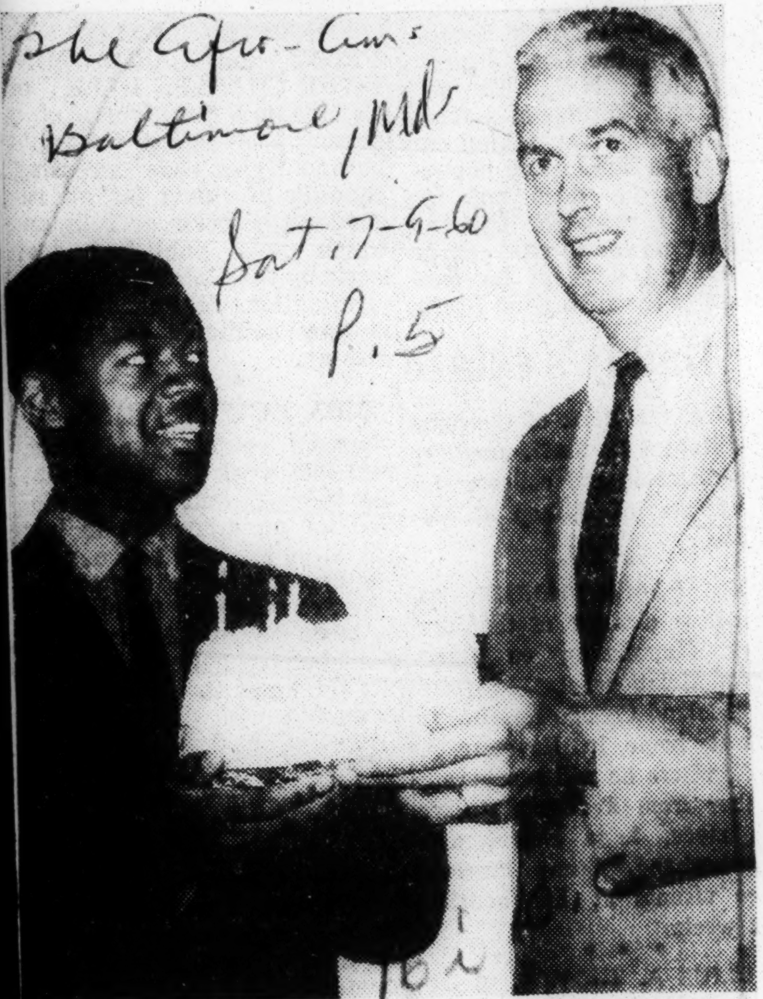
■

THE PRESIDENT'S Committee said the Washington Urban League helped overcome difficulty in finding a qualified Negro journeyman electrician for the job in a city in which Negroes previously had been excluded from such work."

The Negro is a member of a Detroit local of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. His papers were processed through Washington's Local 26, the first such action by an all-white local.

161 1960

D. C.



The Afro-Am.
Baltimore, Md
Sat, 7-9-60
P. 5

16i

LEROY MCNEIL, celebrating his 19th birthday, receives congratulations from New Jersey Congressman Frank Thompson, Jr., McNeil, son of Mrs. Myrtle McNeil of 65 Prospect Village, Trenton, is a student at Howard University and a part-time assistant in Rep. Thompson's Washington offices.

Negro Federal Employes Hold Many Capital Jobs

Charleston, S.C. P. 3-A
The News + Courier

By Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Tues 7/12/60 Nearly half the employes of the national capital's government are Negroes, but only a tiny percentage of those holding upper bracket jobs are colored, District of Columbia commissioners reported Monday.

16i CC

Commissioner President Robert E. McLaughlin released a 10-page study which showed that 44 per cent of the District government's employes are Negroes, but that only 5.3 per cent of jobs paying $10,000 a year or more are held by colored workers.

In the bracket between $14,000 and $19,999, the district's maximum, only one of 28 jobs was held by a Negro, Public Utilities Commissioner George E. C. Hayes.

The survey showed Negroes in the majority, however, in the public school system, with 63.5 per cent of all teaching and administrative jobs, and in wage board (or "blue collar") jobs, with 64.6 per cent.

The study, which was made under orders from the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy, showed that of 379 Negro policemen (12.8 per cent of the force), 272 are privates, while of 137 Negro firemen (12.2 of the force), all but 14 are privates.

Nearly Half of D. C. Employes Are Negroes, Survey Reveals

The Washington Post Washington, D.C.
Sun. 7-10-60
P. 3

Nearly half the District Government employes are Negroes but they are grouped chiefly in the lower-paying jobs, a study of manpower utilization in the municipal government shows.

The 10-page study, the first of its kind, shows Negroes holding 46.8 per cent of the 23,180 jobs as of March 31.

Of the 10,843 Negro jobholders, only 11 earned more than $10,000 a year (compared to 195 whites) and 581 earned more than $500 (compared to 3611 whites).

Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin released the study with the comment that it shows good progress toward carrying out the city government's non-discrimination policy.

16i

"There is no great enthusiasm in all quarters," he remarked but declined to say which agencies lack it. He said he favored making annual surveys to measure the progress of Negroes in moving up the salary and wage ladder.

Five Categories

The survey summarizes Negro employment in five categories. The number and percentage of Negro employes in each category were listed as follows:

Civil Service: 3122, or 34.2 per cent, of 9133 jobs.

Wage Board (blue collar): 4222, or 64.6 per cent, of 6537 jobs.

Fire Department: 137, or 12.2 per cent, of 1121 jobs.

Police Department: 333, or 12.8 per cent, of 2602 jobs.

Public Schools: 3004, or 63.5 per cent, of 4731 jobs.

The highest-paid Negro in the city government is George E. C. Hayes, a member of the Public Utilities Commission. The ten other Negroes who hold a job in which the starting salary is more than $10,000 work in the public schools (4), the Health Department (2), Department of Recreation, office of the Corporation Counsel and Alcoholic Beverage Control Board.

In the civil service category, Negroes filled 40 of 639 jobs in grades 12 through 18. Negroes occupied 135 of 1050 Wage Board jobs in the same grades. In the public schools, Negroes held 109 of the 245 positions in Class 1 through 10.

Fire Department

All but 14 of the 137 Negroes in the Fire Department are privates and in the Police Department, the survey found 1 Negro lieutenant, 9 sergeants, 3 corporals, 26 detectives, 1 station clerk, 1 technicial, 16 plainclothesmen and 272 privates.

The Commissioners ordered the survey on the suggestion of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy, which is studying Negro jobholders at Federal installations in five cities, including Washington.

The study did not include the public libraries or Municipal Court, where manpower to make the count was said to be unavailable. Each agency and department reported through the Personnel Officer.

Entrance Salary

Salary groupings were based on the entrance salary rather than the actual salary. Fifty jobs paying less than $1000 are held by student nurses.

A summary of District Government jobs by salary grouping follows:

Salary Grouping	No. of Positions	No. of Negroes
$19,000-$19,999	1	0
$18,000-$18,999	0	0
$17,000-$17,999	2	0
$16,000-$16,999	0	0
$15,000-$15,999	7	0
$14,000-$14,999	20	1
$13,000-$13,999	0	0
$12,000-$12,999	59	5
$11,000-$11,999	117	5
$10,000-$10,999	0	0
$9,000- $9,999	223	16
$8,000- $8,999	[illegible]	124
$7,000- $7,999	557	52
$6,000- $6,999	490	56
$5,000- $5,999	2,328	333
$4,000- $4,999	12,781	5,471
$3,000- $3,999	6,115	3,967
$2,000- $2,999	996	808
$1,000- $1,999	0	0
Below $1,000	50	5

Thruway Bid

Low bid for grading, drainage and surfacing of the final 1.6 miles of the Salisbury Thruway is the $1,578,727 submitted by George & Lynch Inc., of Wilmington, Del., the Maryland State Roads Commission said yesterday. Two bridges are included in the new project.

Construction Jobs Predicted For Negroes

Washington Post, D.C.
Sat. 8/6/60
P. D1

Employment on Federal Projects Seen by Floete in Two Weeks

By Jerry Landauer
Staff Reporter

General Services Administrator Franklin G. Floete said yesterday he expects Negro electricians to be working on Federal construction projects here in two weeks.

By that time, he said, construction of Federal Office Building No. 6 should be far enough along so that a group of Negroes, considered unqualified for early, heavy construction work, can be and should be hired.

"I feel strongly that this should occur," Floeto said. "I feel very strongly about that."

Efforts to crack the color bar on FOB 6—at Independence ave. and 4th st. sw.—and the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of History and Technology, are considered the key to lowering barriers here against Negro craftsmen in construction work.

AFL-CIO president George Meany, the Washington Urban League and the President's Committee on Government Contracts have been spearheading the attempt.

Last spring the Urban League an dthe United States Employment Service referred five Negroes for work on FOB 6 and the Museum. All were rejected by the electrical subcontractor on the ground of insufficient experience for heavy construction.

Review Panels Named

Floete thereupon named two review panels to determine whether the nondiscrimination clauses in contracts for Government work were being evaded. The review panels, in effect, said "no."

Now Floete is saying that the original reasons for refusing to hire the Negroes will no longer obtain in two weeks. GSA's ultimate recourse in enforcing the non-discrimination clause is to cancel the contract.

Matthew H. McCloskey, price contractor for FOB 6, who is, in his words, "sympathetic" to the Negro cause, will come down from Philadelphia to review the matter with Floete Tuesday afternoon.

McCloskey is the former treasurer of the Democratic National Committee. The President's Contracts Committee is headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, the Republican presidential candidate.

Few Experienced Negroes

The campaign against the color bar has been stalled by a shortage of thoroughly experienced Negro construction workers. Few construction trade unions have been hospitable to Negroes.

For example, Local 26, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, a chief supplier of workmen to subcontractors, has no Negroes on its membership rolls.

The union acknowledges that it does not necessarily advertise for Negroes but denies any intent to discriminate.

Spokesmen for Local 26 said they will not object if the subcontractors on Federal projects hire Negroes. But the subcontractors nevertheless fear labor troubles—perhaps a slowdown—if nonunion Negroes are put to work.

Negroes Hold 47% Of Municipal Jobs

The Sunday Star Washington, D.C.

But List Shows White Employes In Top Posts

Sun. 7-10-60

By SAM EASTMAN
Star Staff Writer

Negroes now hold nearly 47 per cent of all District Government jobs, but white employes still fill all but a relatively few of the top municipal posts, a report to the Commissioners revealed yesterday.

D-1

As of last March 31, there were 24,350 authorized positions in the District Government, the report said. Of these, 23,180 were filled and 10,843, or 46.8 per cent, were held by Negroes.

The survey, the first of its kind here, was carried out at the suggestion of the District's Human Relations Council, which attempts to see that the Commissioners' 1953 non-discrimination policy on personnel is observed.

McLaughlin Lukewarm

The Personnel Department, which compiled the statistics submitted by the municipal departments, reported:

"It is apparent from looking at the figures . . . that there is extensive Negro employment in the District Government and that the Commissioners' policy of non-discrimination in employment is being followed."

Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin, however, gave only qualified indorsement to the non-discrimination conclusion.

The Commissioner said it is obvious that a great deal of progress has been made in eliminating racial prejudice in hirings and promotions. He added, however, that the survey also showed that some city departments still are "not enthusiastic" about following the non-discrimination edict.

Declines Pinpointing

Mr. McLaughlin declined to pinpoint which departments he feels are dragging their feet on the Commissioners' order.

The fact that some departments have a higher per centage of Negro employes than others does not necessarily bear on the racial hiring question, Mr. McLaughlin emphasized. He pointed out that the type of jobs open in the departments is a major factor.

One reason that a low percentage of Negroes occupies top jobs is that the city's public schools were segregated until the 1954-5 academic year, and the all-Negro schools did not provide up-to-par education and training, Mr. McLaughlin said.

Wants Annual Report

In commenting on the survey, released yesterday, Mr. McLaughlin said he wants a report of this type each year as a guide to progress in the non-discrimination effort.

The report did not reflect the new 7.5 per cent pay raises for classified workers in this breakdown on the top municipal jobs:

Of 206 posts in the $11,000-to-$20,000 range, 11 are held by Negroes.

Of 2,070 jobs above $6,000, 259 are filled by Negroes.

In the $5,000-to-$6,000 category, 333 of the 2,328 jobs are held by Negroes; $4,000-to-5,000, 5,471 of the 12,781; $3,000-to-$4,000, 3,967 of 6,115; $2,000-to-$3,000, 808 of 996.

Below $1,000, there are 50 student nurse jobs, with a stipend of $910. Five are Negroes.

Hayes Has Top Post

Chairman George E. C. Hayes of the Public Utilities Commission, has the highest-paid municipal job of any Negro in the $14,000-to-$15,000 category. Of the 10 below him, in the $11,000-to-$13,000 group, two are in the Health Department, four in the school system, and one each in the Recreation Department, Recorder of Deeds Office, Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, and Corporation Counsel's Office.

Other highlights of the survey were:

1. Of the total number of Negroes, 38.9 per cent are "blue collar" workers.

2. Negroes fill 137 of the 1,121 uniformed firemen jobs. The highest are two captains. In the police department's uniformed branch, Negroes hold 333 out of 2,602 jobs. The highest: one Negro who has reached the rank of lieutenant.

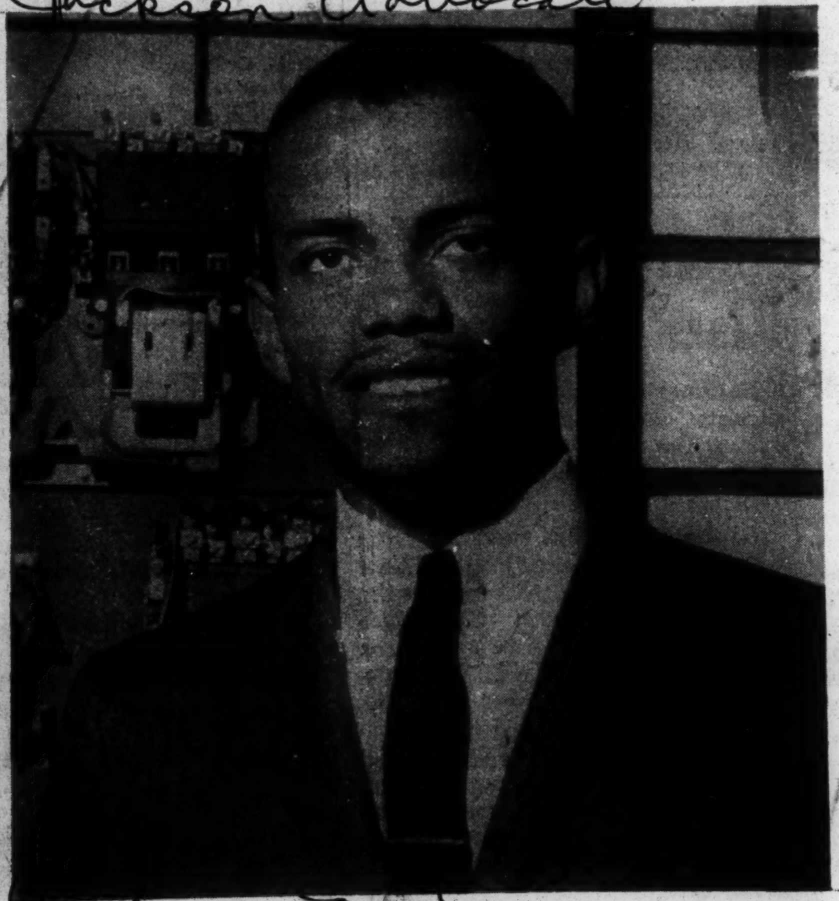
3. In the school system, 3,004 of 4,731 teaching and administrative jobs are filled by Negroes. Three of nine assistant superintendent posts are held by Negroes. The only higher posts are superintendent and deputy superintendent.

16i 1960

ENGINEER BOEING AIRCRAFT AERO-SPACE
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Mississippian Southern's First Graduate Engineer

Jackson Advocate



Jackson Miss.

Sat 2-13-60

P. 1

LEE ANDREW GAYLOR, the first graduate of the school of engineering at Southern University has accepted employment with Boeing Aircraft "Aero-Space" division, Seattle, Washington. A native of Natchez, Mississippi and son of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Gaylor of Natchez, the young electrical engineer, received his degree at the end of the first semester. Southern's four-phase program of engineering, mechanical, architectural, civil and electrical was started the fall of 1956.

Boeing Aircraft Hires First Southern Univ. Engineer Graduate

Jackson Advocate

Jackson Miss.

Sat 2-13-60

Baton Rouge, La., Feb. 8.—The first graduate from the School of Engineering at Southern University has been employed by Boeing Aircraft, "Aero-Space" Division, Seattle, Washington, it has been announced by H. L. Thurman, dean of Southern's School of Engineering.

He is Lee Andrew Gaylor, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Gaylor, Natchez, Miss.

Gaylor, a graduate of Brumfield High School in Natchez, received his degree in electrical engineering last week, at the close of the first semester.

P. 7

Possessing a three point six (3.6) accumulative average out of a possible four point (4.0) system of grading at Southern, the young gradaute is a member of the YMCA, Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, listed in Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges, a liberal arts fellow and recipient of a Scholarship for Mississippi-out-of-state-aid, has served two years in the Armed Forces as a Military Policeman.

The academic program of engineering at Southern was launched in September 1956, which probably makes it the youngest school of Engineering in the country. Four phases of engineering are offered, Mechanical, Architectural, Civil and Electrical, in the school's program of instruction.

Dean Thurman reported that of the 160 students enrolled, three are seniors and will receive their degrees in June.

Southern's first engineer hired

The Afro-Am.

Baltimore Md.

Sat 2-13-60

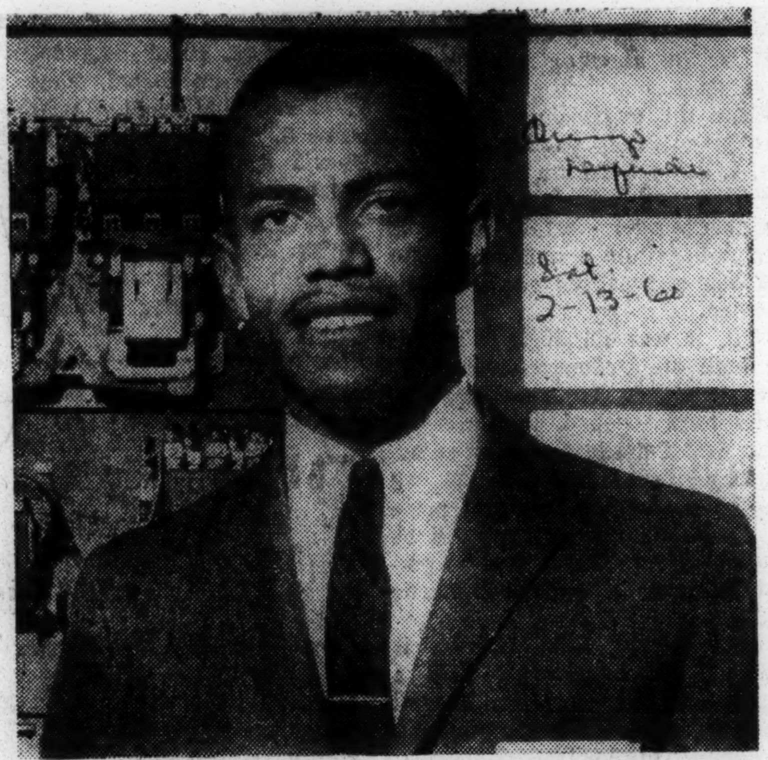
P. 17

BATON ROUGE, La.—Southern University's first engineering graduate has been employed by Boeing Aircraft, Aero-Space Division, in Seattle, Wash., Dean H. L. Thurman announced last Thursday.

He is Lee A. Gaylor, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Gaylor of Natchez, Miss. He is a graduate of Brumfield High School in Natchez and received an electrical engineering degree at the close of the semester last week.

Among organizations to which young Gaylor belongs are the YMCA, Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society and Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. He also served in the armed forces for two years.

The program at Southern was launched in Sept. 1956, which makes the school of engineering probably the youngest in the nation. The school has an enrollment of 160, three of which are expected to graduate in June.



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Sat. 2-13-60

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School's First Engineer Hired

Chicago Defender

Chicago Illinois

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But Force Is Busy Here

The Miami Herald Miami, Fla

Farm Job Recruiters Seek Dade Migrants

Fri. 4-15-60 P-1

Officials Outline Northward Trek

By EDNA WALLS
Herald Writer

Farm employment officials from nine Atlantic Coast states scrambled Thursday to recruit Dade's migrant labor force.

But the 7,000 farmhands — who were on breadlines after January's killing freeze — are vitally needed here now to pick the late spring harvest.

"We are not releasing any men until the South Dade harvest is over," Bryan Page, of the Florida Employment Service, declared at the labor parley in Homestead Thursday night.

"Wages here are at a peak, so no workers want to leave," Page said.

Farmhands who had to beg for bread and beans in January are now pulling in $10 to $16 a day, according to employment officials.

Meanwhile, labor officials mapped plans for an orderly northward migration of farm workers when Dade's season ends. The Homestead meeting was part of the annual program to allocate migratory workers along the Eastern seaboard from Florida to Maine.

Page emphasized that labor officials were not bidding for the migrants.

"No crews will be requisitioned by other states until they are released by local employers," he said.

"All state employment officials are here to cooperate in providing work for the migrant farm force. We are planning to send the labor crews where they are needed most at each stage of the harvest season," he said.

During the three-hour session at South Dade Labor Camp, farm crew leaders and employment representatives signed commitments for workers.

This way the army of workers moving north will be channeled according to the needs of each harvest area.

Recruiting officials made their first Florida stop at Winter Haven Monday. Then they moved southward through Lakeland, Tampa, Bradenton and Immokalee. From here they will go to Pompano, Belle Glade, and up the East Coast to Jacksonville.

Donald Simons, of the New York State Employment Service, said he hopes to sign up about 30,000 workers for the farm season in his state. It begins July 1.

"We depend chiefly on Southern Negro workers," he said, "and we fit our schedule in with those of other states so the men can work their way northward."

There was one dissappointed recruiter at the South Dade meeting.

A Delaware farmer arrived with a truck, hoping to take a crew of workers back with him. He got none.

Employment officials expect the labor demand to continue at peak levels here until May. Then the northward migration will begin. But a substantial number of workers still will be needed here until June for the last bean harvest, Page said.

BUS DRIVER . . . .

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
P. 1

TAMPA, Fla. — (UPI) — The first two Negroes ever to drive Tampa city buses started their runs Thursday.

The Tampa Transit Lines said the Negroes were hired April 24 and had been in training since then.

Local Negro leaders, including the NAACP, had been seeking for some time to have the company hire Negro drivers for bus routes in predominantly Negro areas.

The bus company said that the two Negroes would drive "extra hour" buses for about one year before being assigned regular runs. This, a spokesman said, is normal procedure.

Negro Told Merit Tests Apply to All

Fla. Times Union
Jacksonville, Fla
Tues. 7/19/60

TAMPA, July 18 (AP)—Mayor Julian Lane today told a group of Negroes that members of their race must take examinations and go through the waiting period like any other citizens applying for civil service jobs with the city.

"The city cannot make exceptions to anyone," Lane said. "Everyone must be treated alike regardless of race." P. 20

The statement came in reply to a request by James A. Hammond, Negro president of the Young Adults for Progressive Action Inc., that the mayor waive the civil service waiting period for initial employment of Negroes for city jobs.

"We let anyone take Civil Service examinations who are qualified," ane said. "And I can assure you that we discriminate against no one."

Hammond read a statement asking that the city employ qualified Negroes in the offices of City Hall within 30 days, in the fire department within 60 days and that additional Negroes be hired in all areas of the police department.

Job Equality Top Choice Of Negroes

Florida Times Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Wed. 8-31-60

TALLAHASSEE, Aug. 30 (AP)—A poll of Negroes in a Southern city shows that they desire equal job opportunities more than social equality, two Florida State University sociologists reported today. P. 27

Drs. Charles Griff and Lewis Killian reported also that a parallel survey among whites showed that they would resist most strongly social equality.

The report was prepared for the American Sociological Assn. in New York City.

The sociologists did not identify the cities in which the survey was made. They said that 474 Negroes and 191 whites were queried, each by a member of his own race.

The Negroes were asked to rank their preference if all the following changes affecting Negroes took place within a few years.

1. Voting without restriction or fear. 2. Freedom to visit in white homes, to swim in the same places with whites and to eat at the same restaurants. 3. Equal treatment by police and courts. 4. Equal job opportunities, pay and promotion. 5. Unsegregated public schools. 6. Unsegregated public transportation and sports events.

The surveyors said Negroes ranked job opportunities first, followed in order by equal legal treatment, unsegregated public transportation, unsegregated schools, unrestricted voting and unsegregated personal relations.

The whites would resist unsegregated personal relations strongest, the surveyors said, followed in order by unsegregated schools, unsegregated public transportation, equal job opportunities, equal legal treatement and unrestricted voting.

✓

16i 1960

FLORIDA

But for Only a Week

The Miami Herald

Half of Migrants Find Work Again

Miami, Fla.

Wed. 1-27-60

By EDNA WALLS
Herald Writer

P. 1

Half of Dade County's farm labor force went back to work Tuesday in the first respite from days-long unemployment.

Norris Clay, manager of the Florida State Employment office in Princeton, said about 50 per cent of Dade's 7,000 agricultural laborers were back in the fields as farmers attempted to salvage what was left of their cold-withered crops.

Clay said the work will last only a week. Then a long unemployment lag will set in, lasting until new crops come into production.

In Miami, meanwhile, United Fund officials scheduled a 9 a.m. meeting today to set up its emergency program.

Specifically in charge of the project is UF's Migrant Emergency Relief Committee. It had successful first-hand experience in the 1958 freeze.

Bryan Page, of the Florida State Employment Service and head of the Fund's 'crash' program, said these major points will be "worked out" at the meeting:

— Money will not be given in cash to the migrants; food orders will be parcelled out.

— All names will be cleared with the State employment service for employment plans.

— The Red Cross will work in co-operation with the Far South Emergency Relief Association and the county and state welfare departments.

—The Salvation Army will be responsible for transporting the goods to the south county area. There it will be distributed from the Far South Emergency Relief association's store in Homestead and from the Silver Palm Methodist Church in Princeton.

In the Miami area, these four locations will be open for donations of canned food, canned milk and bedding:

Miami Shores Community Church, 9823 NE Fourth Ave.; First Methodist Church of South Miami, 5999 Ponce de Leon Blvd.; First Christian Church, 230 NE Fourth St.; Temple Emanu-el, 1701 Washington Ave., Miami Beach.

Information center phones will be handled by Mrs. B. M. Griffin, HI 4-1188, and Mrs. A. W. Holroyd, PL 8-6662.

Late Tuesday, the Agriculture Department in Washington reported the supply of tender vegetables from Florida will be severely curtailed during the remainder of the winter.

However, any citrus fruit that suffered minor damage can be immediately utilized by processors so there should be little fruit loss, the report said.

In Tallahassee, Industrial Commission Chairman James T. Vocelle labeled reports of unemployed farm workers in Dade County "exaggerated," estimating that not more than 5,000 would be laid off in the whole of South Florida.

Employment officials from throughout South Florida will meet in Belle Glade today to map plans for channeling Dade's labor surplus to other areas of the state. They will especially consider diverting workers to the citrus belt, which escaped major damage from the recent icy cold wave.

Breadlines still formed in front of the Farsouth Emergency Relief headquarters in Homestead but they were shorter than Monday when 2,000 hungry migrants came for food hand-outs.

A few "chiselers" tried to hog into line, Mrs. B. A. Tibbitts, relief director, reported. "But we can't take time to screen the people," she added.

Each person is given a can of beans and six slices of bread. Canned milk is doled out for children.

One-fifth of Dade's farm labor are permanent residents and these are faring better than the migrants, officials report.

Edward L. Hickson, manager of the Homestead Housing Authority, said the white labor camp he manages has 150 families, 50 of whom are year-rounders. About half of the 150 are now working.

"I have at least 10 per cent falling back on their rent already," Hickson said. "And I expect it to get worse."

George Bremier, who handles the South Dade Labor Camp for Negroes, said he has 130 families, including 100 year-rounders. Only half of the 130 are working now.

The Homestead-Florida City Negro district is the hardest hit, according to reports.

MIGRANTS' PLIGHT EASED IN FLORIDA

The New York Times

Prompt Public and Private Relief Limited Misery as Frost Hit Crops

New York

Sat. 2-27-60

By A. H. RASKIN
Special to The New York Times.

P. 20

MIAMI, Feb. 26—Another sad chapter in the odyssey of the migratory farm laborer is nearing an end in south Florida, with a much smaller toll in human misery than had been feared.

Seven thousand migrants and their families were impoverished when three nights of freezing weather on Jan. 22, 23 and 24 wiped out the vegetable crop on thousands of acres of rich farmland in South Dade County.

The freeze turned tender tomatoes, beans, squash and potatoes as black as if they had been ravaged by fire. It left as black an imprint on the lives of the rootless men and women who follow the sun and the harvest up the Atlantic seaboard from the Everglades to New Hampshire.

They had a few days' work salvaging what could be made to grow, plowing the rest of the fields and replanting. Then came weeks of idleness, waiting for the new crop to become ready for picking early in March.

What prevented the period of joblessness from developing into a disaster was the promptness with which public and private agencies rallied to the aid of the migrants.

The Dade County Department of Public Welfare arranged for the rerouting of five carloads of Federal surplus food to Homestead in the center of the farm belt. An emergency distribution center was opened in a National Guard armory and began supplying commodities to 2,400 families.

Its stock of surplus flour, cornmeal, lard, powdered milk and rice was supplemented by donations of canned meats, fruits and vegetables. Citizens from all parts of the county contributed $6,000 to provide additional help to the luckless workers.

Housing proved less of a problem than in past freezes, partly because of the departure for other areas of hundreds of "free-wheelers." These are the true nomads among the migrants. They do not belong to crews that travel as a unit and are attached to a specific grower for the duration of the farm season.

A Contrast of Quarters

The free-wheelers live in trailers, shacks or rooming houses in squalor reminiscent of "Tobacco Road." Their living quarters contrast with the neat cottages provided for migrants in two developments maintained by the Homestead Housing Authority.

The lodging supplied in the growers' own camps is drabber than that in the municipal projects, but standards of cleanlines are superior to those in the shack-towns of the free-wheelers.

The blight was so localized that most of these motorized gypsies headed for other Florida areas in which work was available. Church groups helped provide funds to enable whole crews to return to their homes in Mississippi and Texas.

By this week the number of families applying for surplus food at the Homestead armory dwindled to fewer than 1,000, or less than half the initial total. Next week the back-to-work parade will begin and it will gain momentum in the week after that.

Robert E. Nicholson, director of the County Welfare Department, reported today that plans called for closing the food center next Friday. He said much of the special allocation of $35,000 to $40,000 in surplus commodities would remain undistributed.

"The spectacular need that had been anticipated did not develop," Mr. Nicholson said. "In general, there was no distress attributable to cold, illness or hunger. This does not mean the migrants had an easy time, but simply that they did not suffer as much as it had been feared they might."

A similar verdict came from the Rev. Frank Elvery, minister of the First Presbyterian Church of Homestead and a member of the executive committee of the Florida Christian Ministry to Migrants.

Among growers and employment experts there is beginning to be worry that by mid-March the headache will not be too litle work but too few workers. However, Bryan Page, farm labor chief for the State Employment Service, is confident that there will be enough labor for the new harvest.

The going rate for migrant labor is 60 to 65 cents an hour. But at harvest time wages are fixed on an incentive basis to encourage the workers to pick more. The average pay for a good worker is $8 a day. Rent averages $2.50 to $3 a week in units supplied by the growers. The Housing Authority cottages rent for $6 to $7 a week.

Negroes Quit Water Jobs At Palatka

The Fla. Times Union

Jacksonville, Fla.

The Times-Union Bureau

PALATKA, April 14 — Negro employes in the repair and maintenance section of the city water department quit today in protest concerning overtime pay changes, City Manager J. A. Hargett said.

Fri. 4-15-60

It was the third walkout this year in a city department. Monday, 21 Negroes in the sanitary department quit, and in January, seven white firemen walked off their jobs.

Hargett said eight of the nine men quit this morning because of the city's decision to pay straight time for overtime work. A white employe and all supervisors remained on their jobs.

The pay scale of workers who quit ranged from $45 to $60 a week, Hargett said. He said the department was the only one left receiving time and a half pay for overtime work.

"The commission left the decision up to me," Hargett said, with reference to wages. "Palatka is in a moderately bad financial situation at the present and costs must be cut when possible," he added. Hargett said other employes have accepted straight time wages for overtime work.

Hargett said replacements may be hired in that department this week, but that no emergency was created by today's action.

3,000 Workers Head North Soon

The Miami Herald Miami, Fla

Migrants Accept Summer Jobs

Mon. 4-18-60

By EDNA WALLS
Herald Staff Writer

1,4

Some 3,000 migrant workers now busy in South Dade fields have summer jobs waiting for them when the local harvest ends.

Their crew leaders signed commitments for them with employment officials of nine Eastern states at a meeting in Homestead and in a few weeks they will be moving northward to harvest areas in Georgia, the Carolinas, New Jersey, New York and north as far as Maine.

But those 3,000 are only a part of the story of the nation's constantly moving stream of farm labor.

What of the other 4,000 farm laborers now in Dade County?

Many are drifters, explained Norris M. Clay, manager of the Florida Employment Service office in South Dade.

16-4A

"They never come near a state employment office," he said. "They do not belong to regular work crews, and they move from one area to another whenever they feel like it."

These are the migrants who pose the greatest problem for farm communities throughout the nation.

Too often, they go to an area too early for the harvest, or to an area where there is already a full labor supply. Then they and their families become a serious public welfare problem.

"There is no way to control this drifting stream of migrants until we get some legilsation to regulate their interstate movements," Clay said.

When the January freeze threw some 5,000 Dade County farm workers out of jobs, Clay pointed out, it was the drifters who were first on the bread lines and the last to be rehired for the spring harvest.

Farmers did their best to find work for the crews they had requisitioned.

"But right now," he added, "we could use more drifters than we have, for there is a real shortage of farm labor in South Dade." It will continue, he said until the harvest tapers off late this month.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa
Sat. 6/18/60
P.3
Ci-Fla

SUCCESS—NAACP Field Secretary Robert W. Saunders, left, congratulates Wesley Floyd and Robert Moore, Tampa's (Fla.) two Negro bus operators, shaking their hands as a gesture of anti-bias success.

16i 1960 FLORIDA

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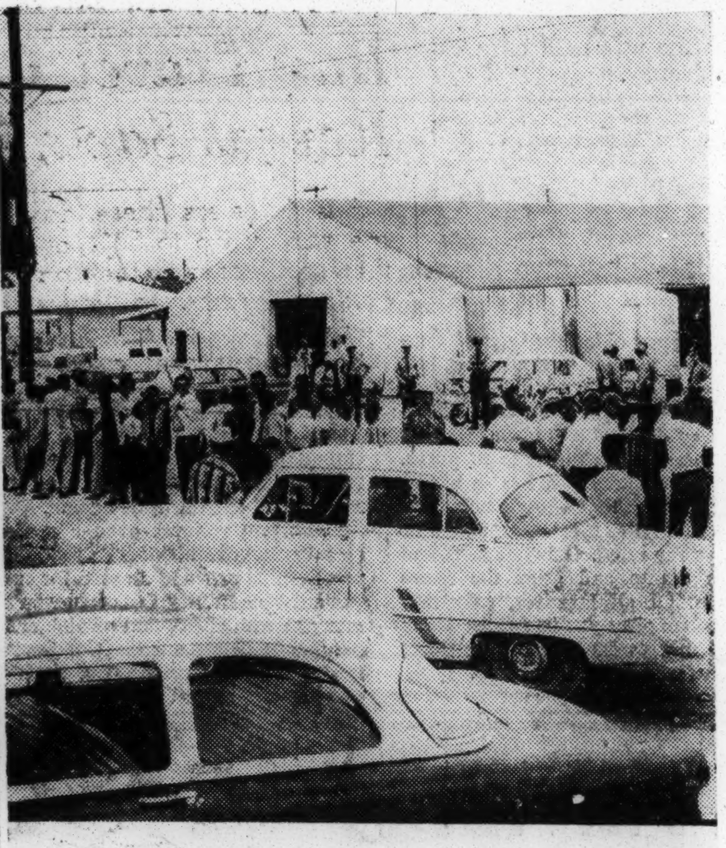
The Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.
Tue. 4-19-60

STRAWBERRIES
PICK YOUR OWN
10¢ QT.
BRING YOUR OWN CONTAINER

—Photos for The Herald by Jack and Bill Lev

Migrants' Departure Left This Inviting Sign in Fields

. . . farmers urge citizens to come fill the quarts



Angry Workers Line-Up -- So Do Police

. . . deputies at right, on hand to stop trouble

Migrants Demand, Get North 'Getaway' Pay

The Miami Herald Miami, Fla.

Tue. 4-19-60

P3

By EDNA WALLS
Herald Writer

Three hundred Puerto Rican migrants went on strike at a South Dade strawberry farm Monday — demanding a half-week's pay so they could leave for the North.

The grower finally paid off—but not before fist fights broke out among workers and Metro deputies were called in to prevent a riot.

By the time the shouting died away, strawberry-loving residents were the only ones who profited from the squabble. Officials of the John W. Campbell Farms opened 160 acres to the public, allowing residents to pick their own berries at 10 cents a quart.

"We want to go. Jobs waiting up North," shouted the migrants.

Fights sputtered when a few workers wanted to return to the fields but others stopped them.

Jack Campbell of the farm corporation said trouble started because the men were unwilling to stay for the abnormally late harvest. They wanted to go north before jobs now opening up are all gone.

To add fuel to the squabble, the migrants said they had an end-of-season bonus coming from the growers.

Campbell said the bonus was to be paid if they worked until released. When the workers were paid, as police stood by, their envelopes did not contain the "bonus."

The migrants said the bonus was to be paid if they worked until April 15. They felt they had fullfilled their part of the unwritten agreement.

One explanation of the bonus was that 10 cents an hour was withheld from the migrant's pay; to be paid at the end of the season in a lump sum.

Other migrants said the 10 cents an hour was to be paid over and above the regular wage.

Campbell refused to disclose what the "bonus" was.

After getting paid, the migrants appeared happy to get their money without the bonus.

Signs went up on Old Cutler Rd. after the dispute was settled and budget-minded housewives began arriving at the fields immediately to pick the bargain crop.

But Campbell said the strike would cost him "thousands of dollars.

"We can't even estimate the loss," he said.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
[illegible]/60

16i
Fla

TAMPA'S "FIRST" — With two other Negroes in training, the Tampa Transit Lines, after NAACP pressure, placed its first two Negro drivers on regular city runs. Wesley Floyd, one of the new employes, is shown dispatching a young white passenger who rode his bus.

Youth Warned To Prepare For Future Employment

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs. 4-21-60 P. 1

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

"The future of our country lies in the minds, the hands and the hearts of those who are young today," a top Washington government official warned Atlantans Wednesday while calling on adults to alert the youth to be prepared for future employment opportunities, as the occupations in which there will be a demand for workers require educational and vocational training.

Miss Roberta Church, Minority Groups Consultant, U. S. Department of Labor, told the Butler St. YMCA Hungry Club Forum that youth should understand that "it is their responsibility to be prepared for future employment" and "be made aware of the fact that more young people will be in the labor force during the next decade than ever before and competition will be keen for the better jobs."

16i

Pointing out that adults must assist in and place emphasis on the development of character in young people, and that they should remember that authority and leadership carry grave responsibilities, Miss Church challenged youth guidance in terms of international relations and problems of the space age.

Jobs

THE BETTER EQUIPPED

"Young people who have been exposed to a sound sense of values and sound basic concepts will be better equipped to face these challenges of the future, "Miss Church said, "and it is up to us as parents and adults to put forth our best efforts intellectually, physically, and morally to assist in the development of such concepts. The results of less effort may mean disaster for our youth and our country and this is too big a price to pay."

Wednesday's Hungry Club session, which was sponsored by the Atlanta Secretarial League, Mrs. Katherine Dawson, president, featured the annual award of "The Secretary of the Year — 1960."

Mrs. Myrtle Mickens, secretary of the Atlanta Urban League, was recipient of the coveted award, while Mrs. Lady B. Morton, secretary of Second Mt. Vernon Baptist Church, was designated the runner-up.

R. O. Sutton, vice president of Citizens Trust Company and chairman of the awards committee, announced the selections, while Mrs. Venice Nash, Secretary of the Year, 1959, presented the plaque to the 1960 winner, Mrs. Mickens.

Secretarial League president Mrs. Dawson introduced Miss Church to the largest Hungry Club audience of the current series. William A. Fowlkes moderated the session, while Mrs. Sophia Lovelace, chairman of the Secretary of the Year Committee, introduced guests.

During the question-answer period, Miss Church recommended that citizens use more of the offices of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, which has been set up to prevent discrimination in government employment.

Butler St. YMCA Secretary Warren Cochrane reminded the audience of the dedication of the YMCA Westside extension on Sunday, April 24, at 3:30 p. m. in Washington High Gymnasium and at the Ollie-Desoto St. site.

19,000 Jobs In Log Jam Over Rights

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

Associated Press

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) said yesterday that Senate action on promotions and commissions for 19,000 military officers probably will be delayed until the civil rights bill is disposed of.

16i

Sat. 4-2-60

Involved are some 13,000 Navy and Marine Corps officers, 5000 in the Air Force and about 1000 in the Army. About 200 flag officers are included.

Jobs

P. 10

All of them are waiting action by the Senate Armed Services Committee, of which Russell is chairman. It held its last meeting Jan. 21, about three weeks before the Senate civil rights battle started.

Normally these promotion lists are held for a week by Russell's committee, for possible objections, and then sent on to the Senate for quick confirmation.

Many of the promotion winners cannot wear their new insignia or get pay increases until the Senate acts. However, some Navy and Marine Corps officers are entitled to draw back pay if they have filled a vacancy pending confirmation.

Only one civilian nominee has been caught in the Senate logjam: Courtland D. Perkins, who was nominated on Feb. 18 by President Eisenhower as an Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Research and Development.

Student demonstrators to attack employment

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

By STEVE W. DUNCAN

NEWARK

Winston - Salem Teachers College students expect to carry their nonviolent desegregation demonstrations over into the area of fair employment.

16i

This was the report Saturday of Don Bradley, 24-year-old elementary education senior, who arrived in Newark, Thursday. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Bradley of 610 Bergen St.

Sat. 6-4-60

"We're not going to stop with the lunch counter protest," said Mr. Bradley. He said students will concentrate also on having variety stores hire colored clerks.

P. 8

MR. BRADLEY, one of the student leaders arrested in March, expressed the opinion that the lunch counters will have to operate on a nonsegregated basis or close down.

Jobs

An Air Force veteran, Mr. Bradley is free on $300 bond pending a June 6 Superior Court hearing on an appeal from the March trespassing conviction. He was given a suspended sentence.

Last week Mr. Bradley was placed on two years' probation after being fined $50 and given a 30-day term for parading without a license.

"I haven't told my parents about this latest arrest," the athlete said.

MR. BRADLEY said he was in a group of approximately 500 students who early last week were stopped by police officials while en route to a segregated lunch counter.

He related that the official advised him to halt the group. "I told him I was not the leader," said Mr. Bradley, who then gave a pre-arranged signal for the students to break up into smaller groups and proceed to their destination.

Inside the store, he said, the official again approached him about dispersing the students because they were in violation of a city ordinance.

"I told them the police chief said we have an ordinance but I say we have a Constitution," the student leader related.

It was at this point, he continued, that he was arrested for parading without a license.

* * *

MR. BRADLEY, who attended a conference during the Easter holiday at Shaw University of young demonstrators said his fellow students are definitely committed to nonviolent protests.

"It is something that we believe in," he emphasized.

Mr. Bradley related that Winston - Salem students are prepared to make whatever sacrifice necessary to end segregation and discrimination.

He said he will enroll in summer school this year in order to continue the protests against segregation. He stated that many students feel that if there is a lag now the momentum of the movement will be lost.

Mr. Bradley, in college on a basketball scholarship, is a member of the Student Council and vice president of the NAACP chapter at Winston-Salem State Teachers College.

The Newarker enlisted for a four-year hitch in the Air Force after graduating from West Side High School in 1954. Two of those years were spent on duty in Spain.

Economic Output Booming

Atlanta Daily World

Employment Up, Ike Says

Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — President Eisenhower reported Wednesday that employment rose with a record spurt last month, joblessness fell by nearly twice by normal rate and the nation's economic output is booming at an unprecedented half-a-trillion dollar-a-year pace.

16

Eisenhower told his new conference these developments were "good news in this whole economic field."

Thurs. 5-12-60

After his announcement, the Labor Department issued specific figures covering the period from mid-March to mid-April.

p. 1

They showed that the number of employed Americans reached a record 66,159,000 - an increase of 1,892,000 from the mid-March total and three times more than expected this time of year. There were about 850,000 more workers employed than a year ago.

The number of jobless fell to 3,660,000, or 564,000 below the previous month. This meant 5 per cent of the working force was jobless compared to 5.4 per cent in the mid-March report.

Eisenhower enthusiastically pointed out that April retail sales were more than 3 per cent higher than March and 5 per cent above the 1958 level for the month. He said Commerce Department figures showed the gross national product, a key economic yardstick, was clicking at a first - quarter rate that would total $500,200,000 for 1960.

"This means," he said, "that, in effect, the United States is producing goods and services at a rate of a half - trillion dollars for the first time in our history.

"The achievement of these high levels of employment and production, at the same time that prices have been reasonably stable .... Is proof of the great strength of our free enterprise system and its promise for the future. And if we continue to act responsibly, I think it will keep going."

Also at the news conference, Eisenhower:

—Hinted strongly he will veto a 251 million dollar bill sent him by the Democratic Congress to help chronically depressed areas. He termined it a 'shotgun" or "park barrel" bill which would provide less for seriously affected areas than the administration proposal which calls for much more limited spending.

—Laughingly said he was a "bit astonished" at the result of the West Virginia Democratic primary balloting in which Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts defeated Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota. He declined to say whether the result buried but again said he deplored injection of such an issue as "very, very bad for this country."

Unemployment Aid Mapped For South

The Commercial Appeal

Four Major Cities, 20 Smaller Areas Included

Memphis, Tenn.

WASHINGTON, May 4.— (UPI)—Four large cities and 20 smaller areas in the South, plagued by chronic unemployment, would get Federal aid under the area redevelopment bill being considered Wednesday by the House.

16a

Wed. 5-5-60

The bill would provide $251,000,000 in loans and grants to depressed areas, including the ones in the South.

p. 61

General

It is more lenient than a measure passed by the Senate, which would not have included any of the four major areas and only six of the smaller ones.

The Senate version would provide aid to Florence-Sheffield and Jasper in Alabama, and Lafollette-Jellico-Tazewell in Tennessee.

The House Banking Committee took this bill, changed the qualifications, and enlarged the proposal to include many more major and smaller areas.

Under the committee version, Birmingham, Ala., and Chattanooga, Tenn., would get aid.

In addition to the smaller areas in the Senate version, these communities will also get aid: Anniston, Gadsden and Talladega, Ala.; Toccoa, Ga.; Opelousas, La.; Biloxi-Gulfport, Miss., and Bristol-Johnson City-Kingsport, Tenn.

Salesmanship a Lucrative Field for College Grads

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By SOPHIA FANIEL PARKER

(Assistant Business Professor Hampton Institute)

Sat. 6-4-60

PART II

The field of salesmanship presents unlimited opportunities. Employers believe a college background is necessary since salesmen usually have to deal with high-level executives of other companies.

p. 10

The job of selling complicated industrial equipment requires technical education.

Recruiters for salesmen for manufacturers look for students who have not only the required academic qualifications, but also records of participation in extra-curricular activities.

COMPANIES are also expected to rely more and more on statisticians in analyzing and forecasting sales and business conditions, modernizing accounting procedures, and solving other management problems.

16a

With the growing use of electronic computing machines, there will be an increasing demand for statisticians who are able to plan work so as to make the most efficient use of such equipment.

General

Private industry will have a large demand for statisticians and, because of the growing emphasis on modern statistical methods in the conduct of research, the proportion of statisticians who are trained in mathematics will rise—even in organizations which do not greatly increase their research staffs.

■

NO EFFORT has been made here to offer a comprehensive Rather, this partial survey has been offered in an effort to promote broadened thinking about career planning, especially in areas that may have been closed to Negroes in the recent past.

It must be remembered that training is all important. But there are other qualities, too, that might be classed as personal qualifications. The young person who cannot break the habit which too many acquire in school of waiting to be told what to do, and of depending upon those in charge to do his thinking for him, will be under a severe handicap in business.

One who lacks the ability to develop initiative and drive—who has to be told what to do and becomes easily discouraged—should not enter the field of business.

The Division of Business at Hampton Institute is aware of these increasing opportunities for specialists with the necessary qualifications and training. Because of this awareness, every effort is made to design programs of instruction to give students specific training in the area of their specialties.

However, more is done than to simply train students in subject matter. An endeavor is made to create a feeling of responsibility for living in a world community with a sense of dedication to the ideals of democracy.

With these ideals in mind, students are prepared to take their places in the broad field of business and to make contributions to the economic advancement of our expanding world.

U.S. Aide Expects Negro Pay Rise

New York World-Telegram and Sun

New York, N.Y.

A government official said today it should be possible for the Negro worker in America to increase his income in the next 10 years.

p 3

In an address for the 50th anniversary conference of the National Urban League, in the Commodore Hotel, Louis F. Buckley, a regional director of the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, outlined the nation's changing manpower structure and stressed its significance for the Negro worker.

Sat. 9-3-60

16a

Speaking before the opening session of the Industrial Relations Vocational Service Council meeting at the conference, Mr. Buckley said:

General

"Our manpower potential is great enough, with an improved technology, to increase the production of goods and services by about 50 percent from 1960 to 1970. This means that by 1970 we can provide our expanding population with a 25 percent increase in its standard of living.

"This anticipated increase in goods and services should make it possible for the Negro to increase his income and to narrow the large gap which still exists between earnings of white and Negro persons."

Mr. Buckley said it is encouraging to note that the difference between earnings of Negro and white persons is not as wide as it was before World War II.

16i 1960

GENERAL

'Right to Work' Issue Pops Up in 7 States

The Miami Herald Miami, Fla.

Sun. 10-30-60

By EDWIN A. LAHEY
Chief of Our Washington Bureau

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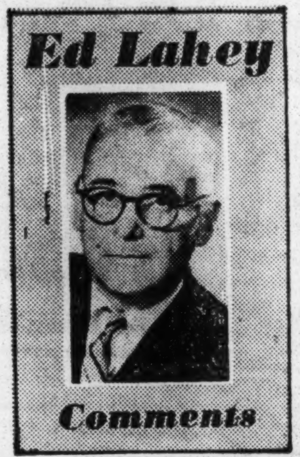
General



WASHINGTON — The ever-blooming "right to work" issue has popped up in seven states this year.

There is no direct issue to be voted up or down by the citizens. The fight, such as it is, revolves around candidates for state legislatures.

The Republicans had their fingers badly burned in four states in 1958 by espousing "right to work" laws. They were trounced in California, Ohio, Colorado, and Washington, where "right to work" was on the ballot.

Only in Kansas did the "right to work" advocates win their referendum two years ago. And while the voters in that state approved a "right to work" amendment to the state constitution, the legislature has not yet passed an enacting statute.

The backers of "right to work" laws are on the offensive this year in Vermont, Delaware, and New Mexico, but on a very cozy basis. Republican organizations have been frightened away from this issue, and commitments for and against a "right to work" law are being solicited in semi-surreptitious manner from candidates for the state legislatures.

The opponents of "right to work" legislation have taken the offensive in four states which have this law on the books, and are trying to elect legislators committed to repeal of the law. These states are Indiana, Utah, Iowa, and North Dakota.

The drive against existing "right to work" laws is led by the National Council for Industrial Peace, an unofficial branch of the A.F.L.-C.I.O., which is operated by Jack Redding, a former newspaperman, from headquarters here in Washington.

The most important fight on the "right to work" issue (which has always been marked by a lack of political sex appeal) is taking place in Indiana, the only major industrial state with a "right to work" law on its statute books.

The Indiana Democratic state committee urged repeal of the "right to work" law in its platform. The Republican state committee ignored the issue.

But the nominees for governor in Indiana, Democrat Matthew Welsh and Republican Crawford Parker, have taken positions that have made a clear cut issue. Welsh says as governor he will make it the first order of business to ask the legislature to repeal Indiana's "right to work" law. Parker, who helped steer the law through the legislature, says he would veto any repealer.

In the industrial cities of the Hoosier state, the "right to work" argument has been intense. But Indiana is pretty generally tagged as a Nixon state this year, and the Democrats fighting for repeal of "right to work" appear to have some inner doubts about the outcome.

Utah discussion of the "right to work" issue is rather brisk. But in Iowa and North Dakota, where there is strong sentiment for the existing "right to work" laws, the labor people are campaigning mainly to keep the issue alive.

Increase In Number Of White-Collar Positions

Mo. Call

Pol

Fri. 10-21-60

16 x

Kansas City

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The number of Negro-Americans employed in upper-grade white-collar positions by federal agencies in five large cities of the nation has nearly doubled in the past four years, the President's Committee of Government Employment Policy reported to the President recently.

Archibald J. Carey Jr., chairman, stated, "The committee is highly gratified to observe the substantial increase in the number of Negroes moving up to subprofessional and professional levels. Although Negroes continue to represent a small proportion of the total number of jobs in these levels, the present trend demonstrates a manifest rise in the job status of Negro employees in the federal government."

The figures are drawn from a recently completed study comparing the number of Negroes in Grades 5 through 15 in 1960 with the number so employed in 1956. Fifty-three agencies in Washington, D. C., along with their field establishments in Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles, and Mobile were studied for a comparison of these statistics.

Twice As Many

The committee's report indicated that for the five cities combined, Negroes in these upper grades rose from 4,979 in 1956 to 9,295 in 1960. Negroes gained 1,852 jobs in Grade 5 over the four-year period, 850 in Grade 6, 568 in Grade 7, 508 in Grade 9, 234 in Grade 11, 98 in Grade 12, 41 in Grade 13, three in Grade 14, and four in Grade 15. In the little-used grades 8 and 10, these gains were 93 and 65, respectively.

Rising proportions of Negroes in these better paid and more responsible federal jobs were found in each of the cities surveyed. In Washington the proportion of Negroes to the total number of federal workers in these grades rose from 4.1 per cent to 6.4 per cent; in Chicago, from 3.7 per cent to 7.5 per cent; St. Louis, 2.2 per cent to 4.3 per cent; Los Angeles, 1.4 per cent to 2.7 per cent; although in Mobile only from two-tenths of 1 per cent to six-tenths of 1 per cent.

The report also indicated that the greater percentage of the increases occurred in the grades above 5, representing an advance toward Grades 6, 9, 10, and to some extent, 11.

Created In January

The President's Committee on Government Employment Policy was created by President Eisenhower in January, 1955, to assist the federal executive agencies in eliminating discrimination in federal employment on the basis of race, color, religion, or national origin. The committee conducts employment surveys, sits as an appeal body on individual complaints of discrimination, and has initiated a broad program of training for federal supervisors to implement the non-discrimination policy. In addition, it has held area conferences in 35 major cities of the nation with 4,000 top federal administrators to accelerate the program.

Other members of the President's committee, in addition to Dr. Carey of Chicago, include Vice Chairman Branch Rickey of Pittsburgh; Milton Biow of New York; the Honorable Charles C. Finucane, Assistant Secretary of Defense; Charles H. Kendall, General Counsel of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization; Mrs. Alice K. Leopold, Assistant to the Secretary of Labor; W. Arthur McCoy of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Jane F. Warnock of Eagle Butte, S. D., and Attorney William T. Coleman Jr., of Philadelphia. Dr. Ross Clinchy is the committee's executive director.

Government Contracts Report Negro Federal Job Increases

The Louisville Defender

Pol

Louisville

Thurs. 10-20-60

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The number of Negro Americans employed in upper-grade white-collar positions by Federal agencies in five large cities of the nation has nearly doubled in the past four years, the President's Committee on Govern- [illegible] ported to the President recently.

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Employment In Upper-Grade Jobs For Negroes In 5 Cities Doubles

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Jun 10-9-60

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General

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The Committee's report indicated that for the five cities combined, Negroes in these upper grades rose from 4,979 in 1956 to 9,295 in 1960. Negroes gained 1,852 jobs in Grade 5 over the four-year period, 850 in Grade 6,568 in Grade 7, 508 in Grade 9, 234 in Grade 11, 98 in Grade 12, 41 in Grade 13, 3 in Grade 14, and 4 in Grade 15. In the little used Grades 8 and 10, these gains were 93 and 65, respectively.

PROPORTION RISES

Rising proportions of Negroes in these better-paid and more responsible Federal jobs were found in each of the cities surveyed. In Washington the proportion of Negroes to the total number of Federal workers in these grades rose from 4.1 percent to 6.4 percent; in Chicago, from 3.7 percent to 7.5 percent; St. Louis, 2.2 percent to 4.3 percent; Los Angeles 1.4 percent to 2.7 percent; although in Mobile only from two-tenths of one percent to six-tenths of one percent.

The report also indicated that the greater percentage of the increases occurred in the grades above five, representing an advance [illegible] Grades 8, 9, 10, and to some extent, 11.

The President's Committee on Government Employment Policy was created by President Eisenhower in January 1955 to assist the Federal executive agencies in eliminating discrimination in Federal employment on the basis of race, color, religion or national origin. The Committee conducts employment surveys, sits as an appeal body on individual complaints of discrimination, and has initiated a broad program of training for Federal supervisors to implement the non-discrimination policy. In addition, it has held Area Conferences in 35 major cities of the nation with 4,000 top Federal administrators to accelerate the program.

Other members of the President's Committee, in addition to Dr. Carey of Chicago, include Vice Chairman Branch Rickey of Pittsburgh; Milton H. Biow of New York; the Honorable Charles C. Finucane, Assistant Secretary of Defense; Charles H. Kendall, General Counsel of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization; Mrs. Alice K. Leopold, Assistant to the Secretary of Labor; Y. Arthur McCoy of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Jane F. Warnock of Eagle Butte, S. D., and Attorney William T. Coleman, Jr., of Philadelphia. Dr. Ross Clinchy is the Committee's Executive Director.

General

2,369 Negroes Have U.S. Employment In Atlanta

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill.

11-(5-11)-60

WASHINGTON — Negro-Americans employed by Federal agencies in Atlanta, now constitute 14.6 percent of total Federal employment in the Atlanta area, according to a report released by the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy. A study completed last week of the survey of Negro employment taken as of July 31, 1960, involved 28 Federal agencies in the Atlanta area.

The survey revealed that 2,369 Negroes were employed by Federal agencies in Atlanta, nearly half of whom (49.1 percent) work for the Post Office Department. Forty-one percent of all Negro employees were in Wage-Board or "blue-collar" positions, and 9.5 percent were in the General Schedule or "white-collar" jobs.

Negroes in the "white-collar" **jobs ranged in grade from GS-1 through GS-12, although none were employed at grades 8, 9, and 11, and only 14 percent were in Grade 5 and above.**

The survey was the first which the Committee has taken in the Atlanta area, but the report compared the current employment figures with a study made by a writer on race relations in 1958. The 1958 study reported 28 Negroes employed in "white collar" jobs by four **agencies, whereas the 1960 study found 226 Negroes in "white-collar" jobs employed by twelve of the Atlanta agencies.**

Dr. Archibad J. Carey, Jr., minister and lawyer of Chicago and chairman of the President's Committee stated that, "The figures show that utilization is being made of qualified Negro personnel by a number of Federal agencies in Atlanta. However, using all the information now at hand as a basis for further inquiry, much remains to be done to determine the extent to which qualified Negroes are applying for Federal positions, and whether such applicants are being considered without reference to race, religion or national origin."

PLANS TOLD TO AID MIGRATORY LABOR

The N.Y. Times

Senator Williams of Jersey Outlines Wide Legislation He Intends to Introduce

New York

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 — Senator Harrison A. Williams Jr., Democrat of New Jersey, presented before the Migratory Labor Conference of the National Council of Churches today, legislation in the field he intended to introduce in Congress.

Nov 11-19-60

The conference, being held at the Sheraton Park Hotel, is making long-range plans for the migrant ministry program of the churches, which is now operating in thirty-four states under a national staff. Twenty Protestant denominations are aiding migrant workers as a part of their home missions programs.

Senator Williams has been conducting hearings here and in eight migratory labor states, including New York and New Jersey, as chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, a unit of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

His legislation includes a proposal to provide Federal funds to help defray costs for local and state governments to educate adult and child migrants.

The legislation would also have a requirement that migrant crew leaders be registered. The Senator said the purpose was "to establish some control over those relatively few labor contractors who cheat both worker and farmer after making work arrangements."

He proposed a provision for a minimum wage with graduated yearly increases, at the same time preserving the piece-rate system. Regional adjustments would also be considered, he said.

Another proposal is the establishment of Federal low-cost housing loans to encourage official agencies and non-profit groups to offer satisfactory housing for farm workers. Senator Williams said that the proposed loans would also be available to make possible home ownership for year-around farm workers.

He suggested the setting up of strict provisions to prevent loss of educational time to children working in the fields. Experts had told him that an age-16 limit on child labor was too high, he reported.

"We have been told that a lower age may not be harmful depending on the kind of work involved," he said. "In fact, the 16-year age may deprive families of precious income. We may offer a bill with a lower age level, but with strict provisions to prevent loss of educational time."

The Senator stated that he might also seek revisions of child welfare laws "to provide a more practical distribution of Federal monies for services to migrant children."

Employment In Upper-Grade Jobs For Negroes In 5 Cities Doubles

B'ham World B'ham, Ala. P. 1.

Wed, 10-12-60

WASHINGTON—The number of Negro-Americans employed in upper-grade white-collar positions by Federal agencies in five large cities of the nation has nearly doubled in the past four years, the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy reported to the President Friday.

Archibald J. Carey, Jr., Chairman stated "the Committee is highly gratified to observe the substantial increase in the number of Negroes moving up to sub-professional and professional levels. Although Negroes continued to represent a small proportion of the total numbe rof jobs in these levels, the present trend demonstrates a manifest in the job status of Negro employees in the Federal government."

The figures are drawn from a recently completed study comparing the number of Negroes in Grades 5 through 15 in 1960 with the number so employed in 1956. Fifty-theree agencies in Washington, D. C., along with their field establishments in Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles, and Mobile were studied for a comparison of these statistics.

The Committee's report indicated that for the five cities combined Negroes in these upper grades rose from 4,979 in 1956 to 9,295 in 1960 Negroes gained 1,852 jobs in Grade 5 over the four-year period, 850 in Grade 6,568 in Grade 7, 508 in Grade 9, 234 in Grade 11, 98 in Grade 12, 41 in Grade 13, 3 in Grade 14, and 4 in Grade 15. In the little used Grades 8 and 10, these gains were 93 and 65, respectively.

PROPORTION RISES

Rising proportions of Negroes in these better-paid and more responsible Federal jobs were found in each of the cities surveyed. In Washington the proportion of Negroes to the total number of Federal workers in these grades rose from 4.1 percent to 6.4 percent; in Chicago, from 3.7 percent to 7.5 percent; St. Louis, 2.2 percent to 4.3 percent; Los Angeles 1.4 percent to 2.7 percent; although in Mobile only from two-tenths of one percent to six-tenths of one percent.

The report also indicated that the greater percentage of the increases occurred in the grades above Five, representing an advance toward Grades 6, 9, 10, and to some extent, 11.

The President's Committee on Government Employment Policy was created by President Eisenhower in January 1955 to assist the Federal executive agencies in eliminating discrimination in Federal employment on the basis of race, color, religion or national origin. The Committee conducts employment surveys, sits as an appeal body on individual complaints of discrimination, and has initiated a broad program of training for Federal supervisors to implement the non-discrimination policy. In addition, it has held Area Conferences in 35 major cities of the nation with 4,000 top Federal administrators to accelerate the program.

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P. 6 B'ham, Ala.

General

Negroes Found On Increase in Upper-Grade Jobs

Evening Star Washington, D.C.

Wed, 10-5-60 P. 13

General

President Eisenhower's Committee on Government Employment Policy reports that the number of Negroes employed in upper-grade jobs by Federal agencies in five large cities has nearly doubled in the last four years.

Washington showed the largest numerical, but smallest percentage, increase among the cities surveyed.

The committee reported to the President yesterday that the number of Negroes working for the Government in Grades 5 through 15 rose from 4,979 in 1956 to 9,295 in 1960.

In Washington, the number of Negroes holding these better-paid and more responsible Federal jobs increased from 4,215 in 1956 to 7,414 this year, a gain of 75 per cent.

The report showed that for the Nation as a whole Negroes gained 1,852 jobs in Grade 5 over the four-year period, 850 in Grade 6, 568 in Grade 7, 93 in Grade 8, 508 in Grade 9, 65 in Grade 10, 234 in Grade 11, 98 in Grade 12, 41 in Grade 13, 3 in Grade 14 and 4 in Grade 15.

The committee was created by Mr. Eisenhower in January, 1955, to help eliminate discrimination in Federal employment.

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30 Million Americans On Move

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 10-15-60

Professional People Move As Often As Unskilled Laborers

P. 12

16i

General

CHICAGO — (ANP) — You wouldn't believe it if you went to the Illinois Central railroad station here, but sociologists say Negroes in the United States are not as restless as whites.

In other words, they are less inclined to move from city o city or from town to town as more than 30,000,000 Americans do annually.

A striking observation in this connection is that about 30,000,000 Americans won't go to the polls in November to help elect a president. This constant migration of Americans might be one of the main factors.

THE NATIONAL restlessness that causes 30 million Americans to change adresses yearly, contributes to the nation's giant economic production, its wealth and its adaptability.

. The problems created in many communities by those newcomers who are unlucky at finding or keeping jobs or are slow to learn the complicated city ways, are not too high a price to pay for this freedom.

This, at least, was the consensus of several speakers at the National Conference on Social Welfare held in Atlantic City last summer.

WITH A NATION closely knit by highways, railroads, oil pipe lines and federal reserve bank clearance systems only the movement of people, and "especially those at the bottom of the occupational pyramid doing the dirty work," is hindered, said Clarence Senior, New York city, a sociologist and director of migration study for the American Society of Planning Officials.

"A lot of people have forgotten," said Senior, "that it was dirty work that built this country."

HE ASSAILED local residence laws aimed at barring newcomers from needed welfare benefits. Numerous studies have proved statistically that these restrictions do not save money for local taxpayers but instead cost money to administer and shift burdens from one set of institutions to another, he said. But studies do not seem to be convincing anybody that these residency laws should be dropped, he added. Only New York state has none.

"People move at a tremendous rate because they are needed," he said. "When we need people, they come. We want people to come and serve only when we need them and then disappear."

THE MOST dramatic example of the "use and discard" attitude is among farmers toward migratory workers, he said.

Dorothy Swaine Thomas, Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania sociology professor, said that professional people move as often as unskilled laborers though with fewer problems which require community action.

MRS. THOMAS said Negroes on the whole tend to stay at their destinations more than whites.

MORE NEGROES HIRED IN SKILLED POSITIONS

B'ham World B'ham, Ala.

Wed. 11-2-60

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Employment of Negroes in skilled occupations, and promotion of Negroes to such positions, by firms holding government contracts, has shown a marked increase during the seven years since President Eisenhower established the President's Committee on Government Contracts, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, the Committee's vice chairman, said recently.

P. 9

He said that the record disproved a recent statement by Senator John F. Kennedy that the Committee "hasn't operated with vigor."

16 a

"Rather the opposite is true," the Secretary said, in making his statement, which he explained "was in defense of the dedicated and hard work over the past seven years of the members of the Committee and its staff in Washington and in the field."

General

"Great progress," Mitchell said, "has resulted from the concerted efforts of the Committee and all the contracting agencies of the Goernment in enlisting the support of business and industry for the Government's equal job opportunity program.

Noting that progress has been nation-wide as well as industry-wide, Mitchell stated it has been accomplished in aircraft, aluminum and tobacco plants in Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Louisiana and Texas as well as in machine tool plants, private utilities, business machine manufacturers and metals processing plants in Illinois, Ohio, California and Maryland, to mention but a few.

"In all these instances, and in many more which could be cited, the firm had never before employed any Negroes, or even considered their applications, except for the tradition, custodial types of jobs."

Mitchell said the building trade field has been one of the most difficult encountered by the Committee, due partly to the discriminatory membership policies of some union locals.

The Committee has also scored outstanding successes in persuading employers to open their on-the-job training programs to Negroes where previously they had been passed by, Mitchell observed.

Mitchell Bids Negroes Seek More Skills

N. Y. Herald Tribune

New York

Lays Joblessness To Lack of Opportunity

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell today attributed high unemployment among Negroes to lack of opportunity to develop their skills, and warned that such unemployment among unskilled workers will grow as industry becomes more complex and greater skills are needed to get jobs.

16 a

General

Mon. 10-10-60

"Negroes in this country," he said, "have not had up to now the education. . . . (or) employment opportunities they should have had. As a result, their skills have not been developed as they should have been to the fullest extent that this is possible."

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But, answering questions from a panel of students on a filmed television program, Mr. Mitchell said the "day is coming" when all Americans will be offered equal opportunities for education and employment.

More Negro Jobless

"When that time comes about," the Republican Cabinet officer said, "then the Negroes will not be in the unskilled group in such large numbers, and therefore would not suffer unemployment to the extent that they do in relation to the rest of the work force.

"This is not necessarily , , , a problem of discrimination. This is a question of economics and education."

Ten per cent of the nation's work force of 71,000,000 are Negroes, but about 20 per cent of the 3,700,000 unemployed in August were Negro.

Mr. Mitchell said September figures—to be published tomorrow—will show a drop in unemployment and record employment and wages for September.

Trend to Continue

The labor relations veteran, who has been in the Eisenhower Cabinet since October, 1953, warned young people to "get all of education and develop all the skills" they can. Pointing out that this is the only country in the world having fewer persons engaged in production than in "trade and service and finance," he painted this view of the future:

"This trend is going to continue. There are going to be fewer people in the future engaged in the production of goods and more people engaged in trade, in service, in professional jobs, in research jobs, in technicians' jobs.

"That is why I say the educational base of our future work force has to be . . . higher."

Blames Democrats

Mr. Mitchell laid blame on both the Democratic-controlled Congress and some labor unions for discrimination which some Negroes meet in seeking work.

He blamed Congress for taking no action on an Administration-offered measure to set up a statutory commission on equal job opportunity. Such a commission, he said, "would have the authority to enforce by statute the non-discriminatory clause in (government) contracts and would have the authority to call hearings and subpoena witnesses."

"We could not even get a hearing on this proposal," he charged.

The Democratic Congress passed a civil rights bill this year but, under strong Southern resistance, it was confined to voting rights.

Charges "Cynicism"

The Secretary accused the Democrats of "cynicism" and "demagoguery" in declaring support in the 1960 party platform for a fair employment practices commission.

"If the Democrats in Congress refused last year to even consider a commission such as we propose on equal job opportunity," he asked, "how in the world could you expect them to go all the way to an F. E. P. C.?"

Bias in Unions

Mr. Mitchell credited the A. F. L.-C. I. O. with doing "a lot in attempting to end discrimination" in member unions. But he charged that "some locals of internationals whose constitutions provide for no discrimination . . . still persist in discriminating."

He said the Federal government has no authority to end discrimination in labor unions.

Protestants to Discuss Aid To Migratory Farm Labor

New York Herald Tribune

By Jo-ann Price

The nation's major Protestant denominations will assess past accomplishments and project goals for the next decade for their Ministry to Migrants at a National Study Conference on the Church and Migratory Farm Labor, to be held Nov. 16 to 18 at the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington.

16 a

New York

This will be done, according to Miss Edith E. Lowry, who directs the Migrant Ministry of the National Council of Churches, at a time when there has "never been" a more hopeful outlook for the great tide of nameless, largely voteless farm migrants who follow the crops and live in misery and continuous economic stress.

Miss Lowry, a forthright, gray-haired lifelong Baptist, wandered into the Migrant Ministry in 1926 almost by chance.

Wed. 10-26-60

She was asked by the then Council of Women for Home Missions to supervise its four day care centers for the children of Polish, Italian and Negro truck farm workers in New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware. This was a branch of the work started for migrants on a national scale in 1920 on an $8,000 budget.

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Today, Miss Lowry is one of Protestantism's top experts in the field. And from the $8,000 budget, the annual amount spent by Protestant councils of churches throughout the country had increased to $656,394 last year. The Migrant Ministry division of the National Council, successor to the Council of Women for Home Missions, reaches an estimated 150,000 migrants and employees forty full-time, 500 seasonal and 8,000 volunteer workers every year.

Hails Advances

"We were pretty much alone when we started," Miss Lowry said in an interview at her office at the Interchurch Center, 475 Riverside Drive. "No one knew what we were talking about. They thought migrants were birds. Now migrants are in the headlines and there has been tremendous public concern for them."

Miss Lowry praised Federal and state agricultural migrant programs, Governors' commissions, aroused local community interest and the increasing concern of employers to ease the plight of migrant workers. There are an estimated 1,500,000 of them, not counting dependents. "But nobody really knows," Miss Lowry said.

The churches have pioneered in day care centers, education, health and religious programs in all areas of the country, she noted. After setting up on-the-field programs, the churches frequently let state or regional commissions take over.

For example, the Migrant Ministry for three years has sponsored an "experiment in homemaking" for the teen-age children of Southern Negroes at a truck farm migrant camp in Cedarville, N. J. Boys are taught carpentry and auto mechanics, and the girls sewing and kitchen skills.

"We didn't train them to be expert carpenters," said Miss Lowry "but we exposed them to other skills. They found they didn't have to pick beans all their lives."

In Rural Slums

The project was undertaken because the migrants were "settling down" in rural slum areas. They need "skills and education," and the churches hope to point the way, she said.

The Migrant Ministry division, seeking to battle the problems of mobility, are in the forefront in an educational program to make migrants aware of their eligibility for Social Security. The churches did this at the request of the Social Security Administration. Between 20,000 and 25,000 workers have been reached with a primer, in Spanish and English, on Social Security benefits, she said.

Last summer, Miss Lowry's workers aided a highly skilled nurse, Miss Lucy Conant, former associate director of the Yale School of Nursing, in making migrants aware of the United States Public Health Service.

They toured New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and Suffolk County, working closely with church staff members and health officials. Many migrants, Miss Lowry said, were not aware of the many clinics, emergency help and information provided by the Public Health Service.

Edith E. Lowry

In the religious field, the Migrant Ministry is proud of thirty mobile units known as "Harvesters" which are rigged to travel from camp to camp. Each is equipped with records, films, first-aid kits, a record player, movie projector, portable organ and altar, games and sports gear. The "Harvesters" are a welcome sight for migrants, who average less than $1,000 a year in wages and live in shacks and hovels.

16i 1960 GENERAL MIGRANT WORKERS

Influx of Migrant Workers At Peak on Farms in East

The New York Times
New York, N.Y.
Mon. 8-29-60

By KENNETT LOVE

The annual tide of tattered humanity that follows the harvest up the Atlantic seaboard has reached its high mark in New York and adjacent states. About 60,000 migrant farm workers—men, women and teen-agers, and uncounted myriads of children—have settled for the duration of the "pickin' season" in hundreds of camps scattered among the bean patches and orchards of upstate New York, the vast potato fields of Long Island, the truck gardens of New Jersey and the shrouded stands of tobacco in the Connecticut Valley.

p. 1

"Tell me, Mister, how is the potato crop down in Jersey?" asked the spokesman for a hundred migrants newly arrived at a camp near the shore of Lake Ontario. "Potatoes coming in so slow around here that we don't get much work even when the sun shines."

100 in Five Trucks

Eighty grown-ups and twenty children, the group had come in two stages all the way from Lake Okeechobee, Fla., in five battered, stake-sided, tarpaulin covered trucks. The trip had been broken by a few weeks of potato picking in North Carolina.

On the road they jolted northward day and night, pausing only to eat and stretch, because neither in the segregated South nor in the North could they find or afford a night's lodging, except in the work camps.

Some of the camps are squalid clusters of tar paper shacks or cooplike barracks of weathered wood and tin on plots of dust or mire, depending on the weather.

Large families are crowded into a single cubicle to sleep, cook and eat. They lack electricity, screens or garbage can lids, and have, in place of plumbing, a hand pump out front and a couple of privies out back. State regulations are on the way toward eliminating or improving the worst camps.

Some Camps Improved

Many camps, some of them not much better to look at, are equipped with showers and other plumbing and screened in accordance with health codes. The buildings are sturdier and more comfortable, sometimes of cinder block construction, and the rooms may be provided with bottled-gas stoves instead of kerosene burners.

One large men's camp maintained by the Connecticut shade-grown tobacco planters in a landscaped grove near Poquonock is said to have cost nearly a million dollars, and it looks it.

Good or bad, nearly all the camps are situated away from the main roads, isolated from the farmsteads and rural communities. Neither the camps nor the migrants come often into the awareness of the society within which they exist. Senator Harrison A. Williams, Democrat of New Jersey and chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, has called them "the forgotten people."

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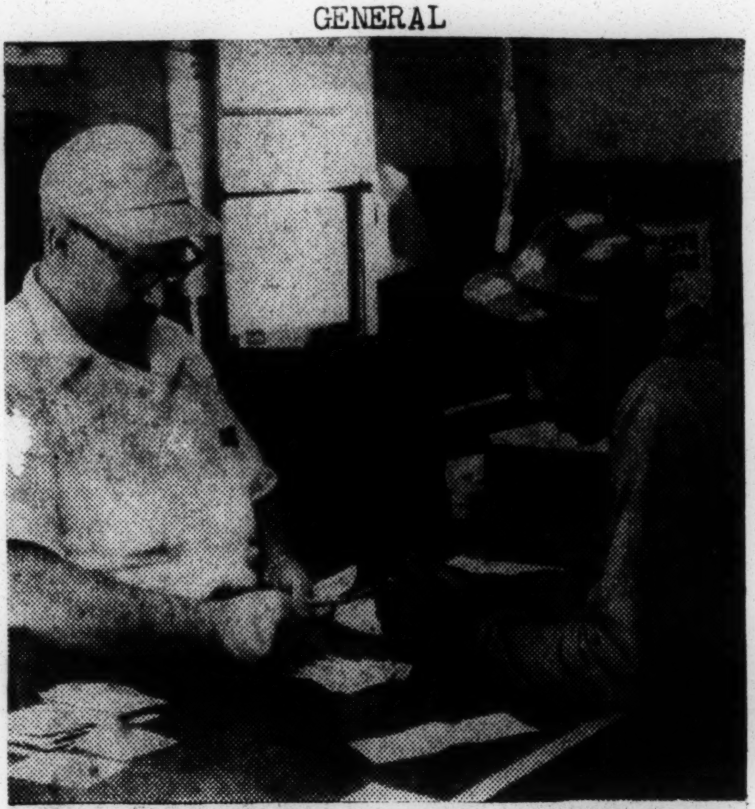
Million on Road

The Atlantic migration stream is part of a pattern in which a million people, from coast to coast, move northward "on the season" every year.

The larger and better known part of the pattern is the migration up through the Midwest, the Great Plains and the Pacific states that has attracted both legal and illegal immigrants from Mexico, the latter known as "wetbacks." Nearly half a million Mexicans and a similar number of Americans, chiefly of Mexican origin or Negroes, make the yearly harvest trek west of the Appalachian mountain chain.



The New York Times

PAY DAY IN MIGRANT CAMP: John Murphy, left, manager of a cooperative labor camp in Cutchogue, L. I., counts out the payroll for the crew of James Brewington.

The sources of the Atlantic seaboard stream are mainly in the "colored quarters" that sprawl out into the pines and palmetto on the poor side of Southern towns.

The stream is fed also from the sugar cane and tobacco "fincas" of Puerto Rico by Spanish-speaking men who flock to San Juan to take the $45 airplane trip north. A smaller current joins the stream from the West Indies. And a few white "knights of the road" come into the migration from the skid rows of the Central Atlantic and New England cities.

Much of the movement is prompted by dire economic need. Lois Garrison, a young woman from Palmetto, Fla., explained it in simple terms one rainy, workless day this month in a camp near Cranbury, N. J.

"If you don't get no work in the summer," she said, "the rent man's going to shut you right out the door."

Left Crew in Virginia

She had come up "free wheeling" in search of work after leaving a crew that had completed a harvesting contract in Virginia.

Other migrants, including some substantial, provident citizens, come North as much for the opportunity to travel as for economic reasons.

Mrs. Willie Brown, in a bean pickers' camp in the Genesee Valley, complacently broke snap beans into canning lengths on a recent evening as she told how she took leave every summer from a permanent job as a cook in Sanford, Fla., to work in the northern New York climate. She has entered her eldest daughter in Tallahassee University and plans to send her other three children to college.

In "Tobacco Valley" along the Connecticut River, 2,250 Negro youths and girls from Southern high schools and colleges are nearing the end of a ten-week season harvesting the delicate leaves of tobacco grown in the shade of vast canopies of cotton netting.

Alphonzo R. Liggins, a grammar-school teacher of Goldsboro, N. C., who brought 168 students to a dormitory camp at Broadbrook, Conn., said the students would take home up to $400 each. It is the twenty-fourth Connecticut season for students from his school.

Students, smaller and slimmer than adults, are preferred for the early part of the harvest, when the lower leaves of the eight to ten-foot stalks are picked, because they can move among the close-set rows without damaging the plants.

Although most migrants' lives are disorganized, precarious and improverished to a degree unknown in other sectors of society, they bear their lot with a resignation that is more often cheerful than gloomy.

"They make very few complaints," said Samuel P. Singletary, employment practice representative of the State Labor Department. "Mostly, they're just interested in getting work and aren't much concerned about living conditions. And some are mainly interested in seeing New York and will lay off every couple of days."

Earnings Average $859

As agricultural workers, migrants are excluded from Federal minimum wage and unemployment compensation laws. Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell has estimated that the average migrant in 1957 worked 131 days and earned $859—about $6.55 a day.

Frank Pixley, a large employer of migrants on his Genesee County, N. Y., string bean harvest, asserts that growers do not want to pay low wages but that low produce prices force them to. He concedes that he has paid harvesters 70 cents for each thirty-five pound hamper of beans since 1946, [illegible] observes that in the same period his own return on each ton of beans had dropped from $125 to $113.40. A good worker can pick up to twenty hampers in a day.

Hourly wage rates vary from 80 cents in New Jersey's truck gardens to 95 cents in the tobacco fields of Connecticut.

In the last decade progress has been made toward regulating the agricultural migration by the Annual Worker Plan administered by state Farm Placement Service agents and financed by Federal funds.

Planning begins in February and March when local state employment officials obtain estimated labor requirements and job orders from farmers in participating states from South Carolina to Massachusetts and Vermont.

Then the Farm Placement Service agents go to Florida to lay out a comprehensive schedule of the migratory labor demands for harvests phased progressively northward. The trekking begins as early as April as Florida harvesting tapers toward a close.

A typical schedule was that worked out last year for Alvin Braboy of Lakeland, Fla., whose crew at first consisted of eleven families—twenty-three adults and six children.

The crew picked oranges, tangerines and grapefruit in Florida until June 20. Then it moved up to Painter, Va., to dig potatoes until July 20. From July 25 to Sept. 7 it picked tomatoes in Trappe, Md., and arrived in Linlithgo, N. Y., Sept. 9 to harvest apples and grapes.

On Nov. 10, Alvin Braboy and his crew took to the road again in a truck, a bus and two cars, Florida bound, to start again on the oranges, tangerines and grapefruit.

The employment record shows that the Braboy crew stuck remarkably close to a schedule subject to variations imposed by the weather, produce market conditions, sickness and often-recurring breakdowns of its dilapidated vehicles.

The record also shows that when the crew started South its composition had changed to three families with seven children, eleven unattached men and one unattached woman.

Similar fluctuations are disclosed by the records of many of the 371 crews brought into New York State last year by registered leaders.

Statistically, the migrant problem is a nightmare. There is no certainty that workers who have stopped in more than one state have not been counted more than once. A similar uncertainty exists regarding migrants joining and leaving crews during the season.

It has been estimated that up to 40 per cent of the whole migration are "free wheelers," crews and families who travel without work agreements with farmers. And many crews contract with farmers outside the Annual Worker Plan.

New York is the largest user of migrant labor among the Eastern states, having employed last year some 31,500 Southern Negroes and nearly 5,000 Puerto Ricans. Of the Puerto Ricans, 1,144 were under contract and the rest were "walk-ins" who came without work assurances.

Connecticut Plan

New Jersey reported an August peak of 25,600 seasonal farm workers last year but nearly half were "day hauls," workers recruited at dawn shape-ups from the Negro and Puerto Rican neighborhoods of Philadelphia and other Pennsylvania and New Jersey cities and returned home at night. The

New Jersey migrant workers last year included 3,000 Southern Negroes and more than 8,000 Puerto Ricans, three-quarters of whom came on contract.

Connecticut differs from other Eastern states in that no families accompany workers going there under formal agreements, although some "walk-in" families arrive. Connecticut this season has 1,200 West Indians and 1,350 Puerto Ricans in addition to the 2,250 Southern students.

The present pattern of agricultural migration is a post-World War II development, although it has been influenced by wartime and pre-war economic and technological developments.

A major factor has been the disappearance of local seasonal labor as the immigrant groups that formerly did it moved up the economic ladder into industrial and white-collar jobs.

Nelson Hopper, director of the State Farm Placement Bureau in Rochester, said:

"Fifteen years ago the farmer, his family and local workers did 90 per cent of the harvest. Now they handle maybe as little as 25 per cent and they need migrants for the rest."

Migrant's Employer

The New York Times

Frank Lawrence Pixley

New York, N.Y.

Mon. 8-29-60

P.R.

Man in the News

"ONE of the darndest problems we have is getting their hair cut. The barbers say it drives away white customers, So we bring the barbers out to the camps. My brother fixes their teeth at his clinic, but only after 5 o'clock when nobody else is there."

Frank Lawrence Pixley, one of the most successful farmers in Genesee County, N. Y., was speaking of the problems arising from the yearly migration of Southern Negroes to the harvests of New York and the Middle Atlantic and New England states.

Mr. Pixley employs between 300 and 400 migrants every year to harvest the rich crop of string beans that are his specialty. This year he has 325 workers in the three camps he owns, on which he has spent $70,000.

Although he is a grower and declares that he thinks like a grower, he is concerned about the problems of the migrants and an active champion of their well-being. A devout Episcopalian, he is chairman of the Migrant Commission of the New York State Council of Churches and a member of the Governor's Advisory Committee on Food Processing and Farm Labor.

Th Rev. Charles W. Ackley, director of the church council's Migrant Ministry, says Frank Pixley is as close to the center of the problem as a man can get.

The 48-year-old farmer, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, prefers the psychological approach toward getting the most out of his workers. One hot day this month he pushed his stained Panama back on his head and gestured toward a field where pickers seemed to be scattered helter-skelter.

"If you look closely," he said, "you'll see that each row has two pickers working from the ends toward the middle. We find they work faster picking toward one another."

The Pixley resident, in the east end of Batavia, looks as if it had been spirited out of an affluent Westchester commuter town. Mrs. Pixley, Wellesley, class of 1936, is active in amateur dramatics.

The family, including 7-year-old Penn, named for his father's university, vacations every summer between the planting and harvesting at Dennisport, Mass.

The headquarters of the Pixley farming enterprise are beside the railroad tracks at East Bethany. Pixley & Co. operates a grain elevator, cold storage and freezer lockers and a feed business. The headquarters are run by Mr. Pixley's 74-year-old father, who delights in being mistaken for his son's brother.

A farmer who champions the cause of the migratory worker.

"Dad was a buyer and shipper of apples until the big freeze of 1934," the younger Mr. Pixley related. "We persuaded the farmers to grow beans and we dealt in them until 1946, when we started leasing land and planting our own. We got into growing because there was no longer enough profit to support both a farmer and a middleman."

Mr. Pixley is absorbed at present in whether the increased yield and higher quality of a hand-picked harvest brings a higher return per acre than the mechanical bean picker, which he helped develop in the Nineteen Forties.

His instinctive distaste for the machines is evident in his expression as he watches one crawl down the green rows threshing leaves and stones as well as bruised beans into th hopper.

"It has got to be a decision based on sound economics," he says. "But you certainly won't solve the migrants' problems by putting them out of work."

Radio telephones installed in the Pixley vehicles and at East Bethany keep the farmer in touch with developments throughout his scattered 900-acre domain. As a result of the hectic demands of planting and harvesting, Mr. Pixley's weight drops from a late winter high of 225 pounds to a harvest-time low of 190.

Mr. Pixley played varsity basketball for Penn and still scouts local high schools for the university. He is a tough cribbage opponent for fellow members of the Batavia Club and an avid Civil War buff with a good library.

"I had to give up golf," he says, "because I got so interested that I didn't get out into the bean fields."

Bad News On Job Rolls Withheld, Meany Says

The Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Fri. 11-4-60

By The United Press

Washington, Nov. 3. — A.F.L.-C.I.O. President George Meany charged Thursday night that the Administration was deliberately suppressing "bad news" about October unemployment for political purposes.

P.R.

Gen.

Meany made the charge after a Labor Department spokesman acknowledged that no report on October figures of employment and unemployment would be issued until after election day Tuesday.

The spokesman said, however, that this was part of "the normal course of operations."

Mentions Previous Years

Meany said in a nationwide radio speech that the unemployment figures, if made public, would show that joblessness had risen to more than 6 per cent of the labor force. He called this "a serious danger point."

By contrast, Meany said, the Administration had arranged for publication of October employment statistics before the 1954, 1956, and 1958 elections—"when it had good news to report."

Jackson Charges Politics

Democratic National Chairman Henry M. Jackson has charged that the Eisenhower Administration is holding back the regular monthly figures "for political purposes."

The Department spokesman said that the report would be issued late next week. September unemployment figures were released October 10.

However, when the figures for September were issued, Deputy Assistant Labor Secretary Seymour Wolfbein indicated that the October report might be made public before the election.

Parley Slated On Plight Of Migrants

The Atlanta Journal & Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (UPI). Protestant church leaders from all parts of the country will meet here next week to draft long-range plans for relieving the plight of migrant farm workers.

Gen.

Counting women and children, who often go to work in the fields when they are only 5 or 6 years old, there are about one million migrant farm workers in the United States. They "follow the crops" from state to state, harvesting fruits and vegetables.

Sun. 11-13-60

Unprotected by minimum wage laws, jobless insurance and other social welfare measures that cover most Americans, the migrants are at the bottom of the U.S. economic ladder. Their average family income with everyone in the family working — is about $800 a year.

P.R.

THEIR NEEDS will be spotlighted at a three-day conference (Nov. 16-18) sponsored by the Migrant Ministry of the National Council of Churches. Participating in the national meeting will be official delegates from 34 state migrant committees, state and local church councils, church women's organizations, home mission boards and other agencies of 20 major Protestant denominations which have been working together on migrant problems since 1920.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, chairman of the government's cabinet - level committee on migratory labor, and other prominent federal and state officials will also take part in the conference.

* * *

ITS PURPOSE is to draft a "10-year-plan" for attacking the major inequities suffered by migrant families, including their often deplorable living conditions, low wages, irregular employment, unsafe transportation, and lack of health and educational services.

"Now is the time for action because right now many bodies, from civic groups to government, are aroused about the migrants, plight and are demanding changes," said the Rev. Dr. Hermann N. Morse of the migrant ministry.

He said growing awareness of migrant suffering was reflected in the fact that seven bills to aid them were introduced in the last session of Congress. But no major legislation was enacted, however.

That indicates to chuch leaders a need for considerably more "awareness" of the ploblem, both among congressmen and among their constitutents. The conference here will chart lines along which thousands of local churches can help to promote it.

Harvard Divinity School Dean Sees God In Revolt Against Mechanization

The News and Courier p. 4
Charleston, S.C. Sun. 7-3-60

By GEORGE W. CORNELL

Associated Press Religion Write

In a world obsessed by scientific marvels, the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Miller will settle for an odd, old piece of driftwood.

He prizes the elemental wonders. He likes to sit on a rock and gaze at the sea. But he's no recluse, by a long shot.

In an age of speed, efficiency and engineering prodigies, he has taken on a highly influential role today in bringing the gospel to grips with the overshadowing influences of technology.

This involves, he said, a "revolt against the mechanization of man."

Dr. Miller, a tall, lofty-browed scholar with reflective blue eyes behind rimless glasses, is finishing his first year as the new dean of Harvard Divinity School, Cambridge, Mass.

16e

He sees the precision-tooled, modern mode of life as a main challenge that Christianity must meet, and master.

"The principalities and powers are bent on dehumanizing us," he said.

Mass organizational techniques, he said, draw people together but reduce deep, personal relationships; the reliance on statistical evaluations enshrines quantity above quality; increasing speeds of doing things blurs all fine distinctions.

"The rat race, the squirrel cage, the mad rush, are all consequences of man exchanging his human tempo for the machine tempo," he said.

"We must practice a new asceticism to keep the world in its place, to serve the spirit, not exhaust it—to regain our humanity."

Although Dr. Miller's schedule demands a fast plane when he has to go somewhere, he doesn't think he covers any ground that way. "One can only do that when he walks" he said.

He shuns the organizational tide. Joiners, he said, do "many things superficially, nothing thoroughly. You have to choose and eliminate a number of things if you want to come to grips with anything profoundly or intimately."

Philadelphia-born Dr. Miller, 60, an American Baptist, was long a pastor in New Jersey and Massachusetts, professor and author of numerous books before his new job. He started an engineering education before switching to theology.

This may have added to his insights on the inter-action of the two fields.

"For many today," he observed "the scientific method is the only approach to truth, a kind of Messiah in itself."

Its advances, he said, have upset traditional religious concepts; interstellar space probes have robbed the imagination of a place for God, while pshychiatry has bared the unreasoning, disturbing inner reaches of the human psyche.

"We must confront the whole realm of science, and affirm its meaning in terms of God's purposes," he said.

This, he emphasized, will take some hard honesty-on the part of the ministry.

It must face "the true limits mind" and humbly reaffirm to presume answers where there are none as yet," abandon the arrogance of "glibly speaking as if we were God and knew his mind", and humbly reaffirm "the sense of the inexplicable, the bounds of our humanity."

This also involves a "larger burden of doubt," he said, adding:

"Doubt is closely bound up with faith, and a source of its deepening."

So, too, is tragedy, in his view. Dr. Miller has had his share of that. Two of his three sons were killed in World War II. "There is a resilience in faith," he said.

"Struggle makes it more real. It isn't very real without struggle."

Amid the high-geared throb of modern life, Dr. Miller takes to spend his spare time at a fishing village at Schoodie Point, Maine, where he and his wife, Myra, have a summer house.

He sketches, does woodcuts and oil paintings of old boats. He roams the shore, filling his barn with objects swept in by the sea.

"I could be a professional beachcomber without any trouble," he said.

He said that for the church to regain its fullest significance, it may have to give up a "certain popularity," and cease its imitations of the world's standards of success and organization.

The church can't make much sense out of Christ on the cross, he said, unless it can show the "affirmative power at the heart of suffering," that suffering is normal, not psychopathic, and that man is the best capable of transforming it.

"We need a daring asceticism in which the minister will count his source of poverty the source of blessing," he said. "This is what the Beatitudes describe. They are the final simplicity attained in clarity and joy only after the purgation of much distraction at lower levels of our mortal pilgrimage.

"Clinging to our false possessions and gesturing madly and pretentiously, we have no hands for the gift God waits to give us. That it will come, once we have confessed our poverty, I have no doubt."

70,000 Southern Migratory Workers

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. P. 6

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Southern Negroes make up one of the largest groups of migratory farm workers in this country today, according to a 79-page booklet released last week by the Senate subcommittee on migratory labor.

Fri. 7-22-60

This study was released just as the committee chairman, Sen. Harrison A. Williams was preparing to open three-days of hearings in Fresno, Calif.

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The Senator from New Jersey said the government has no cure-alls" or preconceived "solutions" for the problems facing these workers. But, he said, his committee wanted to get first hand information on the conditions under which they must labor.

"SECOND LARGEST SOURCE"

The study made by the subcommittee pointed out that the southern Negro is the second largest source of domestic migratory labor.

Two years ago it was reported that more than 50,000 Negroes left Florida to work for the summer in fruit and vegetable fields on the eastern seaboard states.

This group was joined by 10,000 persons from Mississippi, over 5,000 persons from Georgia and Arkansas and approximately 4,000 from Missouri and South Carolina.

The largest group of workers were Texas - Mexicans. This is a term of Mexican or other Latin America origin.

Approximately 63,000 of these leave their homes annually to per-commonly applied to those Texans form the hand labor on thousands of farms extending from Ohio and Michigan to the Pacific coast.

Another large segment of migratory workers came from Puerto Rico. There are still a few "Okies" among the group of migratory workers, a few "winos" and some from "skid row."

The Puerto Rican government enacted legislation in 1948 that farm labor could not be recruited to the states except through the employment agency of that country. The number of workers under this agreement has increased steadily, from less than 5,000 in 1948 to nearly 14,000 ten years later. In addition a large number of workers called "freewheelers," or "walk-ins" come over each year on their own.

Southern Negroes Comprise Bulk Of Migratory Workers

The Louisville Defender

by Alice A. Dunnigan

Louisville Ky.

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Thurs. 7-21-60

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P. 5

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"Second Largest Source"

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General

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500,000 Foreign Migrants

The domestic migrant labor force is augumented each year by a foreign migrant labor force of equal number. A half-million foreign nationals annually come to America to harvest the crops. They come from Mexico, the British West Indies, Canada, and Japan.

Perhaps one of the most unsatisfactory arrangements is that of the British West Indian. Nearly 13,000 West Indians were employed in this country in 1958. They stay here for only a short period of time. Their government holds 15 per cent of their wages, which is forfeited by a "breach of discipline," and upon termination of their contract by their employer, their passport is revoked and they are deported at their own expense. The Senate report called this "an extremely docile and exploited labor force."

Japanese workers are transported to California and assured employment for 3 years at prevailing wages. They are then returned home with a "nest egg" in their pockets. The only hitch is that the "unsatisfactory" Worker can be fired at any time and sent home at his own expense with payments withheld by the employers for this purpose.

The housing situation for migrants has always been of grossly inadequate conditions. And their wage rates are deplorable according to the report.

The average daily rate is $6.54. However, the rate varies from state to state and from crop to crop. Washington pays $1.25 an hour as contrasted with South Carolina's 45 cents, Georgia's 67 cents and Tennessee's 52 cents. Congress is now studying several pending bills aimed to correct these inadequacies.

Thinking Of A Change?—

B'ham Post-Herald

B'ham, Ala.

Job Opportunities Reported Best On 'White Collar' Level

Fri. 7-1-60 P. 11

BY BOB DIETSCH

Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

Here's advice to anyone looking for a job or thinking of changing jobs:

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The number of positions available in manufacturing industries on production lines or in maintenance, is decreasing.

The number of "white collar jobs," in sales clerical fields, research and engineering, is increasing.

General

Even in factories, the number of "white collar jobs" is going up and the number of "blue collar jobs" is going down.

All this is documented in the latest Monthly Business Review published by the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland.

The moral is that training, skill and education pay off better today than ever before.

This is how the story runs:

In mid-1953 factory jobs represented 35 per cent of the total number of non-farm jobs in this country. By December, 1956, that percentage had dropped to 33 per cent; by last March the percentage had dropped to 31.

Reasons For Declines

These declines are linked to automation, increased plant efficiency and higher individual output. Also to our higher living standards, higher incomes and increased leisure time.

Federal Reserve offers this table outlining employment changes for manufacturing industries between 1953 and March, 1960. Number of persons:

Ordnance, 383,000 fewer.
Transportation, 259,000 fewer.
Textile-mills products, 241,000 fewer.
Food, 75,000 fewer.
Primary metals, 58,000 fewer.
Fabricated metals, 47,000 fewer.
Non-electrical machinery, 37,000 fewer.
Electrical machinery, 83,000 more.

During the same period, employment in service-type industries was rising. The Federal Reserve offers this chart:

Transportation, 314,000 fewer.
Communication, 6000 fewer.
Public utilities, 20,000 more.
Wholesale trade, 334,000 more.
Retail trade, 686,000 more.
Finance, insurance and real estate, 414,000 more.
Personal and business services, 1,026,000 more.
Federal government, 52,000 more.
State and local government, 1,831,000 more.

Significantly, Federal Reserve notes that "all of the shrinkage in manufacturing employment since 1953 has occurred in the number of production workers; that is, workers connected directly with plant activity, either on a production line or in maintenance work.

Increase Continues

"Employment of nonproduction workers — supervisors, research workers, engineers, office workers—continue to increase."

Commenting further, Federal Reserve writes:

"The trend toward a larger proportion of professional, clerical and sales personnel has not been confined to manufacturing; the same has been true of other industries, such as mining, construction, utilities and trade.

"The total number of so-called 'white collar' workers first exceeded the number of 'blue-collar' workers (skilled, semiskilled, unskilled) in 1956, and the proportion of white-collar workers has been increasing since. Among the group of white-collar workers the fastest gain was recorded by the professional and technical worker group, which in February, 1960, numbered 7.4 million or 12 per cent of total employment."

Since the war, our economy also has recorded a sharp rise in the number of women employed. Particularly those over age 45.

The employment total of that group rose nearly 50 per cent from 1950-58. Most of these women took jobs in service industries or in clerical positions in manufacturing plants.

The growth of women employes has gone hand in hand with the growth in the number of jobs available in service-type industries and in non-production jobs within factories.

Negroes Obtaining Government Jobs

The Commercial Appeal

Survey Shows White Collar Posts On Increase

Memphis, Tenn.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—(UPI)—Negroes now are getting more good jobs in the Federal Government, the White House reported Tuesday. Wed. 10-5-60

A survey by President Eisenhower's committee on Government employment policy showed that the number of Negroes employed in upper-grade white collar posts by Federal agencies in five big cities has almost doubled in four years.

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General

However, the survey showed little increase in Negro employment at the highest level. In three of the five cities surveyed, no Negroes had been hired in the top three of 15 civil service grades.

The President's committee. set up in January 1955 to help end race discrimination in Federal employment, reported to the President on a recent survey. The White House made public the committee report along with a White House statement summarizing its findings.

The committee studied employment by 53 Federal agencies in Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles and Mobile, as well as Washington.

The group found that in the five cities combined, the number of Negroes in civil service grades five through 15 had climbed from 4,979 in 1956 to 9,295 in 1960.

"In Washington, the proportion of Negroes to the total number of Federal workers in these grades rose from 4.1 per cent to 6.4 per cent; in Chicago, from 3.7 per cent to 7.5 per cent; St. Louis from 2.2 per cent to 4.3 per cent; Los Angeles, from 1.4 per cent to 2.7 per cent; although in Mobile only from two tenths of 1 per cent to six tenths of 1 per cent," the White House said.

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GENERAL

Automation and Bias Blamed For Negro Unemployment; Many Forced Into Minor Jobs

Black Dispatch
Okla. City, Okla.
Fri. 7/8/60

Both Unions and Management Work to Keep Negroes From Apprenticeship Training

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Negroes Last Hired and First Fired

NASHVILLE.—(ANP)—Contrary to general opinion the employment outlook for Negroes is getting worse, not better, a St. Louis economist said here last week.

Dr. Irvin Sobel, professor at Washington university, told the Fisk Race Relations Institute automation is cutting into the sectors of the economy where Negroes have traditionally held jobs.

At the same time, he added, "the attempts to break the traditional patterns of employment have not met with notable success in the past seven or eight years."

"Token penetration by Negroes into white collar and professional jobs has been more than cancelled out by losses in the unskilled and semi-skilled fields, he said, and the relative position of the Negro worker compared with the white has steadily grown worse.

In addition, the Negro worker is the most vulnerable to economic change, Sobel added, "and he is the first to be fired and the last to be rehired."

Thus the Negro unemployment rate runs two to three times as high as the white rate, he said, and this applies in all categories of jobs. But Negro workers are also concentrated in the economic sectors where unemployment is chronic, such as manual labor and unskilled factory jobs.

"Even in times of 'full employment' and prosperity, the Negro unemployment rate seldom drops below 10 or 12 per cent," Sobel said, "and 12 per cent is considered a critical level by most economists."

The average income of Negroes is also considerably less than that of whites, he added, ranging from about 80 per cent of the white income in Milwaukee and Detroit to as little as 45 per cent in Memphis.

Both unions and management work to keep Negroes out of apprenticeship training and other training programs, he said, except in cities and states which have fair employment practice commissions.

In St. Louis, he said, a recent survey showed that 77 per cent of Negroes who had skilled training were working in occupations below the level they had been trained for.

House OKs U. S. Hour Wage Boost

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 7/1/60
P. 1
16 i
General

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The House Thursday approved an administration - backed bill to increase the federal minimum wage from $1 to $1.15 an hour after a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats ditched a broader Democratic bill.

The roll call vote was 341-72 in favor of the bill.

Voting for the final bill were 121 Republicans and 90 Democrats. Opposed were 176 Democrats and 27 Republicans.

Liberal Democrats had hoped to push across a gradual hike in the wage floor to 1.25 an hour over two to three years.

The election - year measure now goes to the Senate where the Labor Committee has approved legislation similar to the Democratic bill rejected by the House.

The House - passed bill would give wage increases next Jan. 1 to about 2,400,000 of the 24,000,000 workers now covered by the wage-hour law.

It also would bring under the law an additional 1,400,000 workers employed in interstate retail chain stores. These were defined as enterprises operating five or more retail establishments in two or more states.

The bill sets a $1 minimum wage for the newly - covered workers, with no provision for overtime after 40 hours of work per week.

Liberal Democrats denounced the Republican — Southern Democratic coalition measure as inadequate and a "fraud." They protested that it would not apply to workers in some of the largest retail stores in the nation.

The crucial vote Thursday was on a roll call ballot to substitute the coalition bill for the Democratic committee - approved measure. The substitution was approved by a narrow eight - vote margin 211-203.

The "coalition" bill was proposed only last week after the House Labor Committee had approved the broader bill sponsored by Rep James Roosevelt D-Calif.

MORE JOBLESS PAY IS ADVISED

Times ~~Picayune~~

Mitchell Urges Larger, Longer Protection

New Orleans, La.

By J. W. DAVIS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell has called for larger and longer payments under the federal-state unemployment insurance system.

He timed his call to the system's 25th anniversary. He said it "has made a signal contribution to wage earners and the economy but could make a greater one in the years ahead if prompt action were taken to correct its weaknesses."

Tues. 8/16/60
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P. 12

Mitchell noted that the program now gives some protection to 45 million workers and has bolstered purchasing power in communities having trouble with unemployment.

But, he said: "There are still 13 million wage earners without unemployment protection."

"The maximum benefit amount provided in most state laws also is still too low to permit the great majority of workers to receive 50 per cent of their usual earnings, as has been repeatedly recommended by President Eisenhower," he added.

"Duration in most states is short of the President's recommended goal of 26 weeks for every person who qualifies for benefits and who remains unemployed that long."

This was a reference to the fact that under the present system, while most states have 26-week maximums or more, not all jobless workers can get benefits for the whole period.

The program is financed by a federal payroll tax on employers. States decide the amount of the weekly payments to people who are thrown out of work and the duration of payments.

Mitchell noted that increases have been considerable since 1952, a year he may have picked because that was when Eisenhower was first elected president.

"In 1952," he said, "the maximum weekly benefit, not counting dependents' allowances, ranged from $22 to $30, with only eight states providing $30.

"Today only three states have a maximum weekly benefit below $30. The majority of the states have a maximum weekly benefit of from $30 to $44, five a maximum from $45 to $49, and the two largest states have a maximum weekly benefit of $50 or more."

"In 1952 the maximum number of weeks for which benefits could be received ranged from 16 weeks to 26½ weeks in one state—Wisconsin. Thirty-two state laws provided for a maximum duration of fewer than 26 weeks.

"Today only nine states provide for fewer than 26 weeks of benefits, and nine provide for longer periods of from 28 to 39 weeks. In addition, six states provide for additional weeks of benefits during periods of high unemployment."

Government Negro Jobs Improving

The News + Courier
Charleston, S.C.

By Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — The White House late Tuesday made public a report by a committee headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon showing that Negroes are getting more good jobs in the federal government.

Wed. 10-5-60

The survey conducted by the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy, of which Mr. Nixon, the Republican presidential nominee, is chairman, showed that the number of Negroes employed in upper-grade federal positions in five big cities across the country has almost doubled in four years.

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General

LOW IN MOBILE

The report showed that in the one Southern city surveyed—Mobile — there had been only a minor increase in the number of Negroes employed in upper-grade white-collar jobs. It also showed little increase in Negro employment at the highest levels.

In three of the five cities surveyed, no Negroes had been employed in the top three of the 15 civil service classified grades.

The Nixon-headed committee was set up by Mr. Eisenhower in 1955 to end racial discrimination in federal employment. The figures made public by the White House Tuesday were contained in its latest report to the President.

The committee surveyed employment in 53 federal agencies in Mobile, Washington, Chicago and St. Louis. It found that in the five cities combined, the number of Negroes in civil service jobs from grades five through 15 had climbed from 4,979 in 1956 to 9,292 in 1960.

PROPORTIONS UP

"Rising proportions of Negroes in these better-paid and more responsible federal jobs were found in each of the cities surveyed," the White House noted in releasing the Nixon report.

"In Washington," it added, "the proportion of Negroes to the total number of federal workers in these grades rose from 4.1 per cent to 6.4 per cent; in Chicago, from 3.7 per cent to 7.5 per cent; St, Louis, from 2.2. per cent to 4.3 per cent; Los Angeles, from 1.4 per cent to 2.7 per cent; although in Mobile only from two-tenths of 1 per cent to six-tenths of 1 per cent."

1961 Federal Entrance Examinations Slated

The Iowa Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa
Thurs. 9-22-60
P. 3

The U. S. Civil Service Commission today announced the opening of the 1961 Federal Service Entrance Examination. This annual test is the Government's chief recruiting device for trainees in administrative, professional, and technical jobs. Opportunities are available with nearby Federal agencies and others located throughout the country.

Starting salaries for persons hired through the Federal Service Entrance Examination range from $4,345 to $6,435 a year. Opportunities are especially good for persons with college education or equivalent experience.

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General

60 Careers

Jobs are filled through this exam in over 60 different career occupations. Local agencies use the Federal Service Entrance Examination to hire persons for careers in such fields as social security administration, personnel management, revenue officer, electronic data processing, food and drug administration, bank examining, budgeting, and investigation.

Applications

Applications to take the Federal Service Entrance Examination will be accepted by the Ninth Civil Service Region in St. Louis until Sept. 29. The first test will be given on Saturday morning, Oct. 15.

Equal Training

Mirror of World Opinion

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass.
Tues. 9-27-60

Employers do not admit race barriers as the reason for the low ratio of Negroes in skilled work. They usually allege lack of the requisite training in Negro job applicants. Better job qualification is indeed a prime factor in bettering economic opportunity for Negroes.

But the opposite claim is that even good qualification does not open up the opportunity, and that this discourages the quest of it. Too often, Negroes who do acquire vocational skills can't get the kinds of jobs they are qualified for. The race barrier does exist in this view.

The charge now gains added substance from a report of the state's fair employment practices division. Hitherto active mostly in Milwaukee, the division has recently intensified its program of equal job opportunity in the Racine-Kenosha area. It reported these specific examples of underrated Negro workers:

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A high school graduate with an "excellent" scholastic record and "full office training" working as a charwoman in a Racine department store.

A graduate of the Northwestern university school of journalism working as a janitor in Kenosha.

A graduate of the Layton art school, with a major in interior design, working as a car washer in Racine.

The division is now using its influence to find jobs for these particular people appropriate to their skills, both in work and in pay, and set their feet on the ladder of vocational advancement according to merit.

Meanwhile, the evidence is a warning not to pride ourselves as an enlightened northern community. Such instances depict not only prejudice in our own midst but also stupidity, in the waste of human resources.—*Milwaukee Journal*

Jobless Rate Near 6 Percent

The Philadelphia Inquirer
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General
Philadelphia, Pa.
Sat. 9-10-60
P. 3

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP). —The Nation's overall job picture lost some luster in August as the idle rate jumped to nearly 6 percent of the work force.

Both employment and unemployment declined, without fully registering the expected seasonal improvements. But the Labor Department said seasonal influences can be expected to reduce unemployment gradually toward November, election month.

68.2 MILLION WORKERS

The August employment total was reported at 68,282,000, a decline of 407,000 from July. Normally the July figure should have held up. However, the August employed total was a record for the month.

Unemployment dropped by 229,000 to 3,788,000. But a decline of about 500,000 had been expected in August as students either got work or quit looking for jobs.

The significant figure in the Labor Department's new job report is the rate of unemployment to the total work force. It increased from 5.4 percent in July to 5.9 percent in August. This means a relative worsening of the total picture.

IMPROVEMENT EXPECTED

However, Seymour Wolfbein, deputy assistant Secretary of Labor, said a gradual improvement can be expected in the unemployed total in the months ahead.

Wolfbein said that, even if the idle rate stays close to 6 percent, unemployment can be expected to decline seasonally to about 3.5 million for September and to about 3.3 million for October. The October figures will come out around Election Day, Nov. 8.

Democrats can be expected to emphasize the continuing high unemployment ratio from the campaign stump. Republicans undoubtedly will stress the gradual numerical decline among the unemployed.

Predict Salary Boost For Negro Workers

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
16i
General
Sat. 9-17-60
P. 9

NEW YORK — (UPI) — A government official said Saturday it should be possible for the Negro worker in America to increase his income in the next ten years.

In an address prepared for delivery to the 50th anniversary conference of the National Urban League, Louis F. Buckley, a regional director of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, outlined the nation's changing manpower structure and stressed its significance for the Negro worker.

Speaking before the opening session of the Industrial Relations Vocational Service Council meeting at the conference, Buckley said:

"Our manpower potential is great enough, with an improved technology, to increase the production of goods and services by about 50 per cent from 1960 to 1970. This means that by 1970, we can provide our expanding population with a 25 per cent increase in its standard of living.

"This anticipated increase in goods and services should make it possible for the Negro to increase his income and to narrow the large gap which still exists between earnings of white and Negro persons."

Buckley said it is encouraging that the difference between earnings of Negro and white persons is not as wide as it was before World War II.

"Between 1939 and 1958," he pointed out, "the income of Negro wage and salary workers increased relatively more than for whites. In 1958, the average income for Negro male workers was 58 percent of the average white males compared with 41 per cent in 1939.

"For Negro female workers, their wage and salary income was almost 45 per cent of the white females in 1958, compared with 36 per cent in 1939."

Buckley said the Labor Department's projections for the 1960's show that the most significant increase in employment will be in occupations requiring more training and education.

Do You Want To Be a Census Taker for '60?

The Black Dispatch
Okla. City, Okla.
Fri. 3-18-60

Examinations to be Given At YMCA Sunday

Examinations for those wishing to work as census takers for 1960 will begin Sunday, March 20, at the Fourth Street Branch YMCA. Tests will start at 3 p.m., according to an announcement made by the "Y" executive secretary, J. C. Gatewood.

Enumerator Qualifications

An enumerator must:

Be a citizen of the United States.

Have a high school education or equivalent.

Be at least 18 years of age.

Pass an Enumerator Selection Aid Test demonstrating his ability to understand written instructions and read maps.

Be of high moral character and integrity.

Be able to conduct interviews in a clear, concise manner.

Have good eyesight so he can read the print on Census forms.

Be in good physical condition for driving, walking, standing.

Be able to write neatly and legibly.

Have an automobile available for use if he lives in a rural area.

An Enumerator May Not Be

Receiving a pension as a former Federal Government employee or military officer.

Presently or recently associated with law enforcement or tax assessing or collection agencies.

Holding any office in any political organization or engaging in any form of political activity during the period he is actually employed.

The Black Dispatch

A close relative of any othe Census employee in the same locality or office.

Okla. City, Okla.

Veterans who meet all requirements will be given preferenc over nonveterans.

Fri. 3-18-60

Enumerator Responsibilities

In accepting appointment, a enumerator assumes an obligatio to stay with the job until his assignment is completed. P. 1

His most important responsibilities are to collect accurate information and to observe the confidential nature of census information collected. In his oath of office, a Census employee shall swear never to reveal to unauthorized persons any information he has collected in confidence for the Census Bureau. He is therefore prohibited from permitting any unauthorized person to accompany him while he is interviewing respondents ,and he may not allow any unauthorized person to look at a completed questionnaire.

A Census Enumerator is a representative of the United States Government. The facts he collects will be compiled into official government statistical reports. The reports can be no more accurate than the facts which each enumerator writes down on his questionnaire.

SEX BIAS IS FOUND IN GOVERNMENTS

The New York Times
New York

U.N. Surveys Say a Woman Is Handicapped in Winning High Civil Service Job

Sun. 3-27-60.

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 26 — Women have been given political equality in most countries. But when it comes to government jobs, salaries and promotions, discrimination still is practiced.

P. 13

These findings emerge from studies made by the United Nations for the forthcoming session of the Commission on the Status of Women. The eighteen members of the all-woman commission will open a two-week meeting March 28 in Buenos Aires.

United Nations reports indicate that in seventy-one countries women have the right to vote and are eligible for election on an equal basis with men. In seven others, they have no such voting privileges. They are: Ahghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Lichtenstein and Paraguay.

In still others, they can vote only in local elections. In Switzerland, for example, women can cast their ballots in three of the twenty-two cantonal, or state, elections but not in the Federal elections. They won the right to vote in the Canton of Geneva earlier this month. In Saudi Arabia and Yemen, there are no elections, and so equality of a sort exists: Neither sex votes.

The United Nations inquiries also indicate, however, that in practice, women are not accorded equal opportunities for employment in government or diplomatic services.

In a number of countries, male candidates for civil service posts are favored over female applicants as a matter of policy. Elsewhere, women are accepted for posts comparable to those held by men, but are paid lower salaries and compelled to remain in low-echelon jobs.

One reply to the United Nations inquiry attributed the less favored position of women to three factors: tradition, religion and prejudice.

Must Outshine Men

In the top-level civil service positions in New Zealand and the Philippines, women candidates must show special qualifications not required of male applicants. At least ten countries — including British Commonwealth members — insist that women retire from the civil service when they marry. In Belgium, married women are excluded from the Foreign Service. Six other replies maintained that men were favored for high-ranking positions in the civil service in Austria, Ceylon, Indonesia, New Zealand, Thailand and Uruguay.

As for salaries, the United Nations reported that women received lower pay when employed in the civil service of Peru, Uruguay, Iceland, Ireland, Britain, Malaya and Australia.

Data furnished by women's groups to the United Nations also said women's salaries tended to be lower in Sweden and in Finland, while in Switzerland, it was common practice to give the female civil servant a different title from that of her male counterpart and thereby assign her to a lower wage category.

In a majority of the countries covered, the United Nations was told, promotion practices are the same for men and women. However, it was acknowledged that women "encountered more difficulties" than men in seeking advancement in a score or more lands.

Mitchell Says Schooling Is Key To Job Success

Birmingham World P.5

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell has sent a memorandum to high school principals urging them to impress on students the importance of schooling in relation to their future. Sat. 5-21-60

He said Labor Department manpower and occupational studies show that "the kind and amount of education and training young people have will to a great degree determine how successful they will be as workers."

Birmingham, Ala.

The need for education and skill in jobs is expected to rise in the next decade, Mr. Mitchell said in the memorandum, and young people without adequate preparation will find it increasingly difficult to get and hold jobs.

URGES FACTS KNOWLEDGE

"Students—and their parents as well-need to know these facts," the Secretary declared, adding:

"I know that you and your colleagues in the educational community are trying to meet the needs of all kinds of these young people. For our part, we are trying to make clear to everyone—particularly to young people—the increasingly important relationship between education and employment

"The 1960's will offer great opportunities as well as challenges for the millions of our young people who will be getting their education and beginning their lifetime work careers. All of us share in the job of helping them to become responsible and informed citizens who work at the highest level of which they are capable with competence and satisfaction."

Training Programs Recommended

Skilled Workers In Big Demand, South Is Warned

Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.
Tues. 7/19/60

The pressing need for skilled workers, particularly in the South, and suggestions to help meet this demand were outlined Monday by the keynote speaker at the Southern States Apprenticeship Conference at the Everglades Hotel.

Douglas Whitlock, chairmar of the board and general counsel of Structural Clay Products Institute, Washington D.C., spoke before over 1,00 representatives of management and labor. P. 2-C

"The mounting population of the South is going to put pressures on local communities to work out training programs which will produce thousands of skilled workers," Whitlock told the conference

He pointed out that it was no longer possible to depend on getting skilled workers from countries in Europe as in the pre-1920 days.

Whitlock said, "The number of apprentices must be increased, and the downward five year trend reported last year by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell must be reversed."

He outlined the following steps:

Formation of Joint Apprenticeship Committees in communities which do not now have them.

Development by JAC's of better financing arrangements for support of training.

Improved cooperation in training by employers and labor through JAC's.

More and better qualified apprentice applicants.

Improved instruction on the job and in classes.

More training for the journeyman in skills-improvement classes.

"Leading economists predict the Southern states and particularly Florida will grow at a rate greater than that of other states, which means that the South will have to produce that much more materials and manpower," Whitlock said.

The conference continues through Wednesday.

Migrant Worker May Shed His "Forgotten" Role

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 4-2-60

16 r General

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Congress seems to be discovering America's "forgotten people". The "forgotten people" — so designated by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell — are 500,000 migrant farm workers and their families who follow the seasons from state to state, harvesting fruit and vegetable crops.

P. 12

Mitchell says they stand "at the very bottom of the U. S. economic scale," earning an average of less than $900 a year for their back-breaking labor in the fields.

THEY ARE NOT COVERED by laws—such as minimum wage and unemployment insurance — which protect other American workers. Their housing conditions are aften vile and their disease rates shockingly high. Their children rarely get more than a smattering of education.

Church and civic groups have long tried to call attention to the migrants' plight. But public apathy and opposition from powerful farm organizations have hitherto smothered legislative attempts to aid them.

This year. however, seven migrant bills are pending in Congress. A Senate subcommittee headed by Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr., (D-N.J.) has taken up their cause, and is holding a series of public hearings in various parts of the country to gather information.

CONGRESS MAY NOT GET around to acting on any of these bills in this election-year. But their introduction, and the hearings, already have brought the migrants more congressional attention than they've ever had before. Sponsors of the bills are hopeful that next year, if not this year, the climate may be favorable for passing some legislation.

The bills before Congress would:

—Bring migrants (and other agricultural workers) under the Fair Labor Standards Act, with a minimum wage of 75 cents an hour the first year, rising within two years to the same level of $1 an hour now guaranteed other workers.

—Extend child labor laws to cover migrant youngsters (many of whom now go to work in the fields when they are five or six years old.)

—**PROVIDE GOVERNMENT-GUARANTEED** loans for construction of decent housing for migrant families.

—Require registration of the "crew leaders" who recruit migrant workers and transport them from job to job. Any crew leader found exploiting workers could be denied certification. Two separate bills have been introduced on this subject.

—Authorize federal grants to local school distrivts to provide educational facilities, including summer schools, for migrant children. Provision would also be made for an adult education program (many migrant parents are illiterate.)

—Provide fellowships to train special teachers for migrant education projects.

Sharpest Increase Since World War II

Atlanta Daily World

March Boosted Jobless

Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON (UPI)— Winter's angry last-gasp storms resulted in a 275,000 rise in U. S. unemployment in March - the sharpest increase for that month since World War II. Employment dropped by 25,000.

Wed. 4-13-60

The number of unemployed rose to 4,206,000, while the employment total slipped to 64,267,000.

The changes, announced Tuesday by the Labor Department, were a sharp revisal of normal trends. March usually sees a decline of about 175,000 in the number of unemployed and an increase of 450,000 in the number of jobholders.

16 r

General

P. 1

Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell said the reversals could be blamed chiefly on the "unusually cold weather and heavy snowfall which blanketed large areas of the country."

SEES BETTER PICTURE

A Labor Department aide predicted a sharp improvement in the picture this month if spring weather prevails.

The unemployment increase was larger than the decline in jobholders because more people entered the labor market to look for work.

The jobless total in March rose above the 4-million mark for the second time this year. It reached 4,149,000 in January after staying below the mark since last April.

The average work week in factories dropped in March to 39.6 hours. It was the third consecutive monthly decline. The factory work week, a barometer of industrial activity, has eased off 42 minutes since last Jan. 1.

Dr. Seymour L. Wolfbein, Labor Department employment expert, said the relatively gloomy picture in March could be attirbuted to declines in farm, trade and construction jobs. Bad weather had its impact in all three fields.

COLDEST MARCH YET

Weather Bureau officials pointed out that, from the Plains States eastward, last month was the coldest March on record.

"If weather had been normal, we would have gotten a normal decline in unemployment," said Wolfbein. He added that he looked for "a pretty sharp rebound" in April.

Farm employment, which usually goes up by about 250,000 at this time of year, actually declined by 54,000 in March to a total of 4,565,000 its lowest level in history.

The March storms forced more than 2 million full-time workers to go on part-time shifts and kept another 825,000 workers away from their jobs for a whole week.

Higher-Paid Negro Jobs Increase, Study Shows

The Washington Post (Times Herald)

Washington, D.C.

By Jean White
Staff Reporter

Wed. 10-5-60

More Negroes are moving into better-paid and responsible upper-grade jobs in the Federal Government, a Presidential committee reported yesterday.

P. 1

A survey by the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy shows that the number of Negroes employed in upper grades by Federal agencies in five large cities has almost doubled in four years.

Negroes gained not only in numbers but also, more significantly, in ratio to the total employment—from 3.7 per cent to 5.9 per cent in the five cities.

16 r

The survey compared the number of Negroes in Grades 5 through 15 in 1960 with results from another study made four years ago. Fifty-three agencies in Washington, along with field establishments in Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles, and Mobile, Ala., were used for comparison.

General

Even with the improvement, Negroes still represent a small proportion of the total number of job-holders in the Federal upper grades, Archibald J. Carey, Jr., committee chairman, noted.

But, he added, "the present trend demonstrates a manifest rise in the job status of Negro employes in the Federal government."

The White House released the committee report yesterday. The President's Committee on Government Employment Policy was set up in 1955 to help stop discrimination in Federal employment. In this, it differs from the President's Committee on Government Contracts, headed by Vice President Nixon, which seeks to eliminate racial bias where Federal contracts are involved.

In the five cities studied, the committee found that the number of Negroes in grades 5 to 15 had climbed from 4979 four years ago to 9295 this year. The overall increase was 86 per cent.

What is outlook for Fall?—

The B'ham News

Jobs for growing population is prime problem

Birmingham, Ala.

BY SAM DAWSON, AP business news analyst

NEW YORK, June 23—(AP)—Jobs for a growing population will be a prime problem the rest of this year. It's the human side to the economic query: Will industry and trade turn smartly upward again after Labor Day?

Thurs. 6/23/60

Moderate gains are expected. It seems unlikely they'll be enough to solve the jobless problem.

Total employment has been rising. But the number out of work sticks stubbornly around 5 per cent of the labor force. Right now the number looking for jos is rising because of the influx of graduates and students into the market.

(Second in a series)

But the longer term problem is two pronged: The number of Americans of working age is on the rise, while the number required to turn out a given supply of goods keeps dropping because of mechanization and automation and increased skills.

P 7

WAGE SCALES CONTINUE to rise this year, but the rate of increase is lower than in the recent past. Also, many workers find paychecks smaller because of shorter work weeks in some industries.

What help for more jobs is in sight from a business pickup?

Industrial output was at a record high in January. Then it dipped, but made a slight recovery in May.

The immediate outlook is for little change—the usual Summer lull, an average Fall quickening. Steel production seems sure to go lower before its hoped for late Summer recovery.

Some appliance makers are cutting back to bring stocks in line with sales.

Auto production will soon be dropping as the model change-over time nears.

The gross national product which takes in all production of goods and services, has topped $500 billion at an annual rate for the first time.

But the rate of its growth has slowed.

Two of its greatest bulwarks also have been losing some of their forward zing — consumer spending and business outlay for plant and equipment.

A number of industries are still catching up with capacity already built higher than current demand.

BUSINESS HAS BEEN getting some forward push in this year's growth in the dollar volume of exports, while the increase in imports has slowed.

Some industrialists hope the economy will get a boost in the Fall from a change in inventory policies.

At the start of the year many companies were busy building up their stocks depleted during the steel strike. This added a prosperous sheen to the early weeks of the year.

Then the buildup ceased and many companies, noting ample supplies and a fair chance of stable prices ahead, began holding inventories to just what was needed for current production schedules. This was a prime factor in the slight recession in business noted the February to May.

IF SALES PROSPECTS improve in the Fall, the inventory cycle could turn upward again.

And through all the surmises about business trends run the threads of election year turmoil and the still uncertain effects of cold war flare ups on our defense spending and on our private planning.

The best guess: Times will be good this Fall, but not booming, and jobs enough for all will still be a problem.

Minimum-Pay Bill Endangered

House Mistakenly Votes To Deprive 14 Million Of Work, Wage Rights

The Courier-Journal P. 1

Louisville Ky.

By The United Press

Washington, July 1.—The House discovered to its chagrin Friday that in passing a bill Thursday to broaden the minimum-wage law it mistakenly voted to deprive 14,000,000 workers of their rights to a 40-hour week and a minimum wage.

Sat. 7/2/60

The error, committed in the rush toward a recess for the political conventions, threw into confusion the chances for enactment of minimum-wage legislation this year.

The mistake made it impossible for the Senate to accept the House-approved bill. At the same time, there was considerable doubt the conservative-dominated House Rules Committee would agree to a Senate-House conference committee to draft a compromise.

16i General

Late Thursday the House passed a bill to increase the $1 minimum wage to $1.15 after Republicans and Southern Democrats defeated **a more liberal measure. The approved bill was also designed to extend coverage of the wage-hour law to an additional 1.400.000 workers.**

Friday, Representative Roman C. Pucinski (D., Ill.) rose on the floor to call attention to the error. It resulted from a slip-up in the drafting of an amendment written into the measure on the floor and sponsored by Representative Frank E. Smith (D., Miss.).

Smith, who immediately acknoweldged the mistake, said it was designed to exempt from the wage-hour law certain workers in agricultural processing plants who are now covered.

But Pucinski said the Labor Department had informed him the wording of the amendment would exclude from coverage all persons working in cities of less than 250,000 population. He said this would affect 14,000,000 of the 24,000,00 persons now covered.

What's more, Pucinski said, the Labor Department estimated the amendment also would exclude from coverage 900,000 of the 1,400,000 additional workers which the bill was designed to bring under the statute.

Smith told the House he had already called the error to the attention of key senators to make sure the language is redrafted in the Senate. He said there was "no hidden purpose in that amendment."

When the amended legislation is returned to the House from the Senate, it will be up to the Rules Committee to decide whether to take the risk that negotiations on a compromise would result in a more liberalized version than the House passed.

P. 14

Representative James Roosevelt (D., Cal.), who led the unsuccessful fight for a bill to raise the minimum wage to $1.25, said the new development raised two opposing possibilities.

16i General

"It may give us a good chance for final adoption of a better bill than the House passed yesterday," he said. "Or it may mean there won't be any bill at all."

Congress Insures Pay Raise for 1.5 Million Workers

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 7/2/60

WASHINGTON — The Democratic 86th Congress handed President Eisenhower a stunning defeat Friday by overriding his veto of an election year pay raise for some 1,570,000 postal and federal white collar workers.

p. 1

The White House promptly accused backers of the measure which will cost the taxpayers about $740 million a year, of using "pressure and pork barrel tactics" to ram the bill through Congress.

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty informed the President at his Gettysburg, Pa., farm of the congressional action within minutes after the Senate completed enactment of the new law.

16i

It gives wage increases ranging from 7 1-2 to 8 1-2 per cent to the affected government employes, effective immediately.

General

Despite the congressional action Hagerty said, "The President will not abandon but will continue unabated his efforts to further responsibility in government."

DID NOT PAUSE

He noted that the measure was only the second written into law over the President's objections during Eisenhower's 7 1-2 years in the White House while 167 vetoes have been upheld. The first was a public works money bill enacted last September.

"This is the second time that pressure and pork barrel tactics have overridden a presidential veto," Hagerty said.

The House did not even pause for debate before handing the President one of his roughest legislative defeats. By a vote of 345-69 it easily mustered the necessary two- thirds vote to override the veto, despite a last - ditch administrative drive against the bill.

The Senate followed suit within hours. Its 74-24 showing was eight votes more than the necessary two-thirds. In the Senate balloting, 18 Republicans joined 56 Democrats in voting to override. Voting to sustain the President were 15 Republicans and nine Democrats.

The President vetoed the bill Thursday in a sharp message which criticized the "pressure tactics" employed by spokesmen for postal workers in support of the measure.

As the Senate completed congressional approval of the measure, postal workers in the eye -catching light blue uniforms watched intently from strategic seats in the public galleries.

Sen Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) urging the Senate to sustain the President, called the bill a "double barrelled political pay raise bill." He predicted that the postal workers, who received a 10 per cent raise two years ago, would be back for another raise in the next election year.

JOBLESS TOTAL UP BY MILLION IN JUNE

The New York Times

Above-Normal Increase Put Figure Near 4,500,000—Employment at Record

New York
Tu[e]s. 7-12-60

By RICHARD E. MOONEY

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11—The Government will report tomorrow that unemployment rose by about 1,000,000 in June, but that employment was the highest in history.

p. 1

In testimony Friday before the Democratic platform committee in Los Angeles, George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations used the 1,000,000 figure for unemployment. The figure had government confirmation today.

16i

June is headache month for the job statisticians. It does not submit readily to the adjustments designed to compensate for normal seasonal ups and downs.

General

Factors in Jobless Rise

Unemployment always rises in June, for the same reason that it rose this June. School is out. Graduates are looking for their first full-time jobs. Teachers and other school employes are lookin gfor summer work, as are some students.

A June increase in unemployment was larger than normal. It put unemployment close to 4,500,000 and lifted the unemployment rate to more than 5 per cent.

Employment also always rises in June, mostly outdoor employment. In all except one of the last thirteen years it has risen by 900,000 or more. Total employment went past 68,000,000 this June, the previous record was 67,600,000 in July of last year.

Already published is a report by the Labor Department that unemployment among workers covered by unemployment insurance declined from mid-May to mid-June by a normal 130,000.

That department has also reported that in May the factory hiring rate rose normally, lay-offs declined more than normally and lay-offs and other job terminations were only slightly greater than hirings.

In an analysis of the unemployment figure for June to be reported tomorrow several points can be noted. There appears to have been an unusually large number of student job seekers in the month. The survey of unemployment and employment came a little later in the month than usual, so more schools were out. There is something less than complete agreement on the new formula for computing "normal" seasonal labor trends and other methods of computing them might show lower unemployment.

General
p. 24

As the flood of student job seekers tends to make the situation look particularly had each June so the return to school tends to make the situation look a little better than it is at the end of summer. The end-of-summer distortion is not so great as June, however.

Whatever the special factors, none of them obscure the fact that the rate of unemployment has been bumping along at more than 5 per cent for more than a year and has gone below 5 per cent in only three months since the bottom of the recession two years ago. It was 4.9 per cent in May.

70,000 Southern Migratory Workers

B'ham World B'ham, Ala.
Sat. 7-23-60 p. 5

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Southern Negroes make up one of the largest groups of migratory farm workers in this country today, according to a 79-page booklet released last week by the Senate subcommittee on migratory labor.

This study was released just as the committee chairman, Sen. Harrison A. Williams was preparing to open three-days of hearings in Fresno, Calif.

16i

The Senator from New Jersey said the government has no cure-alls' or preconceived "solutions" for the problems facing these workers. But, he said, his committee wanted to get first hand information on the conditions under which they must labor.

General

"SECOND LARGEST SOURCE"

The study made by the subcommittee pointed out that the southern Negro is the second largest source of domestic migratory labor.

Two years ago it was reported that more than 50,000 Negroes left Florida to work for the summer in fruit and vegetable fields on the eastern seaboard states.

This group was joined by 10,000 persons from Mississippi, over 5,000 persons from Georgia and Arkansas and approximately 4,000 from Missouri and South Carolina.

The largest group of workers were Texas - Mexicans. This is a term of Mexican or other Latin America origin.

Approximately 63,000 of these leave their homes annually to percommonly applied to those Texans form the hand labor on thousands of farms extending from Ohio and Michigan to the Pacific coast.

Another large segment of migratory workers came from Puerto Rico. There are still a few "Okies" among the group of migratory workers, a few "winos" and some from "skid row."

The Puerto Rican government enacted legislation in 1948 that farm labor could not be recruited to the states except through the employment agency of that country. The number of workers under this agreement has increased steadily, from less than 5,000 in 1948 to nearly 14,000 ten years later. In addition a large number of workers called "freewheelers," or "walk-ins" come over each year on their own.

Jobs, Jobless Rise As Youth Enters Force

B'ham World
B'ham, Ala.
Sat. 7-23-60

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A record number of youngsters entered the labor force as school ended in June, causing sharp increases in employment and unemployment, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell announced.

p. 5

The increasing number of teenagers in the population and the fact that the June survey week this year fell at the latest possible time in the month (June 12-18), after most students were already out of school and available for work, combined to bring about a record 2.3 million increase in the civilian labor force. Of this increase, 2.2 million were boys and girls 14 to 19 years of age.

16i General

As the labor force increased more than seasonally, so did unemployment, which rose by almost 1 million over the month to 4.4 million. However, 800,000 of this increase occurred among teenagers and another 100,000 among those aged 20 to 24, almost all entering the labor force from school. As a result, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose from 4.9 percent to 5.5 percent between May and June.

During the same period, State insured unemployment, which does not include new jobseekers, fell seasonally by 130,000 to 1.6 million in mid-June.

16i 1960

GENERAL

IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Decade showed loss in government jobs

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON

In the decade just ended, colored citizens lost ground in appointments to statutory Federal offices by the Eisenhower Administration.

1-16-60

Proportionately, perhaps, a larger percentage of colored persons now hold Federal Civil Service jobs above the custodial grades and get better pay than at any previous time.

P. 13

This, however, is due more to evolution and the critical labor shortages which developed during World War II than to any extension of political recognition to colored people.

In the forties, gains in appointments were scored under former President Harry S. Truman. The former Missourian has the distinction of giving a colored person the highest judicial post ever held by one.

* * *

WILLIAM H. HASTIE served as judge of the United States District Court for the Virgin Islands and later as Governor of the Virgin Islands. He took leave from the governorship to help President Truman in the 1948 campaign, and perhaps contributed more to the election of Mr. Truman than any single individual except Mr. Truman.

President Truman rewarded him with appointment to the bench of the United States Third Circuit Court of Appeals. In all of these positions, as well as others, Judge Hastie has distinguished himself.

* * *

AFTER THE Eisenhower Administration came into office in 1953, there were gestures indicating that colored people would get greater political recognition than ever before. But that was not the score at the end of the decade.

In the matter of appointments of colored persons to statutory jobs, the decade went out, the Administration stood just about where the Harding Administration stood nearly 40 years ago. Certainly, it was not up to the level of the William Howard Taft Administration.

Perhaps the most significant appointment held by a colored person under the Eisenhower Administration is that of E. Frederic Morrow, an administrative officer on the White House staff. But that is a personal appointment of the President— and not a statutory position.

Statutory jobs given to colored persons by the Eisenhower Administation included those of Assistant Secretary of State for International Affairs, which went to the late J. Ernest Wilkins of Chicago; Louis B. Toomer, Register of the Treasury, and George E. C. Hayes, a member of the District of Columbia Public Utilities Commission.

* * *

MR. WILKINS resigned, either voluntarily or involuntarily. Mr. Toomer took a leave of absence in 1956 to return to his banking business in Savannah, Ga., and to work for the re-election of President Eisenhower. Mr. Hayes is chairman of the PUC.

Mr. Wilkins was replaced by George C. Lodge, son of Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., United States Ambassador to the United Nations. The office of Register of the Treasury was abolished, and Mr. Toomer never returned to Washington except on a visit.

Richard L. Jones of Chicago was appointed Ambassador to Liberia and served at Monrovia for three years. He voluntarily resigned last summer and was succeeded by Elbert G. Mathews, a veteran Foreign Service Officer, who was serving as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Policy Planning.

To soften the change from a colored to a white ambassador in Liberia, where the United States had been represented by colored men ever since diplomatic relations were established, John H. Morrow, a professor of French and Spanish at North Carolina College, in Durham, was appointed the first United States Ambassador to the new state of Guinea.

But this was not even a fair exchange. It was a step backward. The post at Monrovia is far more important than the post at Conakry.

Federal Survey On Negro Jobs

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON — The President's Committee on Government Employment Policy has ordered heads of Federal agencies in five metropolitan areas to make a survey next month to determine the total number of Negroes employed on the grade level of GS-5 or above, according to the chairman, the Rev. Archibald J. Carey Jr.

The survey will be made in Chicago, Los Angeles, Mobile, St Louis and Washington, D. C.

Pg 1 16a General

MITCHELL EXPECTS MAJOR JOB SHIFTS TO MARK DECADE

The New York Times

New York

More Workers Under 25 and Over 45 Likely—Curb on Discrimination Expected

Feb. 7-60

By JOSEPH A. LOFTUS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—Startling changes in the labor force in the next ten years were forecast today by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell.

P. 1

If all the manpower that becomes available is used well and wisely, he said, the United States can raise its standard of living 25 per cent in the 1960-1970 decade.

16a

A Labor Department study, titled "Manpower: Challenge of the 1960's," carries special implications for employers and for children born after World War II.

General

The changes in the labor force that are coming, said Secretary Mitchell, "will require a major overhaul in the employment policies of many businesses."

Trouble Ahead for Some

"Employers who do not abandon policies against hiring workers because of their age, or sex, or race, religion or nationality, or because they may be handicapped in some way, may have real trouble finding enough workers in the decade ahead."

Here are some of the developments the department expects:

¶Workers under 25 years old will account for nearly half of the labor force growth during the Nineteen Sixties, even though they will stay in school longer.

¶There will be a comparatively small increase among workers 25 to 34 years old.

¶There will be fewer workers aged 35 to 44. Many of these persons were born during the depression of the Nineteen Thirties when birth rates were low.

¶More workers will be 45 years and over in 1970 than in 1960, despite earlier retirements.

¶A larger proportion of women, especially old ones, will work.

Shift in Growth Seen

The department also expects that employment will continue to grow faster in the service industries than in the production industries. The employment growth also will be "much faster" in construction, in finance, insurance and real estate.

The fastest growth, it is expected, will occur among professional and technical occupations, especially engineers, scientists and technicians.

As the Secretary and his staff pointed out, the forecasting of some of the changes required no special knowledge at all. The basic point begins with 1947, a big year for babies. The huge rise in the birth rate in that year, and thereafter, means that the labor force will start feeling the impact about 1965.

This is simply a matter of adding eighteen years to 1947. Eighteen is the first age of decision for most young people. They are ready then to enter the labor force or go on to college.

This year, for example, 2,600,000 young people will make that decision. In 1965, the number will be 3,800,000, a rise of nearly 50 per cent.

Counted in Labor Force

When a person looks for a job he is counted as part of the labor force, whether he gets a job or not.

The Labor department assumed, in this study, that in the coming ten years there would be a continuation of high levels of economic activity and employment, a continuation of rapid technological advance, and the absence of war and other cataclysmic events.

With those assumptions, 29,000,000 New Yorkers will be needed to meet the expected expansion in the economy and to replace workers who die, retire, or will otherwise be unavailable for work.

"To use this manpower effectively will tax our ingenuity and place many complex problems before the nation," Secretary Mitchell said.

Jobless Rate Drops To Lowest Since '57

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

By Bernard D. Nossiter

Staff Reporter

The unemployment rate across the country last month fell to the lowest level since the start of the 1957 recession.

After allowing for the normal seasonal changes, the Labor Department counted 48 out of every 1000 workers as jobless for a rate of 4.8 per cent.

This was a sharp improvement over the 5.2 per cent rate in January and the smallest since the 4.7 per cent of October, 1957. Even during the recovery from the slump, the rate only once has dropped below 5 per cent and that happened last May.

P. 19

During February, employment climbed 500,000 to 64,520,000. With the labor force expanding repidly this set another record for the month, 1.3 million above the 1957 high and 1.8 million more than a year ago.

The month-to-month gain of 500,000 was far greater than the normal slight increase. But much of it could not be traced to specific industries. Farm jobs were about the same and payrolls for non-farm workers actually dropped 66,000 to 52,236,000.

More Self-Employed

Some of the job increase was due to more self-employed and domestic workers. The major portion, however, was accounted for this way:

During the mid-February week when the job count was made, flu and other illnesses were taking a heavy toll. The number who reported in census samplings they had jobs were out sick totalled 2.7 million, 400,000 more than in mid-January. These persons were all included in the employed total, but those who were not receiving sick pay were not counted in the payrolls tally.

The jobless level dropped sharply to 3,931,000, down 218,000 from January. This ran directly counter to the normal trend since the cold weather cuts outdoor work and usually increases unemployment a little in February.

The drop in non-farm payrolls was about 1 per cent less than normal, with small gains and losses scattered throughout industry. The number of manufacturing jobs rose 32,000 to 16,499,000 or about in line with expectations. This was 728,000 more than a year ago but about 500,000 under the peak February of 1957.

Jarring Note

One jarring note in the report was the slide in the average work week of factory employes to 39 hours and 54 minutes. Cutbacks in overtime for auto, steel and steel-using industries trimmed 24 minutes from the January level.

While this figure often forecasts future employment trends, Seymour Wolfbein, the Labor Department's top manpower official, predicted "a continued improvement through the spring in the economic situation generally and the employment situation in particular."

Experts were also cheered by the fact that the number out of work 15 weeks or longer rose only 54,000 to 964,000, much less than usual.

The shorter working week and less premium overtime pay sliced $1.32 from the average wage of factory workers. It was $90.97 a week in February. Hourly pay dropped a penny to $2.28.

Williams Will Help Negroes Obtain Jobs

Jackson Daily News

Jackson, Miss

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Rep. John Bell Williams (D-Miss.) indicated today he would help five southern Negroes go to Pennsylvania to get jobs.

Wed 3-16-60

Williams said he would find the Negroes if Rep. James G. Fulton (R-Pa.) was sincere in saying he would give them jobs in the Pittsburgh area.

Pr 11

Fulton, during debate with Williams on the House floor Monday, denied he discriminated against Negroes and said he would hire five Negroes selected by the Mississippi congressman.

He stipulated that two of them be equal in ability to the average congressman. Fulton said they would be put to work on his weekly newspapers in Pittsburgh.

The other three, he said, would work at his home and farm in the Pittsburgh area.

General

Williams prompted the offer where he charged that northern communities, including one in Fulton's district, don't want to provide jobs or housing for Mississippi Negroes and should stop criticizing southerners who "must live with the problem."

NEGRO WORKER TRAINING TOLD

The Times-Picayune

Rep. Thompson Says No Discrimination

New Orleans La

By PAUL WOOTON

(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON — In the rapid industrial development in southwestern Louisiana, it has been necessary to train personnel for skilled and semi-skilled jobs.

3-15-60

Many of those thus trained are Negroes. These facts were pointed out in the House of Representatives by T. A. Thompson, who represents the seventh Louisiana district.

P. 2

In the training of people for industrial jobs there has been no discrimination against Negroes, Thompson stated in his contribution to the current civil rights debate. Negroes hold responsible positions in the various plants of the area, he stated. with no one suggesting for a moment that they should be replaced by white workers.

Many Negroes having promising qualifications are being trained in increasing numbers for other jobs. Thompson reported.

The community in the seventh district is doing everything in its power to improve living conditions among Negroes. As living conditions are at present, they are higher than those available to Negroes in the North, Thompson stated.

General

The nation at large, Thompson said in his address, has been giving the idea that few Negroes in the South are allowed to vote. "Nothing could be further from the truth," Thompson told the legislators. "Negroes come to the polls and vote just like white persons and are encouraged to acquire education for which they have facilities frequently more modern than those available to white persons."

Thompson spoke of the efforts "to force carpetbagger legislation through Congress."

The House has not overlooked the warning of Sen. George Aiken of Vermont, who pointed out that title three of the bill is a very far-reaching statute. It would affect labor relations, he said, as well as social security matters and would eliminate the right to private schools and colleges to allot their students among different areas of the world. It goes into such matters as housing and virtually supercedes many national programs which have been built up and which are operating successfully at the present time. As it is not only, Sen. Aiken pointed out, that the attorney general of the United States and the President of the United States have become fully aware of the implications of the proposal and have expressed their opposition to it.

FARM MIGRANTS FLYING IN TODAY

The New York Times

Vanguard of Puerto Ricans to Help in Eastern Harvest —Guarantees Increased

New York

By A. H. RASKIN

The first four plane loads of a friendly invasion force will arrive today to help harvest fruits and vegetables in the Middle Atlantic states.

Wed. 4-13-60

The airlift will start the annual movement of thousands of migratory farm workers from Puerto Rico under Government-supervised contracts that guarantee them many protections not enjoyed by other farm laborers.

P. 30

This year the gap separating agricultural pay standards from those prevailing in industry has been narrowed a little more for the Puerto Ricans. They will receive a minimum wage of 80 cents an hour, against 70 cents last year.

General

The rise may seem modest when Congress is considering a 25-cent increase in the $1 minimum wage for workers in interstate commerce. But it is 30 cents above the pay floor for Mexican nations brought in as seasonal farm labor in the Southwest.

Domestic farm workers have no minimum-wage protection. Newell Brown, Assistant Secretary of Labor, informed a House Agriculture subcommittee last week that some domestic migrants earned less than 50 cents an hour.

The Puerto Rican contracts specify that workers are to receive 80 cents or the prevailing rate of pay, whichever is higher. This means that on some crops their earnings will be $1 an hour or more.

Rigid enforcement of these and other safeguards by field agents for the migration division of the Puerto Rican Labor Department has exempted the program from much of the criticism attending the importation of Mexican labor.

A committee of consultants appointed by Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell reported last year that Mexican migrants were being used in many instances to depress the already low standards of domestic agricultural labor.

The consultants held that foreign workers were displacing domestic workers, instead of relieving genuine labor shortages.

The publication in Washington yesterday of figures showing that national unemployment climbed to 4,206,000 last month is expected to intensify labor pressure for a cut in the import of 450,000 Mexican workers a year. However, labor has raised no cry of unfair competition against the Puerto Rican influx.

Far from pulling down standards, the islanders have pioneered in types of work security still not required by law or prevailing practice for domestic farm workers.

Chief among these is an assurance that each Puerto Rican migrant will be paid for at least 160 hours of work in each four-week period. Domestic farmhands get neither pay nor unemployment insurance when weather conditions, the unreadiness of crops or other factors keep them from working.

Other areas of special protection for the Puerto Ricans include housing, health and hospital insurance and workmen's compensation. Such safeguards are spotty or non-existent for farm labor.

The islanders also have a contractual guarantee against racial discrimination or segregation. This specification bars their assignment to jobs south of the Mason-Dixon line.

About 12,000 Puerto Ricans are expected to arrive this spring and summer under the porgram, against 10,012 last year.

As many more will come on the basis of direct arrangements between themselves and mainland farmers. However, those who come on their own lack the contract security of the Government-regulated movement.

The vanguard is arriving at two airports. Two planeloads are being brought by Trans-Caribbean Airways to New York International Airport, Idlewild, Queens. They will go by bus to asparagus farms in southern New Jersey.

Eastern Air Lines is flying two plane loads to New Castle County Airport at Wilmington, Del. They will also start seasonal work on asparagus. Their job site is Green Giant Farms at Middletown, Del.

16i 1960

GEORGIA

Reprisal for 'Sit-Ins'?

The Pittsburgh Courier

Atlanta Negroes Are Losing Jobs

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dat. 12-17-60

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

27

ATLANTA, Ga. — With Negro students firmly continuing their protests against segregation at lunch counters in Downtown stores, it has been learned that a goodly number of Negro workers have been fired off their jobs, either directly or indirectly as a result of the demonstrations.

In one instance two young men who worked at a local furniture store earning $70 and $75 a week respectively, were fired when their employer saw in their truck one of the student-distributed handbills advocating non-buying from stores that segregate or don't upgrade Negro workers.

A reliable source informed The Courier that one white store in East Point—an Atlanta suburb—has fired all its Negro employes and replaced them with whites. The Ku Klux Klan and other segregation groups have been campaigning to get white employers to fire Negroes in retaliation for the protests.

■

WARREN R. COCHRANE, executive secretary of the Butler Street YMCA, told The Courier that over 100 Negroes had registered for work with the YMCA's job placement service, as a result of firings due to the demonstrations. Some of these came from Rich's' Department Store, he said, which has shut down its eating facilities due to the "sit-ins".

Mr. Cochrane said he had been able to take care of most of the male job-seekers, but it is more difficult to find jobs for women in Atlanta.

Speculation is that possibly some 300 Negroes have lost their jobs due to the situation now existing. Negroes are optimistic, however. Freedom is worth paying for, they reason, and this is the price they have to pay.

Negroes Begin Picketing Food Store

The Atlanta Journal + Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta Negro youths, with some help from adults, began picketing a Colonial food store at 19 Ashby St., NW, Saturday afternoon in protest of what they claim are discriminatory employment policies being practiced by the food chain.

A group of adult Atlanta Negro dentists was to join the youths in the sidewalk demonstrations, according to Lonnie C. King, chairman of the Committee on Appeal for Human Rights.

Sun., 9-4-60

* * *

THE NEGROES contend that the store, located in a completely Negro neighborhood, gets "at least 99 per cent of its business from us." They are asking the food company to hire Negro butchers, stock clerks and checkers there.

16i

P. 2

Mr. King said Saturday that his organization had attempted to hold a conference with Colonial Stores officials before instigating the picket lines, but that store officials refused to see them.

Colonial Stores officials were not available for comment.

The Committee on Appeal for Human Rights—a Negro youth protest group which was formed on Atlanta University campuses this spring—has been picketing two different A&P stores here for sometime now for similar reasons.

COLONIAL EMPLOYS NEGRO CLERKS HERE

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta 3, Ga.

To Close Ashby Street Store, Remodel, Hire Additional Clerks

Sat 9-24-60

The Colonial Store at 19 Ashby Street, N. W., will hire Negro employees after remodeling the building, a spokesman for the store revealed Friday night.

16i

The news was revealed along with an announcement that four Negroes have been upgraded at a Pryor Road Colonial Store.

The Ashby Street store was closed Friday at the end of business.

There had been intermittent picketing at the Ashby Street store over the question of Negro employment.

Four Negro employes of Colonial Stores have been upgraded in rank and are now working in a Pryor Road store. The four are former porters in other stores of the chain. They are:

Benjamin Alexander of Union City, came from store in East Point and is now a stock clerk.

Mathew Austin, Decatur, worked in a store in Decatur, and is now a checker.

Arthur Brown, Jr., formerly worked in the store at the Lakewood-Stewart Shopping Center and is now a produce clerkk.

And Homer Moore of Redan, worked at Decatur store and is now a meat clerk.

The four have been at their present positions since Sept. 15.

The four were believed to be the first Negroes used in those positions at major chain stores in the Atlanta area.

GREEN CIRCLE STORE GETS NEGRO MANAGER

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

A former Morris Brown athlete has been appointed the manager of a branch store of a chain in Atlanta. J. R. "Honey" Smith is the first Negro manager of Green Circle Store, located at 399 Northside Ave. N.W, which is now staffed by Negroes.

Tues., 9-27-60

In an open letter to residents of the neighborhood, Smith stated that Green Circle "has scored another first in Atlanta.

16i

"It is the very first to introduce and establish in your community a store completely manned by colored personnel. It has given you an adequate and well-trained staff to serve you in any capacity that you desire."

P. 3

Assisting Smith as manager is Clifford Newsome, who for 14 years operated Newsome Poultry Market on Elm St.; Miss Maude McMillan, former manager of Paramount Grill, and Miss Gladys Jackson, also formerly of Paramount.

"We have completely converted your store from a self-service store to a service store in order that you might be given more efficient and accurate service. We have also restocked your store with merchandise that you will find Grade-A best quality brands.

"Since the largest percentage of our store traffic are children, we are now preparing a special system which will enable the children to make purchases for you with few errors."

Smith was an All-American guard at Morris Brown in the early 1930s. The store is located at 399 Northside Dr. NW. Phone: JA 5-9350. He says they also cater to cook outs, church parties and chitterling suppers.

Negroes Employed In 14.6% Of Atlanta Federal Jobs

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

P.6

Negro-Americans employed by Federal agencies in Atlanta, Ga., now constitute 14.6 per cent of total Federal employment in the Atlanta area, according to a report released Wednesday by the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy. A study completed this week of the survey of Negro employment taken as of July 31, 1960, involved 28 Federal agencies in the Atlanta metropolitan area.

Thurs, 10-27-60

The survey revealed that 2.369 Negroes were employed by Federal agencies in Atlanta, nearly half of whom (49.1 percent) work for the Post Office Department. Forty-one percent of all Negro employes were in Wage-Board or "blue-collar" positions, and 9.5 percent were in the General Schedule or "white-collar" jobs.

16a

Negroes in the "white-collar" jobs ranged in grade from GS-1 through GS-12, although none were employed at grades 8, 9, and 11, and only 14 percent were in Grade 5 and above.

9a

The survey was the first which the Committee has taken in the Atlanta area, but the report compared the current employment figures with a study made by a writer on race relations in 1958. The 1958 study reported 28 Negroes employed in "white-collar" jobs by four agencies, whereas the 1960 study found 226 Negroes in "white-collar" jobs employed by twelve of the Atlanta agencies.

Dr. Archibald J. Carey, Jr., minister and lawyer of Chicago and Chairman of the President's Committee, stated that, "The figures show that utilization is being made of qualified Negro personnel by a number of Federal agencies in Atlanta. However, using all the information now at hand as a basis for further inquiry, much remains to be done to determine the extent to which qualified Negroes are applying for Federal positions, and whether such applicants are being considered without reference to race, religion or national origin.

ADDITIONAL FACTS

The basic fact revealed by the survey was that 2,369 Negroes were employed in Federal positions in the Atlanta area, and that they constituted 14.6 percent of total Federal employment reported by the twenty-eight agencies involved. For a clear understanding of the characteristics of this Negro employment, the following facts are necessary .

Nearly half, or 49.1 percent ,of these Negro workers were employed by the Post Office Department in various capacities, including carriers, clerks and drivers. Forty-one percent were employed in Wage-Board or "blue-collar" jobs, which included semi-skilled or skilled persons as well as laborers. Nine and one-half percent were employed in the General Schedule or "white-collar" positions. (Another small fraction of .4 percent were reported in positions which are not classified under any of these three categories.)

Negroes in "white-collar" positions numbered 226. The distribution of these employees through the grade scale was as follows:

GS GRADE:1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

NO. OF NEGROES:12 64 93 25 7 3 19 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0.

They were employed by twelve of the twenty-seven agencies which had "white-collar" positions. The remaining fifteen agencies (excluding the Post Office) which reported having no Negroes in "white-collar' positions constitute 9.6 percent of all Federal employment in Atlanta. Negroes in "white-collar" positions worked at 37 different kinds of jobs, including such varied job titles as Nursing Assistant, Soil Conservationist, Mail and File Clerk, Tabulating Machine Operator, Laboratory Animal Caretaker, Biological Aid, Messenger, Biologist, and Clerk-Typist.

These figures gain significance when compared with the statistics presented by William Peters in his book, "The Southern Temper." He reported in 1958 that of more than thirty Federal agencies in Atlanta, many with numerous important subdivisions, only five had permanent Negro employees above the level of janitorial and labor services. He included the Post Office in this group. If the Post Office is excluded in the present analysis, there are now twelve agencies employing Negroes in "white-collar" positions. Excluding the Post Office, his report indicated that there were 28 Negro employees in "white-collar" positions in Atlanta agencies. The current survey reveals that there are now 226 Negroes in "white-collar" positions in these agencies.

Negroes Hold 14 Per Cent of Federal Jobs in Atlanta

The Iowa Bystander P.1

Des Moines, Iowa

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16a

Thurs, 11-3-60

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9a

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"White Collar"

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P.3

16i 1960

GEORGIA

Lockheed Laying Off 1,000, Trimming Payroll to 12,000

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Fri. 1-8-60.

16a P. 1.

Lockheed Aircraft officials said Thursday some 1,000 workers probably will be laid off within the next three weeks—a move that would boost to around 3,600 the number of employes pared from the Marietta plant's payroll since last June.

"Possibly 300" will be laid off Friday, a Lockheed spokesman said, with another 700 workers likely to be cut "by the end of the month."

By MARION GAINES

But he said Lockheed's 6-month-long employment tailspin is expected to "level off" by the end of January, leaving about 12,000 workers still on the job—as compared with 15,600 during last summer's employment peak.

In the face of the job cutbacks and the recent Air Force cancellation of a B70 work contract, Lockheed officials—from Vice President and General Manager Dick Pulver on down—remain generally optimistic about the Georgia Division's long-term prospects.

Employment has turned downward on previous occasions—notably upon completion of some projects and cancellation of others—but has tended to bounce up again, it was pointed out.

Right now, an official said, negotiations are under way for the sale of Lockheed planes in the United States, Canada, Europe, Indonesia, Australia "and other places."

Expectations are high that at least two lucrative deals will be closed this month, he added.

The upcoming layoff of some 1,000 additional workers will include an estimated 200-to-300 who'll be jobless because of the Air Force's order last month halting work on the B70 triplesonic bomber.

From 700-to-1,000 employes were laid off almost immediately after the B70 cancellation in early December.

P. 5

The anticipated layoff of several hundred others this month was explained as "general reductions due to completion of some contracts."

Production employes comprise the bulk of the laid-off personnel, but some clerical and nontechnical workers are included. "They're not all skilled workers," an official said.

16a Ga

As to the immediate future of Georgia's largest single employer, Pulver said Lockheed "still has high hopes of selling" the C130 Super Hercules to commercial airlines this year.

The Super Hercules is being projected as a commercial-military airfreightsr, a larger version of the C130 Hercules now produced at Marietta for military use.

HERCULES CANCELLED

Two commercial lines last fall cancelled about $82 million worth of orders for Super Hercules when Lockheed was unable to give a definite date for delivery.

A Lockheed official emphasized Thursday, however, that one of the lines—Pan-American World Airways—still holds options (good until April) on the purchase of two dozen Super Hercules.

Thus Lockheed is forging ahead with the Super Hercules, with particular emphasis being placed on the commercial version which will be powered by a Tyne engine developed by Rolls Royce.

CHEERING NEWS

Lockheed leaders also were cheered by news that Sen. Thurmond (D-SC) is expected to introduce a bill in Congress calling for the purchase of 200 C130s for the Air Force Reserve to use as troop-carriers.

The C130 for military use, which has been in production since December 1956, has provided the bulk of employment at the Marietta plant.

Atlanta Daily World

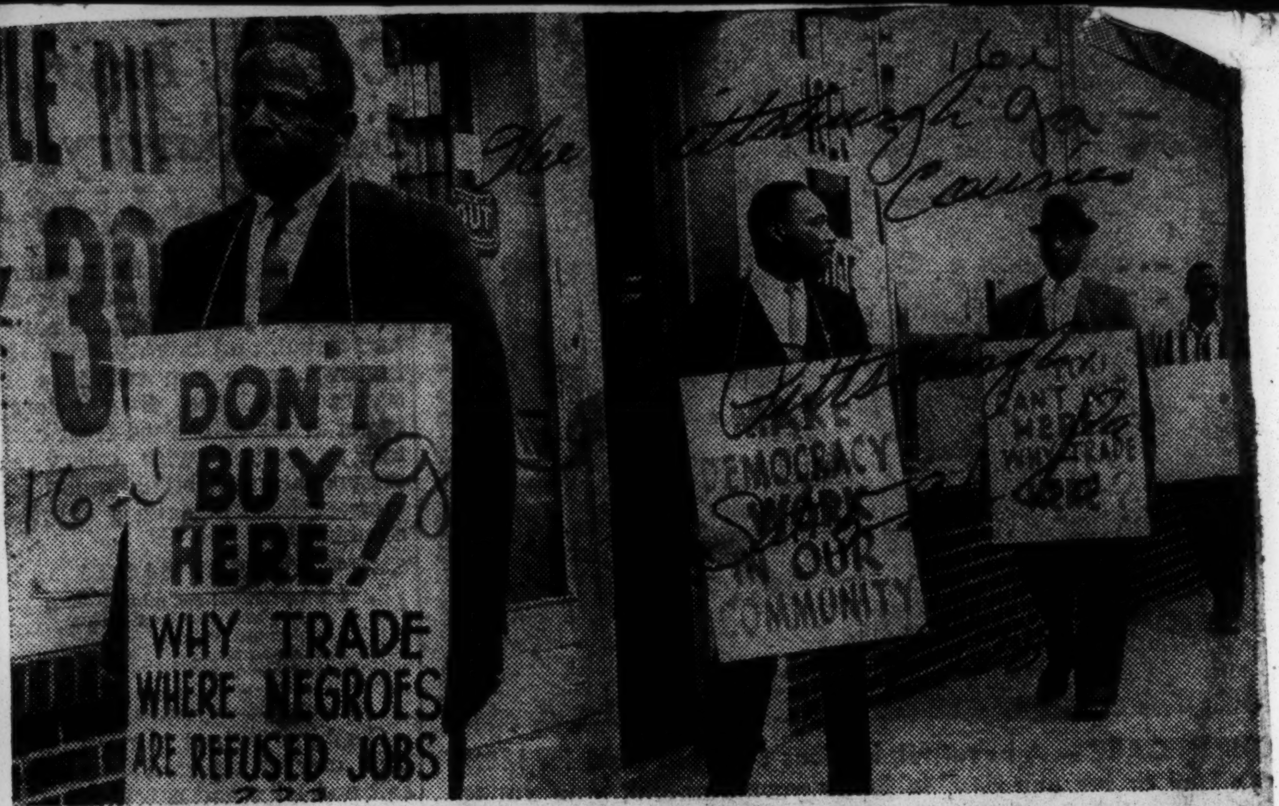
Atlanta, Ga.

Jan 3-[illegible]-60.

16a Ga

P. 1.

CENSUS TAKERS BEGIN TRAINING— This foursome is typical of a task force of census takers who began a three-day training period Monday in preparation for the big count of the nation's population on April 1. Approximately 115 Negroes will be integrated into a larger group that will work the Metropolitan Atlanta area. Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. Ila M. Harris, Miss Manya Copeland, and Mrs. Madona Rivers are shown reviewing a training film and an information book during a break from their class at the Butler Street YMCA. (Photo by Perry)


DON'T BUY HERE! WHY TRADE WHERE NEGROES ARE REFUSED JOBS
MAKE DEMOCRACY WORK IN OUR COMMUNITY
WHY TRADE

The Pittsburgh Ga Courier

WALKING FOR JOBS — Three Atlanta ministers join Atlanta college students in picketing A. and P. stores for refusing to hire Negro clerks. The ministers walked the line on the third week, as student leaders announced that the picketing has been 90 per cent effective. From left to right are the Rev. E. H. Dorsey, Dr. M. L. King Jr. and the president of the Atlanta NAACP, the Rev. Samuel Williams. —Perry Photo

Few Negroes — They're on Brooms

Big Auto Firms Set 'Shameful Example' In Atlanta Hiring

Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sat. 7/16/60

P. 3

By **TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON**
(Courier Roving Reporter)

ATLANTA, Ga.—America's biggest automobile manufacturers—General Motors and Ford—should hang their heads in shame over their system of employing Negroes at their huge plants in the Atlanta area.

They hire few Negroes and all of them are menials, janitors and sweepers, The Courier has been told.

Efforts to get the employment figures and wage scales from these firms proved to be the key to the discovery that Negroes are hired only in menial positions.

Even then the information didn't come from the firms themselves, but from the locals of the United Auto Workers Union (AFL-CIO), which do business with the plants.

16-2

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THE COURIER became suspicious when Stan Maddox, public relations director for General Motors here, said figures on Negro employment and wages were not available.

When told that by Mr. Maddox, The Courier had olready been told by R. J. Henderson, superintendent of employment at the big Chevrolet plant, that the information was available at Chevvy, but would have to come through GM public relations for release.

Later, Mr. Maddox was suddenly out of town for over a week.

- **But what The Courier learned was this, briefly: Ford, with a huge plant at Hapeville, hires 15 Negroes, all of them janitors. This information came from a spokesman for UAW Local 882 which services Ford. General Motors—Buick, Oldsmobile, Pontiac, Chevrolet, Fisher Body, GMC Truck and Coach Div., and other affiliated units, with huge plants at Doranville and in Atlanta (Chevvy)—have between 100 and 150 Negro employes out of a total of 2,100.**

At General Motors the Negroes are "janitors, booth cleaners, power sweepers, washers of autos, and on clean-up jobs," according to a spokesman of UAW Local 10, which services the BOP (Buick, Oldsmobile, Pontiac "There is none on the assembly lines, "the UAW representative told The Courier. "We don't hire anybody," the union man went on, "the company hires the employes into the various classifications out there."

■

THESE AUTO FIRMS operate in Georgia under a "right to work" law, and can hire as they see fit under this law. Both locals—882 at Ford and 10 at BOP —have some Negro members, but not all the plant workers are unionized because of this "right to work" law. Pay at BOP averages $2.40 to $2.50 per hour, according to union spokesmen, but they point out that short shifts are now being worked at BOP, with some workers doing only three days' work per week.

- **Efforts to contact top management officials at General Motors and Ford both failed.**
- **At Chevrolet The Courier was told that a new general manager had just been assigned and he hadn't had time to familiarize himself with the situation, and that also he was not at the plant at the time of the query.**
- **Thus it appears that the manufacturers of the cars that Negroes buy the most of, Ford, Chevrolet, Oldsmobile, Pontiac, Buick, and Cadillac—are certainly not doing anything tangible to put back into Negro pockets any of the huge sums taken out of Negro pockets in payments for the cars manufactured by these firms.**

■

UNION OFFICIALS say they can do nothing about the situation, because the companies hire their workers, not the unions.

■

HERB BUTLER, one of the two top officers of the UAW sub-regional office, expressed the opinion that it was a question the companies would have to answer themselves.

The Courier will continue its efforts to reach the men at the helm of the General Motors and Ford operations in this area for their views on the situation.

In addition to Buick, Oldsmobile, Pontiac, Cadillac, Chevrolet and Fisher Body Works, the GM people operate the Allison Division at Marietta, the AC Spark Plug Division, Frigidaire Division, Euclid Division and General Motors Training Center at Atlanta.

Griffin Citizens Protest Hospital Firings; Some Work

~~Atlanta Daily World~~

Atlanta, Ga

Fri, 7/8/60

GRIFFIN, Ga. — A mass meeting was held Wednesday night with an overflow crowd of some 450 or 500 Negro citizens in attendance. Mr. Touchstone, chairman of the Citizens Committee, presided.

16-2

Following a song service, the Citizens Committee, that conferred with the Spalding County hospital staff reported.

Members of this committee included: Mr. Touchstone, Rev. Turner, Messrs Stokes and Head and Rev. Shropshire. This committee requested that the three Negro employees fired be re-instated; and that the Negro workers be permitted to go through the cafeteria line to get their food, rather than through a window.

It was suggested that the Negro employees go through the line at another time, not necessarily with the white employees.

The decision of the hospital board was that the Negroes who walked off could return, with no definite commitment about going through the line.

P. 5

Mrs. Portia Hodo spoke at the mass meeting. She described what had happened and noted that some of the workers who walked off had returned to work. She said the thing that hurt her most was not that she had lost her job, but the fact that some of those who had agreed to stand together has gone back.

16-2

Spalding County Hospital Administrator George Linney said Wednesday a total of 15 persons had been hired to replace the 36 who left their jobs Tuesday morning in protest of the resumption of segregated eating facilities at the hospital.

16i 1960 -

GEORGIA

NEGRO DOCTORS-ATLANTA
ATLANTA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
PICKET A & P Store

Negro Doctors Picket Food Store Here

Atlanta Journal, & Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

A spokesman for the Atlanta Medical Assn.—an organization of Negro doctors—said Saturday that "about 20" Negro doctors planned to picket the A&P foodstore at 242 Edgewood Ave., NE, for four hours, charging the food chain with discriminatory employment policies.

Sun. 8-28-60

By 2 p.m. Saturday, two doctors had showed up at the Edgewood store and were picketing with signs which said, "A&P Unfair to Negroes," and "Why Buy Where You Can't Work?"

P&B

The Edgewood store, along with another A&P store at 337 Boulevard, NE, have been picketed regularly since early May by members of the student Committee for Appeal on Human Rights.

* * *

THE COMMITTEE is asking the food chain to hire Negro cashiers, butchers and stock clerks at both stores—where, they say, 90 per cent of the business comes from Negroes.

Benjamin Brown, head of the committe's action committee, said Saturday that so far A&P general management has offered them no concessions.

Dr. S. M. Davis, who is a past president of the Atlanta Medical Assn., said that the doctors' decision to join in the sidewalk protest was made at an "unofficial" meeting of the association, and would not be officially adopted until the next regular meeting.

He said the doctors planned to picket from 2 p.m. until 6 p.m. Saturday. He said the action, "as far as we know, will be the first physical expression of the adult Negro community."

* * *

MR. BROWN said the students believe the action by the doctors "will be a real kickoff for more senior citizen participation."

He said—and Dr. Davis agreed—that they estimate the Edgewood store's business is off "about 60 per cent."

Dr. George Lawrence, president of the Atlanta Medical Assn., said Saturday that the association "definitely is for the picketing," but that it is being done on an individual basis by the doctors. "We don't carry our association seal, I mean," he said.

A&P officials could not be reached for comment.

Doctors Picket Edgewood Ave. Food Store Saturday

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 8-28-60

Several doctors, members of the Atlanta Medical Association, participated in picketing demonstrations against the A&P Food Store on Edgewood Avenue and Bell St. Saturday.

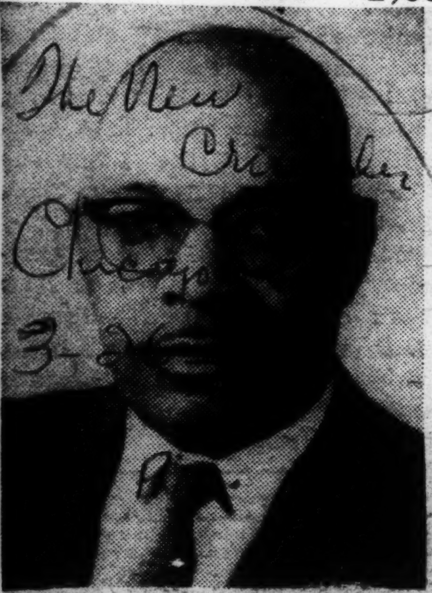
PB

Dr. George C. Lawrence, association president, said he "understood some of the doctors joined in the picketing" which has gone on at the store intermittently since last May. They carried protest signs charging the company with discriminatory employment policies — marching for a four-hour period — between 2 ~~and 6 p.m. with~~ members of the Student Committee for Appeal on Human Rights.

Among those reportedly seen in the demonstration were Drs. H. K Lewis, John Gill, R. A. Billings, Albert Davis, James Ellison and Otis McCree.

16i 1960

The New Crusader Chicago 3-26



VERNON B. WILLIAMS

New Telephone Co. Executive

The New Crusader
Chicago Ill.

Vernon B. Williams, of 7026 St. Lawrence ave., has been promoted to commercial manager in the Oakland district of Illinois Bell Telephone Company. He joined the company in 1940 as a temporary dial instructor.

3/26/60
16i

Born in New Orleans, La., he attended Englewood High school and Crane Junior college. He received a bachelor of science degree in 1937 at Illinois Institute of Technology and a master of arts degree in educational administration at the University of Chicago.

In 1942, the telephone company appointed him commercial supervisor and later he served as manager of the Oakland public office and commercial supervisor in charge of the Oakland office section.

The New Crusader
Chicago, Ill.

When it comes to club and civic membership, Williams, 51, seems to have no peer, even among Illinois Bell people who are noted for their civic activities.

He is a member of the Boys Work committee, Washington Park Y.M.C.A.; president of the Central South Side Community council; member of the Illinois Citizens' Education committee; board member of the Beatrice Caffrey Youth Service, vice president and crusade chairman of the south side branch of American Cancer Society; past president of Theta chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha.

3-26-60
16i

He is on the board of managers of youth service bureau of the World Federation of Churches; member of the Community Fund's Protective Services Reviewing committee; and has been commissioner and vice chairman of the south central district of the Boy Scouts of America.

His Masonic activities, all of them Prince Hall Affiliations, include: Past master of the Eureka lodge 64, F. and A. M.; past illustrious potentate of Arabic temple 44, A.E.A.O., Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; 33rd degree mason, member of Western Consistory 28, Scottish Rite; secretary and program chairman of the Illinois Council of Deliberation; and editorial staff member of the Bulletin.

ILLINOIS

Says Loop Store Blocks Claim For Compensation

Chicago Defender Chicago Ill.
Sat. 8/13/60

A Southside mother who worked as a cleaning woman in the maintenance department of a large Loop store has charged the store with attempting to block her claim for Workman's compensation from an injury she reportedly sustained while on the job.

A spokesman for Mandel Brothers Department Store, State and Madison, insists that Mrs. Mary Norris of 4351 S. Oakenwald is not eligible for the claim because "no report of the accident was found in company hospital files."

16i

Mrs. Norris claims that Mandel Brothers has shut the door in her face to Workman's compensation py for an injury to her thumb allegedly inflicted when a locker door slammed on the digit in the store basement July 9. The entire nail on the thumb was hanging from under the cuticle.

ABUSED BY DETECTIVE

The mother reports that in addition to being given no consideration for her claim, she was abused by a store detective, called a racial name, and ushered out of the area when she tried to settle the matter by talking with store executives afer her immediate supervisor admittance to the 14th floor of the store where the executive twisted her arm, called her a "nigger" and forced her into an elevator after blocking her ignored her plea.

She said the store detective last Tuesday.

C. F. Hill, head of Mandel's protection department, denied Mrs. Hill's charges and declared:

"I have gone to great lengths to check out what happened Mrs. Norris claims to have crushed her thumb in the locker room and says she reported it to the company hospital when she sought treatment. We found no such report to sustain her eligibility for compensation. We had no report of her accident until Tuesday — after she was off the company payroll.

"If she had a legitimate

NO RECORD

"If she had a legitimate claim, I would personally see to it that the matter was settled . . . and I told her that when I talked with her Tuesday. But there is no record of her injury."

Hill doubted that Mrs. Norris was abused by the store detective and stated:

"I don't think my man would abuse anyone unless it were absolutely necessary in protecttried to iron out the problem offices are located when she ing the store which is what he gets paid for doing. I understand —from talking to my man — that Mrs. Norris became stormy and belligerent after talking to someone in the adjustment bureau.

"I am told she then attempted to enter the adjustment office, threatening to kick in show cases and hurt people — before my man accosted her and called me. I don't think he's the kind of man who would call her a name or harm her."

Mrs. Norris said Hill talked to her on the phone and told her to "get out of the store and stay out or face jail." She said he became very nasty when she reported the matter to the Defender.

Hill retorted:

"I was very busy when Mrs. Norris came in the store Tuesday, but I dropped whtt I was doing to talk with her. I never told her to stay out of this store. I told her she was always welcome as long as she behaves."

NOT SATISFIED

Mrs. Norris said she tried to talk with two other store executives, a Mr. Cooper and Mr. Ireland, but neither would give her relief. Ireland, she said, was her immedate supervisor—head of the maintenance department.

Cooper told the Defender:

"I was not involved in the matter and not present when anything happened. The only thing I know is that Mrs. Norris was employed here and said she sustained a thumb injury.

"I understand she created a stir in connection with the incident. You can rest assured that Mandel Brothers is not going out of its way to be nasty to anybody, regardless of race, creed, or color. I was told that she received injury on 3 different dates—July 9, July 11 and July 14. She said a hospital report of the injury was made by the nurse who attended her. She said all the trouble started when she went to the company hospital fo rtreatment Tuesday and sought to file a claim for Workmen's compensation while she was unable to work.

"I hadn't even been informed I was dismissed from my job. I got my last check on July 27," she declared.

The mother said she took the matter to her immediate supervisor when a nurse in the hospital would not give me treatment for the thumb and suggested that "I go to a private hospital. My supervisor appeared indifferent to the matter and that's when I tried to see the higher-ups," she concluded.

MISS MABLE E. EVANS
Field Nutritionist

APEX COMMENCEMENT SPEAKER — Miss Mable E. Evans, Field Nutritionist with the American Institute of Baking, Chicago, Illinois, will deliver the main address at the commencement exercises of the Apex Beauty College at the Big Bethel A. M. E. Church today at 5 p. m.

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
June 5-1960

Miss Evans will prove a dynamic speaker because of her wealth of experience. She was formerly with the Wheat Flour Institute and at one time was head of Foods and Nutrition at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama and Food Editor for Our World Magazine.

Miss Evans is a native of Terre Haute, Indiana, where she attended public School and did her graduate work at Indiana State Teachers College. She received her Masters in Nutrition from the University of Wisconsin and has done work on her doctorate at Columbia University.

P. 3

She is a member of many professional organizations, among them: American Public Health Association, American Home Economics Asociation. She is also a member of Kappa Delta Pi and Pi Lambda Theta, honorary societies in Education and Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority

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Pittsburgh
Oct 4-1960
P. 11

BUD'S BEST — Myron L. Stamps, left, sales representative for Anheuser-Busch, Inc., makers of Budweiser, receives the Distinguished Salesman's Award from Sales Marketing Executives of Chicago, Inc., at the annual banquet in the Drake Hotel. Stamps is pictured here with J. Gilbert Bolling, manager of the brewery's Chicago Kimbark branch.

16 i Del

Home Ecconomist McSwain At Price High Thursday

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Oct. 5-60
P. 6

HATTIE McSWAIN

16 i
Sal

According to an announcement just made by the Home Economics Dept of Luther Judson Price High School, Miss Hattie McSwain a field home economist of the National Live Stock and Meat Board of Chicago will be in his area on October 6 to give a meat cookery demonstration before Food and Nutrition Classes at 10 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. Whether a three or a seven course meal, meat is always considered the main dish when planning a meal.

16 i

Miss McSwan will stress and demonstrate many practical ideas during the program. For instance, pointers will be given on the selection of meat for any occasion. The care of meat in the home will be stressed and through a personalized demonstration recipes will be tastefully prepared. Both less demanded meat cuts and the more popular ones will be used.

Today's and tomorrow's homemakers are eager for new ideas that will aid them in preparing well-balanced meals for their families. As the demonstration proceeds the high nutritive value of meat will be explained. Much interest lies in the subject of nutrition and meat has much to offer in this regard.

Each recipe prepared has been carefully tested in the Board's test kitchen. Among those recipes that will be demonstrated are Continental Lamb Chops, the Party Steak. and the Futurama Pork Roast. Each dish will, in addition, be attractively garnished.

Miss McSwain is well prepared to bring you this presentation. She has a college degree in home economics and since graduation has worked in the food field. Coupled with a wide demonstration experience is her ability to present factual information in an interesting manner.

The National Live Stock and Meat Board is a non-profit organization whose main interest is research, education and information on meat.

Patrons of the school are cordially invited to attend each of these demonstrations.

Mrs. E. H. Scretchings is chairman, Home Economics, Price High School.

Cites Postal Workers Who Save U.S. $40,000

Chicago Defender   Chicago, Ill.

Dat. 8-27-60

A suggestion by Warren Brown and Walter Nash, two postal workers, will save the Chicago Post Office about 40,000 dollars over a ten year period and speed the delivery of mail, according to Postmaster Carl A. Schroeder.

Both men who are distribution clerks jointly suggested the relocation of equipment in the huge Outgoing Letter Section of the Main Post Office that eliminated the rehandling of a tremendous amount of letter size mail.

Brown is a native of Kansas City, Kan. and lives with his family at 4641 S. Evans ave.

He and his wife, Maetauria have been married for six years. They have two daughters; Teauria and Sonya, and attend the Greater Bethesda church at 53rd st. and Michigan ave.

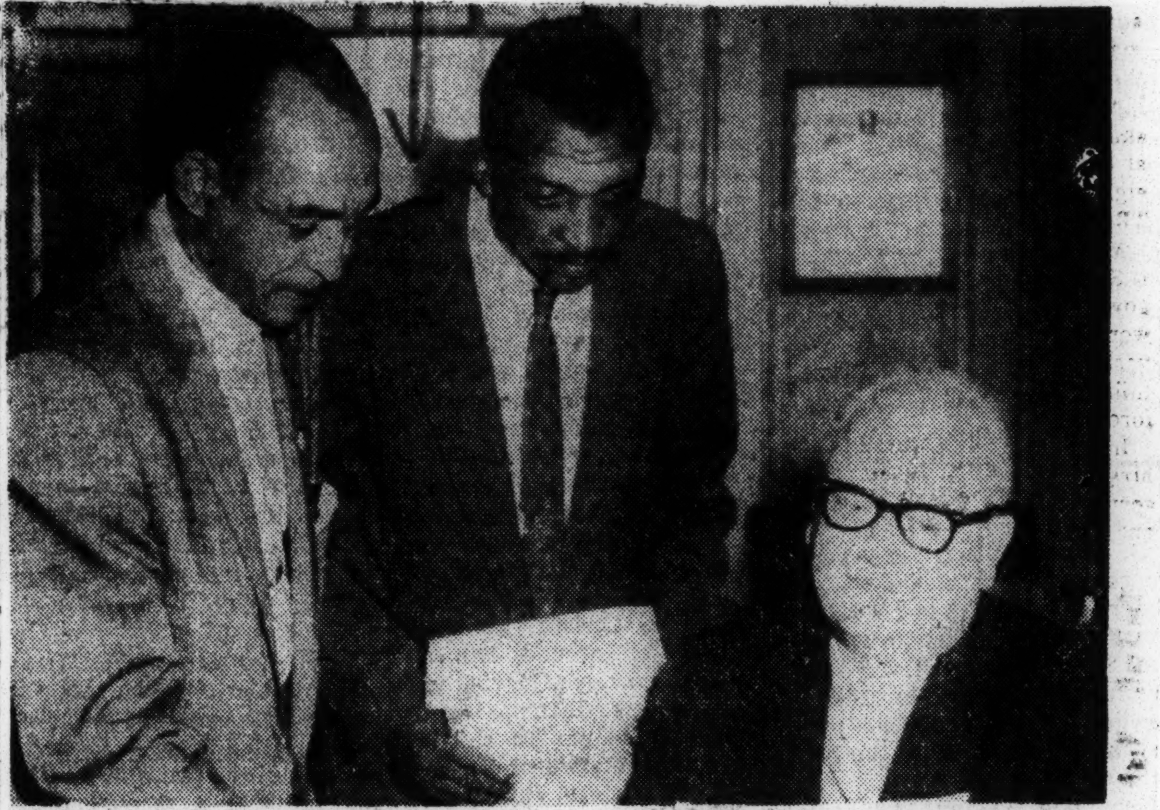
Brown spent six years with the Infantry during World War II and received the Silver Star Medal.

Brown has been a member of the Chicago Postal family for 12 years and has been assigned to the Main Post Office for his entire career.

Walter Nash, of 6616 S. Aberdeen st., has been with the Post Office for 15 years and has been acting superisor, assisting in the trainng of Christmas temporary workers.

He and his wife, Brunett have been married for 21 years and have three children; Sharmyne, Cynthia and Crystal. He is president of the Usher Board and is a Sunday School teacher at the Green Grove Baptist church, at 1049 W. Marquette rd. Nash is also the manager of the Main Post Office Nighthawks Softball Team.

Postmaster Schroeder, during a ceremony held in his office congratulated the men and presented them with a Suggestion Citation together with a cash award.



POSTMASTER Carl A. Schroeder is shown reading inscription on Certificate of Awards being presented to Walter Nash, left, and Warren Brown, center, for their suggestion adopted by the Post Office for improvement of the postal service. Brown is a 12-year postal veteran and Nash has been employed with the post office for 15 years.

16i 1960

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

✓

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Thurs. 6/16/60
p. 30

Two Are Honored For Long Service

Illinois Central Gives Gold Passes To 50-Year Men

The Illinois Central Railroad has paid tribute to two Negro employes with 50-year service records.

William Hodge of 1253 College and Andrew Barrow of 561 Edith are among 80 employes with 50 years of service honored this month by the railroad.

William Hodge

They received gold passes from F. J. Duggan, superintendent, at the Lilia Walker Club at 717 Walker.

Mr. Hodge began work as a section laborer at Terry, Miss., and later came to Memphis to work at the Memphis Freight Station. His co-worker also is employed at Memphis Freight Station.

Andrew Barrow

The gold passes awarded by the railroad to its 50-year veterans are good for a lifetime of travel to any point on the IC line.

The 1960 group brings to 1,245 the number of veterans to be cited for long service since the practice was started in 1936.

16

16i 1960

INDIANA

Gain Integration At A and P Stores

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

By TEENA DAVIS

GARY, Ind. — (Special) — The FSO under guidance of Atty. Hilbert L. Bradley and A&P Executives Lewis and Wilson have worked together successfully in integrating Negro personnel in Gary stores. Roland Wilson, general supervisor, in a recent meeting with the Fair Share Organization, assured its members that Negroes would have equal opportunity for any and all positions opening in the near future.

Indiana

Presently, out of 43 employees at 1429 Broadway, 27 are Negroes. Out of 53 employees at 768 Massachusetts, 14 are Negroes. Wilso praised the Urban League for sending some of the finest people he's interviewed for job openings and advised all future employees would be hired on qualifications irrespective to race.

The Fair Share Organization, comprised of ministers, professionals, businessmen and women has worked diligently for two years to see that doors are opened to qualified Negroes who are denied jobs because of color.

Sat. 7-23-60

The A&P integration move is one of the organization's major compensations for a job well done.

P 23

1ci 1960 INDIANA (ENGINEER)

PROMINENT ENGINEER A VISITOR—David N. Crosthwaite, technical adviser with the Dunham-Bush Engineering firm of Michigan City, Ind., and his wife, Mrs. Blanche Crosthwaite, were visitors in Kansas City this week. They came Friday night, Feb. 26, to be with Mr. Crosthwaite's mother, Mrs. Minnie L. Crosthwaite, on her [illegible]0th birthday Sunday, Feb. 28. Mr. Crosthwaite has been a mechanical and electrical engineer with the Dunham firm for many years. He is nationally known in the engineering field as an expert on heating. His name appears in "Who's Who in Engineering" and in "Who's Who in Chicago." He has written many articles for technical magazines. An article written by him on heating techniques appears in the Engineers Reference book. Mr. Crosthwaite frequently is called upon to make speeches in various parts of the country before engineering societies. He spoke last spring before the Engineers' Society of Wichita, Kas. Mrs. Minnie Crosthwaite, before her retirement, was in charge of the clinic at the Wheatley-Provident hospital for many years. She lives at 2921 E. 29th St., with her daughter, Mrs. Anne Simms. The David Crosthwaites returned to Michigan City Tuesday.

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 3-11-60
P. 9 1st Sec [illegible]

Reports Integrated Housing Progress in City

Restaurants, And Laundries Lagging in Job Opportunities

The Iowa Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa
Thurs. 3-25-60
P. 1 C. 2

"Slow, but certain, signs of progress can be observed in the effort to eliminate racial segregation in Des Moines housing, but real estate "etiquette" is still retarding progress and hindering economic growth, says Malcolm B. Higgins, executive secretary of the Des Moines Human Rights commission in his report on local housing segregation.

"Fewer and fewer people in Des Moines today question the right of an individual to live where he chooses and can afford, he said, but real estate brokers continue to show a reluctance "to accept listings from owners in all white neighborhoods . . . who want to accept all qualified buyers."

Real Estate Etiquette

"This attitude changes though as soon as the first Negro family moves into the neighborhood. Then realtors are over enthusiastic about soliciting listings and selling to Negroes.

"This kind of real estate "etiquette" is doing more to perpetuate housing segregation in Des Moines than anything else. Such real estate 'etiquette' also harms the city's future economic growth."

Housing Committee

Higgins also noted that the Des Moines Committee on Integrated Housing has set up a fair housing committee to: (1) provide Negro buyers with information about houses for sale outside of transitional or segregated neighborhoods and; (2) provide white buyers with information about houses for sale in desirable interracial neighborhoods.

Any person who wishes to sell his house to a qualified buyer, regard- of race and who cannot get a real estate broker to accept his listing will now be able to register his house with the Committee on Integrated Housing, whose address is 4211 Grand avenue, CR 4-0453.

P. 3

Review Progress

In a speech before the Des Moines Committee on Integrated Housing last Thursday evening at the Y.W.C.A., Higgins said that some Des Moines families, both whites and Negroes, displaced by the freeway are being offered houses where conditions are "shocking." He said one house didn't even have plumbing.

1 C. 2

He said the city government should "no part" in such offerings and by being a party to such activity, is indirectly condoning segregation.

Iowa -

Employment

Discussing employment opportunities for Negroes here, Higgins said the city civil service commission still requests job applicants submit photographs altho few employers ask for them. He also said he has never seen a Negro clerical worker in a Des Moines bank, nor been waited on by a Negro waitress in a Des Moines restaurant.

Laundries

"Cleaning and laundering establishments in this city are not creating an image of fair employment," he said. Locally-owned retail and department stores are making some progress in hiring Negro sales clerks but some of the national chain department stores are not, he said.

The taxicab companies do employ Negro drivers now, Higgins said. During the past year one of the Des Moines large insurance companies promoted a young Negro accountant to head of his department in a regional office.

Higgins was presented a scroll of appreciation by the Committee on Integrated Housing.

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aged man.

Grace owned a mansion here on Berkeley Square in addition to the apartment house. He also had a church here on Vernon Ave., a church in New York, called El Dorado, and numerous properties valued at several million dollars.

His body was not removed immediately after death from the hospital pending arrival of his two sisters from New Bedford. Mass.

Waterloo Store Agrees to Hire Negroes after Picketing

The Iowa Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

Waterloo, Ia.—Picketing of a food store here Friday by the Youth Council of the Waterloo branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, ended after an hour with apparent success when the store announced to leaders it would hire Negroes.

P. 1

Thurs. 7-7-60

Mrs. Anna M. Weems, president and spokesman for the NAACP, said the store was being picketed because it did not hire Negroes although it had considerable Negro trade.

C. 1

The demonstration began about 8 a.m., against the National Tea Food store and ended about an hour later when District Sales Manager William Cook told Mrs. Weems that one Negro carry-out boy and one Negro Cashier would be hired.

Cook revealed tht the store was the first food store in Waterloo to hire Negroes. He said that three were on the payroll when the store opened in 1954. However, he said, no Negroes had been employed for the past six months.

Speech Therapist for Wright County Schools

16 [illegible] Iowa

Iowa Bystander

Clarion, Ia.,—Richard T. Admas, Jr., speech and hearing therapist for Wright county schools, is a graduate of the State University of Iowa and is the only member of his race living in Clarion, Ia.

Des Moines Iowa

A native of Baltimore, Md., Adams began his duties here last September. He works directly with 125 children who have speech problems or hearing loss. He works indirectly, through consulting with parents and teachers with 187 more.

Adams said he decided to stay in Iowa partly to be in close touch with the State University of Iowa during his internship—his first year on the job.—**Photo Courtesy of Des Moines Sunday Register.**

Clarence Jones Is First Negro To Get Supervisor's Job in D.M. Postal Service

The Iowa Bystander

Des Moines Iowa

Thur. 8-25-60

"Everything is happening to me at once," was the happy comment of Clarence Jones of 1657 Maple street, after he learned he had been promoted to the rank of supervisor in a Des Moines Postal job effective last Saturday. His position is vehicle operations analyst, a newly created job according to Dave Crenshaw, acting postmaster. Jones has served as acting vehicle operations analyst since Feb. 28.

JONES

Other Events

When Jones said everything was happening to him at once he not only was referring to his new post office position but also to the fact that one of his daughters is engaged to be married. In addition he was recently ordained as a deacon, one of the highest positions in local churchdom, at Maple Street Baptist church where he is a member.

Born in Tuttwiller, Miss., Jones' parents moved from his birthplace when he was three months old. He attended school in Webster Grove, Mo., where he graduated from Douglas High school. He has also attended the University of Florence in Florence, Italy.

War Veteran

A veteran of World War II, Jones served 3½ years with the famed 92nd Infantry division throughout Europe and was discharged with the rank of first sergeant in 1945. He holds two Bronze Stars, one Combat Infantry Badge and was awarded a Good Soldier's Medal, in competitive competition for best soldier the 92nd division.

Following his discharge he came to Des Moines where he met and married the former Wilmetta Tolson. His first job here was that of janitor of the Armstrong Rubber company. During his 10 years there he rose to tire builder.

To Post Office

In 1956 he began at the post office as a garage man. From there he went to vehicle operator, to office clerk and to his present position.

16i 1960

KANSAS

Hallmark Cards Adopts New Employment Policy

The Call Kansas City, Mo.

Fri. 9-30-60

In a conference with N.A.A.C.P. and Urban League representatives this week, the Hallmark Card company ~~revealed that it~~ adopted ~~several months~~ ago a policy of non-discrimination in employment.

William P. Harsh, vice president and director of personnel of Hallmark, and Nathan C. Stark, another executive with the company, said that Hallmark changed its employment policy last April and now employs persons on their ability regardless of their race, color or creed.

Kansas

The new policy was put into effect by Joyce C. Hall, president and founder of the card company whose products are known around the world.

The conference with N.A.A.C.P. and Urban League officials was held in the V.I.P. room at the Union Station.

In attendance beside Mr. Harsh and Mr. Stark of Hallmark were Lee Vertis Swinton, president of the N.A.A.C.P. branch, and Harold L. Holliday, a member of the N. A. A. C. P. executive committee; Judge Lewis W. Clymer, president of the Urban League of Kansas City, and Lounneer Pemberton, executive director of the League.

The conference was held as the first step in the N.A.A.C.P.s newly adopted "Operation Freedom" program. The program includes increased activity to end employment discrimination in Kansas Cty's business and industries.

16i

Pleasantly Surprised

The conference was planned to "get the facts" as far as Hallmark, one of the largest industries in Kansas City, was concerned.

Kansas City, Mo.

Swinton and Holliday said following the meeting that they were pleasantly surprised to learn of Hallmark's new policy. Judge Clymer and Pemberton already were aware of the new program inasmuch as Hallmark some time ago had requested the assistance of the Urban League in finding qualified artists for employment.

Fri. 9-30-60

Explaining Hallmarks new policy, Stark said that the fair employment program of the company was taken in three phases:

1. The upgrading of present Negro employees. Persons formerly working as janitors, maids and cafeteria employes are being given an opportunity to qualify for jobs in other departments.

2. The employment of creative artists.

3. The employment of Negroes in general production work. Already four Negro girls have been employed in the Hallmark plant at Lawrence, Kas. ~~They are doing hand work on cards~~.

In addition to the main plant at 25th and McGee, Hallmark has factories in Westwood on Highway 50; Lawrence, Topeka, Emporia and Leavenworth.

Applicants in all of these plants will be interviewed, screened, tested and employed regardless of race, Stark said.

Need Qualified People

"Our biggest problem," Stark said, "since the policy change has been finding qualified people."

The Hallmark officials have enlisted the support of the N. A. A. C. P. and of the Urban League in helping to find qualified persons. Hallmark is stepping up its efforts to find creative artists by contacting various schools suggested by the Urban League.

Before going to Hallmark a year ago, Stark was vice president and general manager of the Rival Manufacturing company. He is a former first vice president of the board of directors of the Urban League.

16i 1960 KENTUCKY

Negro Carrier Promoted To Supervisor

The Louisville Defender

Louisville, Ky.

P. 1

11-3-60

Acting Louisville Postmaster Jerome Wilson has announced the appointment of carrier George T. Cordery to the position of Route Examiner effective October 29.

Cordery, 42, of 2830 Hale, is a veteran of 18 years in the postal service. The majojrity of these years have been spent is a carrier at the main Post Office, 6th and W. Broadway.

P. 18

"He is an outstanding carrier," said Wilson, "and I assure you he will become an outstanding supervisor. He deserves all the merit and consideration granted," he said.

Louisville, Ky.

Cordery is the first Negro to be named to the position of Route Examiner.. He is also the sixteenth Negro to be upgraded to a supervisory in the postal system since 1952.

A veteran of World War II and Bronze Medal winner for action in the South Pacific Cordery is a Major in the 2070 ARASU Reserve unit of Military Intelligence. With 18 years of active service, Cordery entered the army as a private in 1941 and promoted to second lieutenant in 1943.

16i Ky

Active in civic and religious affairs, Cordery is president of the Louisville Mutual Building and Loan Association; former president of the Louisville Real Estate Brokers; former president Louisville NAACP; former vice president, Kentucky State Conference of NAACP branches.

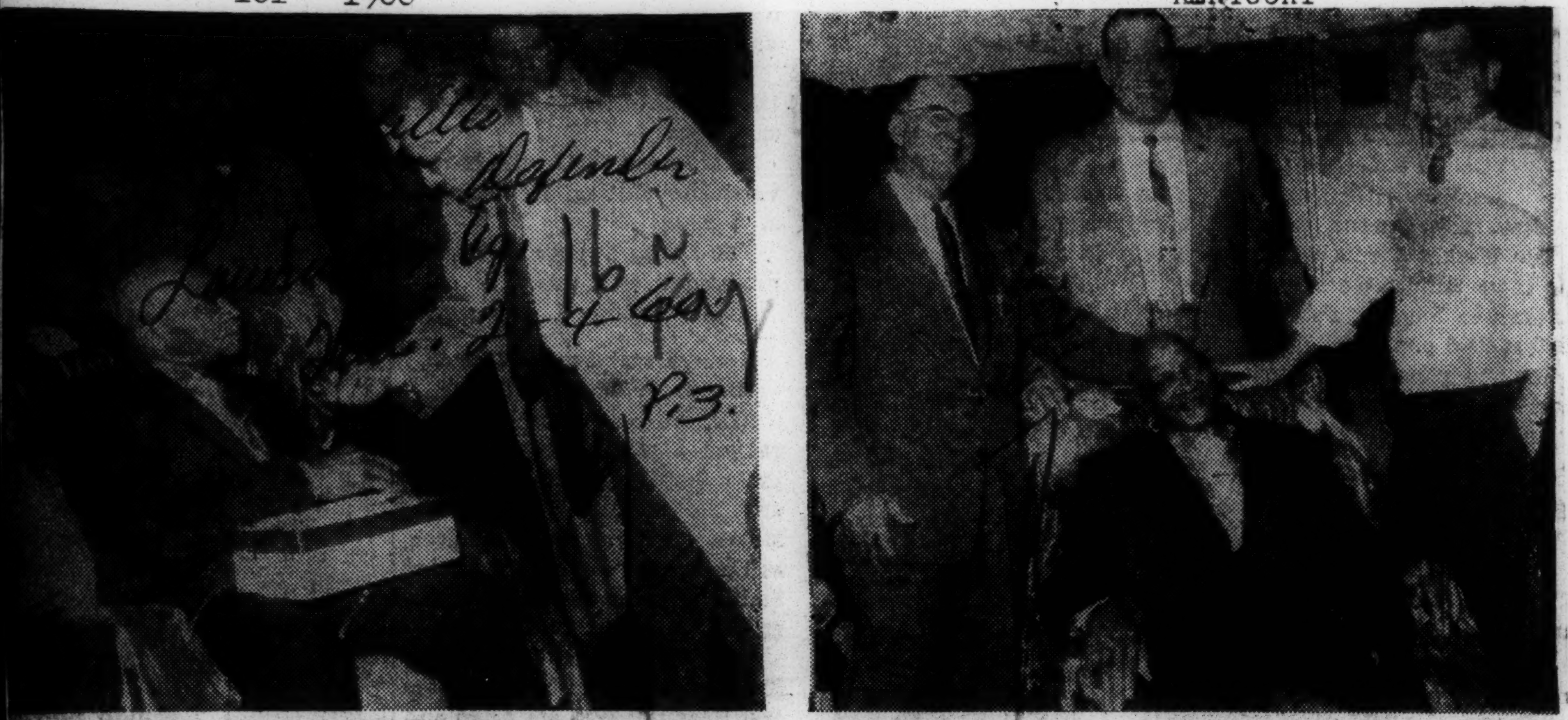
He is also vice president of the Louisville Area Council of Churches; vice president, Louisville branch NAACP; vice-chairman of the Louisville General Hospital Louisville Area Council of Churches, Institutional Representative, Boy Scouts of America, trustee, Branch 14, National Association of Letter Carriers and former baselius, Theta Omega Chapter, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

16i Ky

ANOTHER FIRST — GEORGE T. CORDERY, a postal letter carrier, was promoted to Route Examiner earlier this week. With Cordery, the first Negro named to the position, is Acting Louisville Postmaster Jerome Wilcon, left and Argus Carwile, Assistant Postmaster.

Cordery was cited by the Defender in 1954 for "outstanding contribution" to the community.

He is married to the former Beverly Burns of Los Angeles, California. They are parents of two sons. The family attends the Grace Presbyterian Church where he is Clerk of Session. He is also former Chairman of the Grace Board of Deacons.


Defender
Ky. 16 N
P.3.

JOHN PAYNE, a Kroger Store employee for the past 36 years, relaxes during farewell ceremonies at the Kroger General Offices on Crittenden Drive. Payne, of 1130 W. Chestnut, plans to return to his first love now that he has retired.

Kroger Employee Retires After 36 Years Service

The Louisville Defender
Louisville, Ky.
16i P.3

A 65-year-old Louisvillian will probably return to his first love and vocation after he retires from the Kroger Food Store Company with other 36 years of service.

He is John Payne of 1130 W. Chestnut, who came to the Kroger company from the Piggly-Wiggly Company which the Kroger companied later acquired. He retired last Saturday at special ceremonies at the Kroger Crittendon Drive general offices.

Born of a farm background in Pleasure Ridge five years before the turn of the century, Payne attended local schools of the Community. He farmed for himself from 1918 to 1921.

Back To Farm

At Kroger, Payne was employed as a produce receiving clerk and inspector. In this capacity he was responsible for the inspection and quality of over 1 million pounds of fresh produce each week for 62 stores served from Louisville warehouses.

Now that he has retired, Payne said that he and his wife, Mamie, would returned to farm life. He now will have time for his special interests including all sports, especially baseball, fishing and football.

Distillery workers win new job rights

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
16i
Sat. 8-6-60

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Employees of the Julius Kessler Distillery last week won a victory over racial discrimination in hiring and promotion which may pave the way to job gains in other plants throughout the state.

Nine employees, among 31 barred from jobs in other then the firm's sanitation department because of their race, filed suit for $250,000 damages against Local 16 of the Distillery Workers Union.

The suit alleged that an agreement between the firm and the local which restricted non-white employees to sanitation department jobs and permitted the setting up of separate seniority lists for colored and white workers, violated the rights of the colored workers and cut down their earning ability.

THE 350-MEMBER local voted at first to contest the suit, but reversed its position upon learning that members would be assessed heavily to finance the legal battle.

Union representatives then worked out a new supplemental agreement with the distillery under which the seniority lists would be combined and other jobs would be made available to colored employees on the same basis as to whites.

James A. Crumlin, attorney for the Kentucky Conference of NAACP branches and for the plaintiffs in the suit, petitioned for dismissal of the suit following ratification of the new agreement.

Federal Judge Henry L. Brooks granted the dismissal petition last week.

Mr. Crumlin called the new agreement "a heck of an improvement over what we had," and said that it might serve as a guide "to what we can do in other pants."

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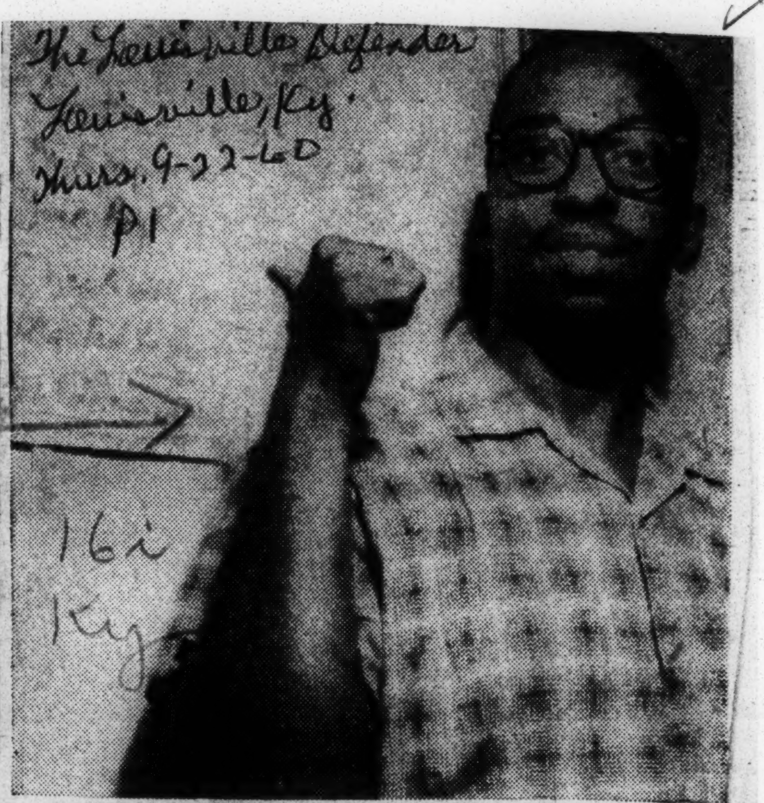
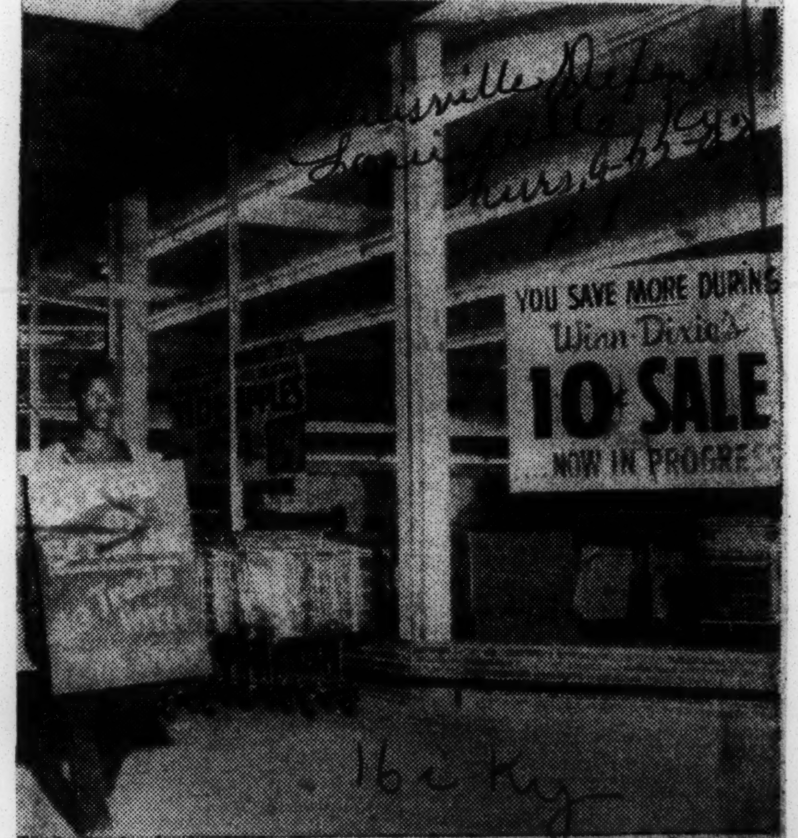

The Louisville Defender
Louisville, Ky.
Thurs. 9-22-60
P1
16i
Ky

ANDERSON CANTRELL, one of the original protestors of segregated facilties at the Algonquin Manor Bowling Center, points to a sign in front of the Kress store for employees to pick up their checks. The store did not open.



Louisville Defender
Louisville, Ky.
Thurs. 9-22-60
16i Ky

PICKETS PARADE IN FRONT of one the stores of the Algonquin Manor Shopping Center. The picket lines were discontinued temporarily this week pending the outcome of negotiations with store managers and the NAACP.

Protest Group Continues Selective Buying Here

The Louisville Defender
Louisville, Ky.
Thurs. 9-22-60
P. 1

Although pickets have been withdrawn from the Algonquin Manor Shopping Center pending negotiations between store managers and representatives of the Louisville branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Negro purchasing has dropped considerably.

Center operators and store managers indicated a "willingness to negotiate" after pickets, both Negro and white, formed lines in front of several establishments including the new 72-lane bowling alley and cocktail lounge.

16 i Ky

The group is protesting discriminatory practices of the bowling alley and seeks jobs for Negroes in the various stores of the center. They stated that 65 per cent of the shopping center's business would come from nearby Negro-occupied Cotter Homes and Southwick housing developments and other West End areas.

The group was organized after several members were denied admittance to the new bowling alley although they were "invited" to attend the grand opening of the establishment. In addition to the cocktail lounge, the bowling alley also includes a restaurant and nursery.

Rejects Offer

The NAACP reportedly rejected offers by the Center to provide a separated section of the alley for Negro bowlers. Meetings to resolve the situation are currently in progress throughout this week.

The NAACP and the protesting organization have emphasized that they not only "seek free access without discrimination to the bowling alley but placement of Negroes in positions, other than menial, in the various stores in the area.

The Kress Department Store, originally scheduled to open in the Center, allegedly has abandoned plans to do so. The management was not available for comment as to whether the pickets had any effect on the decision not to open at the shopping center.

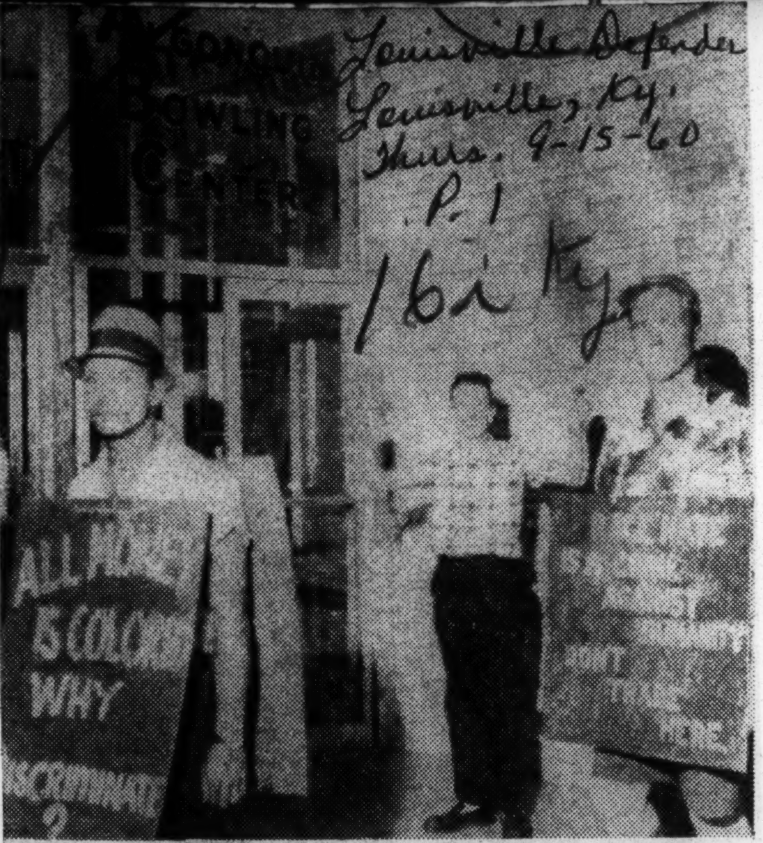
The picketing forces, which is described by its spokesmen as an independent spontaneous group with no elected leaders but rather persons with a common goal, were emphatic in stating that there "selective buying campaign" had not ended.

The Louisville Defender
Louisville, Ky.

Prior to the temporary suspension of pickjets in favor of negotiation, violence erupted when picketing Negro teenagers were attacked by a group of pipe-wielding white youth. During the 10-minute scuffle that followed, one white youth was injured slightly.

Thurs. 9-22-60
P. 1

The pickets returned the following night in defense of their "rights to peaceful picketting." County police, present after the first nights melee, made no arrests.



Louisville Defender
Louisville, Ky.
Thurs. 9-15-60
P. 1
16 i Ky

NEGRO AND WHITE PICKETS display signs protesting segregated facilities at the new 72-lane Algonquin Bowling Center. The pickets also seek more job opportunities for Negroes at the shopping center.

Thomas Washington

Post Office Promotes Clerk To Supervisor

Thurs.
10-20-60
16 i Ky

Acting Louisville Postmaster Jerome S. Wilson has announced the promotion of postal clerk Thomas Washington to the supervisory position as Foreman Of Mails at the main Post Office, Sixth and W. Broadway.

Louisville Ky.

Wilson said that the promotion was effective October 1. Wilson added that promotions are primarily based upon qualifications and seniority in that order.

Washington, 32, of 7109 Greenwich Road, has been employed in the postal service since 1949. In 1958 he was appointed assistant secretary to Argus R. Carwile, Superintendent of Outgoing Mails. Carwile is now acting Assistant Postmaster.

The Louisville Defender

The promotion is the 15th upgrading of a Negro to supervisory level within the past seven years.

Washington is married to the former Louise Elizabeth Clay. They are parents of seven children.

Thurs-10-20-60

The new supervisor is acknowledge as an expert chest player and photographer. A photographer for the Louisville Defender, he has previously won three NNA Awards for photographic excellence.

'Fight For Jobs' Report Made By Consumers League

Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans La.
Aug. 13 '60

"We must end this eternal paternalism...and strengthen our pride, integrity and dignity" asserted Dr. Raymond Floyd, as he departed from a prepared speech before the members of the Consumers League of Greater New Orleans last week in the first of a series of gigantic Mass Meetings directed at the Claiborne-Washington Shopping Center.

Dr. Floyd, chairman of the Consumers League added:

"There are in New Orleans nearly 270,000 Negro citizens. In terms of buying power, and inspite of the perpetutation of so-called 'Negro' jobs this number constitutes a potential market not easily ignored."

He continued, "It is the intention of the Consumers League to focus attention of employers throughout Metropolitan New Orleans on the large revenue they acquire from Negro buyers and the lack of occupational opportunities they offer him in return."

Others addressing the members at the meeting were Rev. Avery Alexander, Father Lawrence Hall, Victor Despenza, and Rev. A. L. Davis, Jr.

Rev. Alexander at the meeting gave a first hand report of the various conferences held with representatives from the Dollar Store, T. G. Y., Walgreen's and Winn-Dixie.

"These conferences revealed that Winn-Dixie has Negroes employed in all departments except the check-out stations. In regard to hiring Negro cashiers the manager stated that he was not familiar with the company policy in such instances," disclosed Rev. Alexander.

"Walgreen's," according to Rev. Alexander, "has flatly refused to hire Negroes as cashiers, stating that their cashiers are also bookkeepers."

According to the report, The Consumers League offered to supply them, through the Urban League, with persons who are qualified as cashiers and bookkeepers. They agreed to accept applications, but would promise nothing further. The Consumers League considered this to be unsatisfactory.

T. G. Y. asserted the report, will be willing to hire Negro cashiers on or before September 1, 1960. The Dollar Store has some Negroes working in various capacities. The management of the store exhibited a desire to co-operate with the Consumers League.

Western Auto, to this date, has totally ignored all invitations to conferences, and refused to respond to correspondence and has shown a complete disregard for the Negro consumer, the report pointed out.

"This shopping Center (Claiborne-Washington area) is in the midst of a neighborhood thickly populated by Negroes," asserted Rev. Alexander.

He continued, "80 per cent of the patronage in these stores comes from Negroes, therefore Negroes are entitled to employment in these business establishments, if for no other reason than the fact that they buy in these places.

He concluded, "If we, as parents, can go into these stores and spend our money, surely our sons and daughters who are coming out of business schools and colleges, should be permitted to check us out at the cash registers.

Addressing the group, Father Hall urged that Negroes, "Be not again bound by the yoke of bondage," and he urged all other ministers to support the League.

Rev. E. W. Parker invited the Consumers League and the entire audience to support the Human Rights Committee in its attempt to restore persons back on the relief rolls, who meet the requirements.

Rev. A. L. Davis, Jr., pastor of the New Zion Baptist Church, told the audience "To join the Consumers League in this fight to raise the economic level of the Negro by learning to make sacrifices - to forego present pleasures for future benefits."

Dr. Floyd revealed that the League wants to get employment for a third of New Orleans consumer population in all job categories which Negroes can fill but from which they have been systematically excluded.

The League will hold a Mass Meeting, 8:00 p.m. Tuesday, August 16 at the Second Zion Baptist Church, 2929 Second Street. Rev. Matthews McGray is host pastor.

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declined to name them.

The commission originally scheduled a hearing into complaints from Louisiana for Shreveport July 13, 1959, but this was called off when the commission's authority was challenged and a federal court enjoined it from proceeding.

The Supreme Court on June 20 ruled that the commission had authority to conduct the hearings.

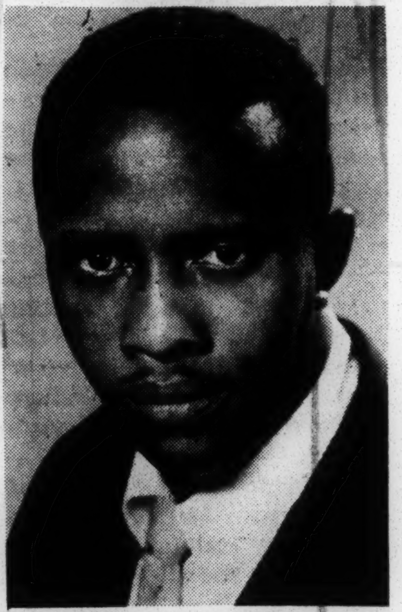
The commission spokesman said the hearings next month represents a taking up again of a Louisiana investigation where the commission left off.

Consumer League Mass Meet Wed.

Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans La.
Sept. 10-60

Not even the sweltering heat of a summer evening in New Orleans could keep the people from attending the mass meeting held by the Consumers League at the Ebenezer Baptist Church recently.

A capacity crowd gathered to hear Don Clarke, a leader in the successful selective buying and sit-in campaigns in Atlanta, Georgia. People from every section of New Orleans came to learn more about "Selective Buying." Interest in this, the most powerful economic weapon the Negro has, increases with each meeting held by the League. A standing room only audience is predicted for the September 14 meeting to be held at the New Zion Baptist Church, 2319 Third Street where Frank Davis will be the main speaker.

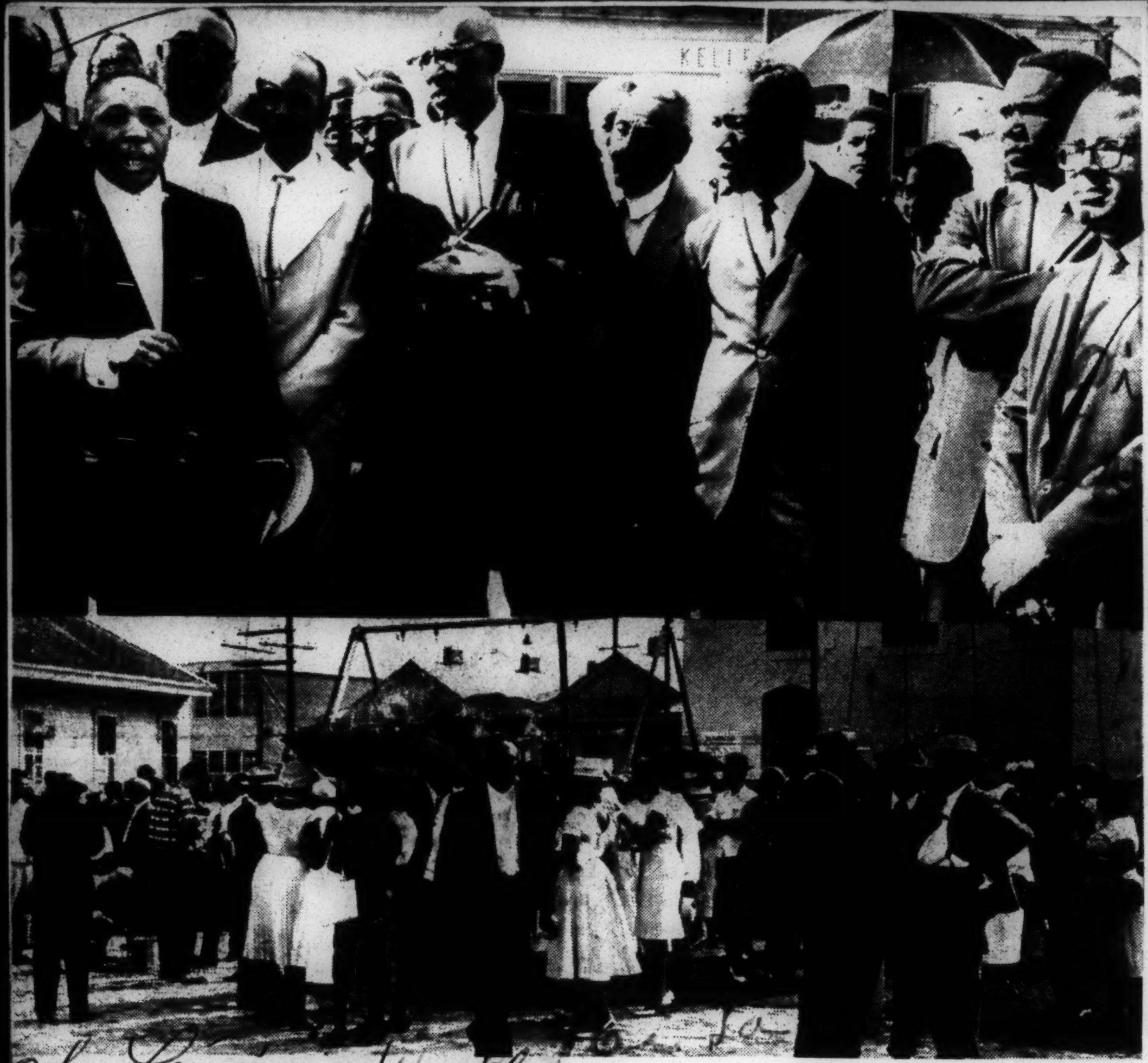


FRANK DAVIS

Mr. Clarke said "Selective buying against those stores and firms that refuse to show respect for Negro Consumers, is the key we will use to gain equal opportunities. There are many who are reluctant to keep pace with a changing world. There are those who will not hire Negroes in 'opportunity' jobs. Selective buying will teach these firms respect for Negro buying power."

Rev. Lawrence Landrum, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church presented the League with a check, thus adding his church to the list of the many who have joined their forces to this campaign for full citizenship.

Also on the program were Mrs. Nora Pruitt, Rev. Zebedee Bridges, Dr. Raymond Floyd, Rev. Avery C. Alexander, Rev. Morris Burrell and the choir of the Ebenezer Baptist Church.



The Louisiana Weekly

New Orleans, La.

Sat. 9-24-60

P. 1

PRAYER MEETING STAGED AT SIXTH DISTRICT -- A mammoth "prayer meeting was held last Sunday afternoon on the playground adjacent to the police department's Sixth District headquarters for the six Consumer League members who were arrested last Friday night after picketing for fair employment practices at a shopping center at South Claiborne and Washington Avenues. At the time of the prayer meeting, three of the six arrested in the Friday demonstration were in custody at the Sixth District. In the top photo, Rev. J. B. Morris, pastor of the First Free Mission Baptist Church (extreme left) leads in a prayer as some of the twenty-five (25) ministers, along with other civic representatives, pictured above, listen attentively. In the bottom photo is a segment of the crowd that attended the prayer meeting. It was estimated that about 200 persons were present. (PHOTOS BY PORTER)

Morrison Asks Negroes Stop Demonstration

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Wed. 9-21-60

P. 3C

NEW ORLEANS (AP) —Mayor Delesseps Morrison said Tuesday Negroes taking part in racial demonstrations "are acting against the over-all good of the community."

The mayor issued a statement asking Negroes to stop "those of their race" who are taking part in demonstrations against hiring practices of stores in certian neighborhoods.

The statement came after a marching demonstration Monday night when an estimated 1,500 Negroes joined in the protest. About 40 police officers watched the demonstrations, but made no arrests.

Morrison said although the demonstration was orderly, it produced congested traffic conditions and brought many curious onlookers to the scene.

The protest, he said, occupied the time of policemen who would otherwise have been on patrol and was "detrimental to the safety and welfare of our city."

"Without adequate police at the scene," Morrison said. "The situation could have provided more serious consequences."

The Rev. A. L. Davis Jr., secretary of the Consumers Leaguee, said the marches are "in protest to establishments where we (Negroes) spend our money, but can never secure jobs above the menial level."

YOU'RE ALWAYS WELCOME
FIRST CLASS
ROY'S DISCOUN
16i

HIRES SALESMAN — Roy's Shoe Store pictured above, is one of several Dryades Street stores which have recently hired Negro salesmen. In photo A, the proprietor is shown telling a customer that all is well and everyone is happy in his store. In photo B, several customers are waiting to be served. Two weeks ago the Consumer League of Greater New Orleans began picketing stores in the area for jobs for Negroes who constitute 90 percent of the trade. (See Story) (Photos by Porter)

Call Pickets Off Where Clerks Hired

The Louisiana Weekly

The first big break in the Consumers' League of Greater New Orleans campaign through negotiation and peaceful picketing for better jobs for Negroes in the Dryades Street area came this week with the announcement that several major stores began hiring Negroes as clerks.

According to Dr. Raymond B. Floyd, Consumer League president, Kaufman's Department Store has employed two clerks one in the cosmetics and one in the Infant's Wearing Apparel; two additional clerks will be hired on Friday, April 29 and more will be employed as the opportunities present themselves.

"The picketing of Kaufman's has been halted, as has that of Roy's Shoe Store and Ben Franklin's, which have each hired one clerk. Handleman's will employ one clerk on Monday. We never picketed this store because from the very outset the management expressed to CLGNO the desire to meet favorably our requests," said Floyd.

PICKETING OF SOME STORES TO CONTINUE 4-30-60

Dr. Floyd asserted that "picketing of some stores will continue until they, too, have seen the wisdom in hiring Negro clerks.

According to Floyd the greatest victory was not in the employment of Negroes by the several merchants mentioned but in "the Negroes' changed attitude and willingness to follow faithfully their own leaders. This is indeed a new day and one we should be all proud."

"We are not hailing this as a complete victory, but certainly we want to patronize those stores which have begun employing Negroes and we will remain vigilant," he noted.

"Yes, we will continue picketing stores that fail to employ Negroes and it will be, we feel, only a matter of time before the PEACE will be enjoyed by - merchants, CLGNO, customers and employees," he said.

Dt. 4-30-60

According to Floyd CLGNO after the final picket has been removed, will then begin to help rebuild Dryades Street, but its action will be carried into other areas. He failed to reveal what area would be the CLGNO's next target but assured that another section had been selected.

That CLGNO's action was effective is no secret. White flags of truce have been flying from the staffs of several merchants' buildings. Peace pipe smoking has replaced "hot-tempered attitudes." Traditions have succumbed to the "absence of cash register tunes made by sales." Store managers. one by one are being converted to "something new and different" in employment policy and practice.

When the leaders of the Consumers League of Greater New Orleans made their initial approach, the merchants laughed at CLGNO's peaceful request "to talk over the situation, until threatened with action of a possible boycott at Easter-spending time did they hold conferences and audiences with the League's representatives.

The meetings, as described by several attending, were "hot and vigorous. Merchants wanted to stall for time trying to get fortified with Easter sales, but CLGNO was not to be played short for its leaders had their own plans — they took their propositon to the PEOPLE, the PEOPLE decided to support the Consumers League not only by "not shopping en mass on Dryades Street but contributed their monies to make the boycott effective." One heavy contributor said "Let me give some money to help the League to keep me away from Dryades Street. I've been supporting that section for more than forty years and it is hard to teach an old dog new tricks."

Store Charges Business Loss Over $3,000

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.

The B & C Super Market, Inc., 2547 Gallier Street, has filed suit in Civil District Court to keep from complying with the demands of the Consumers League of Greater New Orleans that Negroes be hired as cashiers and in other white collar jobs. Judge E. A. Rainold on Friday signed a temporary restraining injunction to prevent picketing of the store and set a hearing for Tuesday, June 7.

The B & C Super Market, one of several stores approached by the Desire Progressive League, a CLGNO affiliate, on the proposal of hiring Negroes in white collar jobs in proportion to the percentage of Negro patronage, was a lone holdout and was picketed for several weeks.

Dt. 6-4-60

Two of the organization's pickets were attacked by whites and on May 23, the B & C establishment circulated a letter which stated, in part, "Our super market at 3500 Law Street is now being picketed by an organized group of Negroes in a very orderly manner. Customers of all races are able to enter and depart with purchases without any abuse or molestation."

The letter was signed by Paul Breaux and Joseph A. Cuccia, partners, B & C Super Market.

Last week, however, the B & C Super Market filed a petition in Civil Court alleging that the picketing activity has caused a $3,000 decrease in weekly receipts.

Named defendants in the suit are CLGNO, Moody McKay, the Rev. Avery Alexander, Raymond Magroff, James Singleton, Romal Gross, Raymond Devezin, John Doe, Richard Roe, et als.

The temporary restraining order, signed by Judge Rainold, commands the defendants to refrain and desist from:

"A. Engaging in or encouraging any physical violence or coercion, threats of physical violence or coercion, or interference, directed against employees, agents, customers, suppliers or employees of suppliers, of petitioner;

"B. Picketing at, in the vicinity of, in front of or back of petitioner's premises at 2547 Gallier Street in the City of New Orleans;

"C. Loitering, waiting in automobiles, standing or remaining anywhere within 200 feet of the premises of petitioner."

The B & C store contends in its petition, filed by the Deutsch, Kerrigan & Stiles law firm, that it employs cashiers, clerks, producemen, among whom are seven white employees and two Negro employees; namely, its produce manager Raymond Carney (a veteran of more than 10 years' service)." and Jesse Ballard, stockboy and deliveryman for 18 months.

The petition charges that Devezin visited Cuccia on April 15, made a demand that Negroes be employed as cashiers and said the store would be picketed. Another visit of May 11 was recounted in the petition.

It further charges that Cuccia received a telephone call May 13 from the Rev. Avery C. Alexander relative to employing a Negro cashier. The petition avers that Cuccia refused to meet the demands and that picketing commenced Friday, May 13.

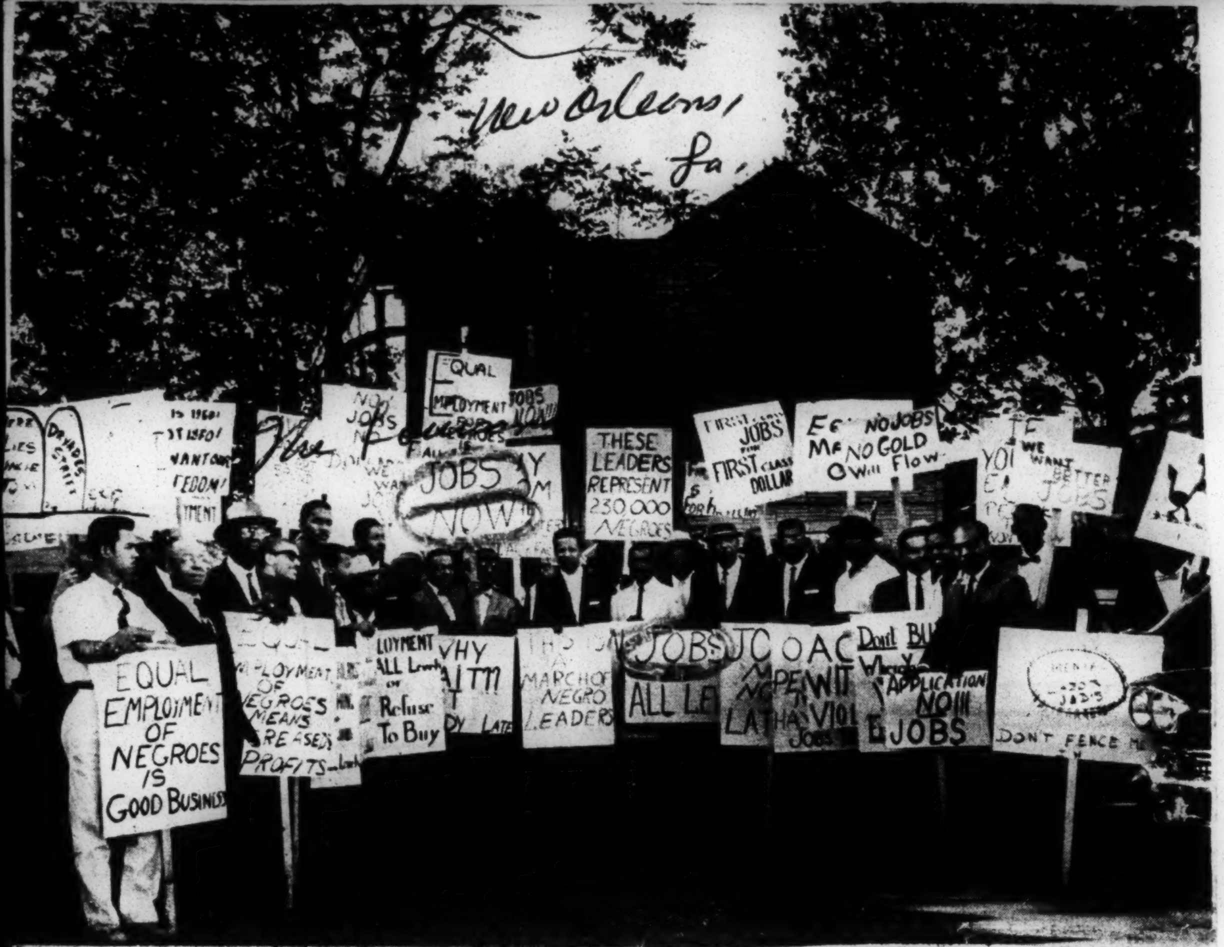
The petition said pickets carried signs which stated: "Don't shop where you can't work first class" and "B & C will not hire Negroes in Class A jobs."

The petitioner charges that on May 25 one of the pickets accosted a small child and a female customer, Mrs. Louise Andry, molesting them and exhorting them not to enter the B & C store. The incident, according to the petition, caused a "mob of more than 100 Negroes to congregate.

The plaintiffs aver they have an affidavit, of Cuccia, and signed statement of John Taylor, Guy Conley, Homer Floyd and David Taylor, attesting the picketing and the incidents. They further aver "the petitioner's business has been adversely affected and has fallen off from a weekly average of around $10,000 to a weekly average of around $7,000."

Judge Rainold signed a temporary order and set a hearing, for June 6 at 11 a.m., for CLGNO to show cause why the injunction should not be issued.

New Orleans, La.


EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES IS GOOD BUSINESS
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES MEANS INCREASED PROFITS
THESE LEADERS REPRESENT 250,000 NEGROES
JOBS NOW
NO JOBS NO GOLD Will Flow
FIRST CLASS JOBS FOR FIRST CLASS DOLLARS
WE WANT BETTER JOBS
Refuse To Buy
MARCH OF NEGRO LEADERS
JOBS
NO!!! JOBS
DON'T FENCE ME

16 La

JUST BEFORE THE MARCH -- Lining up with well worded placards, leaders and members of the Consumer League of Greater New Orleans get final instructions before they marched on Dryades Street Tuesday evening. Some sixty (60) persons orderly marched in protest of the lack of job opportunities in Dryades Street stores where the Negro consumer is the heaviest spender. At approximately 4 p.m., the marchers began the quiet and peaceful demonstration which lasted about one hour. No incidents were reported. See story in columns 6, 7 and 8. (Photo by Porter)

Lightweight King to Face Trial

Pittsburgh Courier

Joe Brown Free on $1,000 Bail

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat 6/18/60

P3

13 La

BATON ROUGE, La.—World's lightweight champion Joe Brown is out on $1,000 bail following his arrest on an aggravated assault charge.

He was detained by city police for about 45 minutes before posting bond.

The charge grew out of an incident which occurred near the champ's Joe Brown Sport Center, 900 Louise St.

The warrant charged that Brown threatened Abram Bryant, 32, with a shotgun, and said he "would blow his brains out" if money from a pool-playing wager was not returned.

■

BROWN TOLD police that he was a "little peeved" at Bryant, but did not admit raising the shotgun. He said the argument started following a last game of pool.

Bryant said he told the champ to take the money from the last game of pool, and he left.

Brown later sent word to ask Bryant to return all of the money from the pool games.

The champion later met Bryant in his car and approached him with the weapon, police said. Several bystanders grabbed the shotgun and held it to the ground, while Bryant made a hasty retreat in his car, arresting officers stated.

■

BROWN has been champion since August, 1956, when he won a 15-round decision over Wallace (Bud) Smith in New Orleans.

In addition to the sport center, the champ also owns the Apex Club on the same street and in the same block here with his center.

The Louisiana Weekly

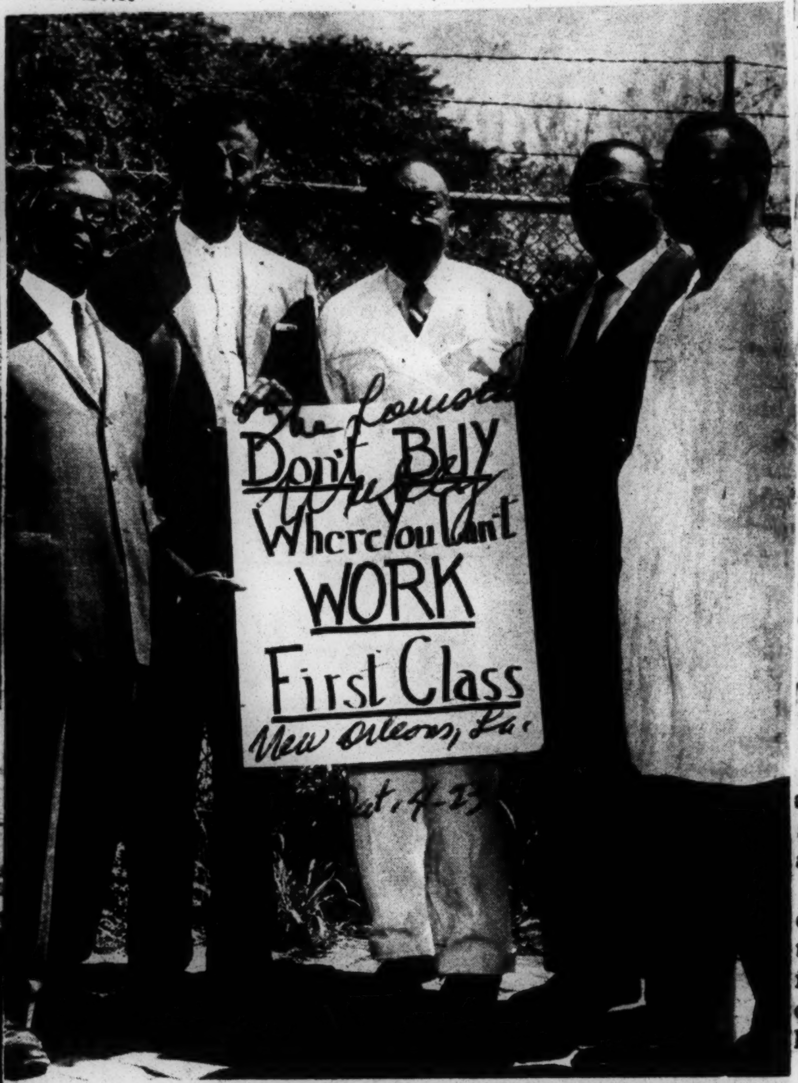
New Orleans, La.

DON'T BUY! Where you can't work FIRST CLASS
GELMAN'S
DON'T BUY! WHERE YOU CAN'T WORK FIRST CLASS

Sat 4-23-60

PICKET DRYADES STREET STORES -- With one of the year's biggest buying seasons (Easter week) on hand last week, the merchants of Dryades Street were hit in the pocketbook to give them their slowest season of consumer buying. The following photos show the Consumer League pickets taking its toll. The Consumer League of Greater New Orleans, Inc., who is spearheading the picketing stated that the drive is growing stronger each day and at the present is greater than 85% effective. The League is asking the Dryades Street merchants who depend on trade (90%) from Negroes, to give better jobs to Negroes in the area. (Porter Photo News)

(See Story)


Don't BUY Where You Can't WORK First Class

The Louisiana Weekly New Orleans, La. Sat. 4-23

THE CALM BEFORE THE STORM -- Members of the Executive Committee of the Consumer's League of Greater New Orleans are shown exhibiting one of their signs which was used in a protest march against those merchants in the Dryades Street shopping area who failed to cooperate with the League's demand for better jobs. From left to right: Attorney E. Elie; Dr. Raymond B. Floyd, Chairman; Rev. A. L. Davis, Jr., Secretary; Dr. George Talbert, Treasurer; and Dr. Henry Mitchell, Assistant Chairman. (Porter Photo)

Sales Sagging On Dryades St. Says CL Head

The Louisiana Weekly New Orleans, La. Sat 4-23-60

Dryades Street merchants who ignored the simple request by the Consumer League of Greater New Orleans to offer equality of opportunity in employment for Negroes on the basis of merit are beginning to see the handwriting on the wall after a week of sagging sales prior to Easter, a spokesman of the league said Monday.

In spite of the announcement of the street's largest store that "sales were up 20 percent over the previous year," other observers and those picketing made claims that "Negroes who frequent the area to purchase were staying away and that another week or two would be doom for most of the stores for they could not stand the financial loss."

Dr. Raymond B. Floyd, president of CLGNO, praised the assistance given by local university students who took time out during their Easter holiday "to walk the picket lines."

"Without the efforts of these students our program would not have enjoyed the degree of effectiveness it did," he stated, while making a plea to other private citizens and organizations to give their support not only financially but physically.

MOVEMENT SPREADING

Special collections were lifted Easter Sunday in many protestant churches to assist in financing the Dryades Street situation. Ministers made special appeals to their congregations to puchase only in stores which employ Negroes in merit positions. Many had called upon their parishioners "to wear last year's garments in the traditional Easter Parade."

WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK

What are the peoples' reactions to the Dryades Street situation? What are their reactions?

Negroes who have frequented Dryades Street merchants through the years are now voicing their opinions that "I never did like their attitude," "I won't buy here any more, if Negroes won't be hired as sales clerks" or "As soon as I get the things out of that Lay-Away, I'm through with Dryades Street."

At this point both sides are claiming certain definite gains. The merchants say that sales are up while CLGNO maintains that stores are empty of customers and close hours earlier than scheduled. Only time will tell, but if the statement made by a delivery boy who said, "by this time Saturday I have made from twelve to fifteen dollars, but only two dollars and fifty cents today," it is correct picketing has been effective.

The Louisiana Weekly New Orleans, La. Sat 4-23-60

Negroes from all walks of life have united firmly in back of the Consumers League--headed by Dr. Floyd, a Xavier University Professor--in a drive to have merchants, doing most of their business with Negroes, hire colored help in positions other than menial ones.

The league-led pickets continued all week long upon the merchants which covers a 10-block area, with no incidents occurring. The pickets gave notice that they intended to continue until better and more employment for Negroes patronizing these stores, was a fact. Meanwhile, more and more individuals are signing up for picket duty hoping that they will get a chance to march in the picket lines.

Louisiana Weekly

THE REV. NATHANIEL WILLIANS (center), Minority Groups Representative of the Louisiana State Employment Service, discusses problems of placement of minority groups workers in Louisiana with Under Secretary of Labor James T. O'Connell and Miss Roberta Church, Minority Groups Consultant for the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. Mr. Williams was among employment specialists from 17 states and the District of Columbia who attended a Minority Groups Conference sponsored by the Department of Labor July 13-15 in Washington.

Negroes Urged To Boycott Bud

Montgomery Journal
Montgomery, Ala.

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — A Negro group has urged a boycott of Budweiser beer in protest of a beer distributor's contest excluding Negroes.

The consumers League of Greater New Orleans advocated the boycott until the distributor sells Budweiser "to Negro-owned, Negro-operated and Negro-patronized businesses by Negro salesmen."

Until such conditions are met, the consumers league urged Negro customers, "don't buy Bud!"

AFTER SCHOOL JOB LAW CITED

The Times Picayune

Number of Positions Allowed Teenagers

New Orleans, La.

Sun. 8-21-60

A number of part-time jobs are permitted teen-agers who want to work after school and on week ends, according to field office supervisor Ben W. Ferrel of the US labor department's wage and hour division.

He said boys and girls at least 16 years of age can work under the federal child labor law in any job in industry except those which have been declared hazardous by the secretary of labor.

P5

The law prohibits the employment of children under 14, but 14 and 15-year-old boys and girls may be lawfully employed in office and sales work and in fruit and vegetable packing sheds.

The 14 and 15-year-old children may work only outside of school hours, not more than three hours on any school day and not more than eight hours on a nonschool day, and not more than 40 hours when school is not in session. They may work only between 7 a. m. and 7 p. m.

He said that employers for self-protection should obtain and keep on file an age certificate showing the minor to be old enough for the job in which he is employed.

The child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act do not apply to children engaged as newspaper carriers or to actors or television performers. Neither does it cover such work as baby sitting, caddying and working in some retail and service establishments.

Also exempt are children working in their parents' own business as long as the work is not mining or manufacturing, or has been declared hazardous, and children employed in agriculture outside of school hours.

New Orleans Negroes Say:

The Pittsburgh Courier

'If They Don't Hire Us, We Won't Spend $$ With Them'

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Aug 8-27-60

NEW ORLEANS — Selective buying by Negro consumers was on in full swing last week as the Consumers League of Greater New Orleans turned its guns on the Western Auto and Winn-Dixie stores in the Claiborne Ave. shopping center.

P. 5

The league's new move was made known during a mass meeting in the Second Zion Baptist Church nearby.

Dr. Raymond B. Floyd, chairman of the league, announced that church bells in the area will ring every hour for the duration of the selective buying campaign to remind shoppers to remain away from Western Auto and Winn-Dixie.

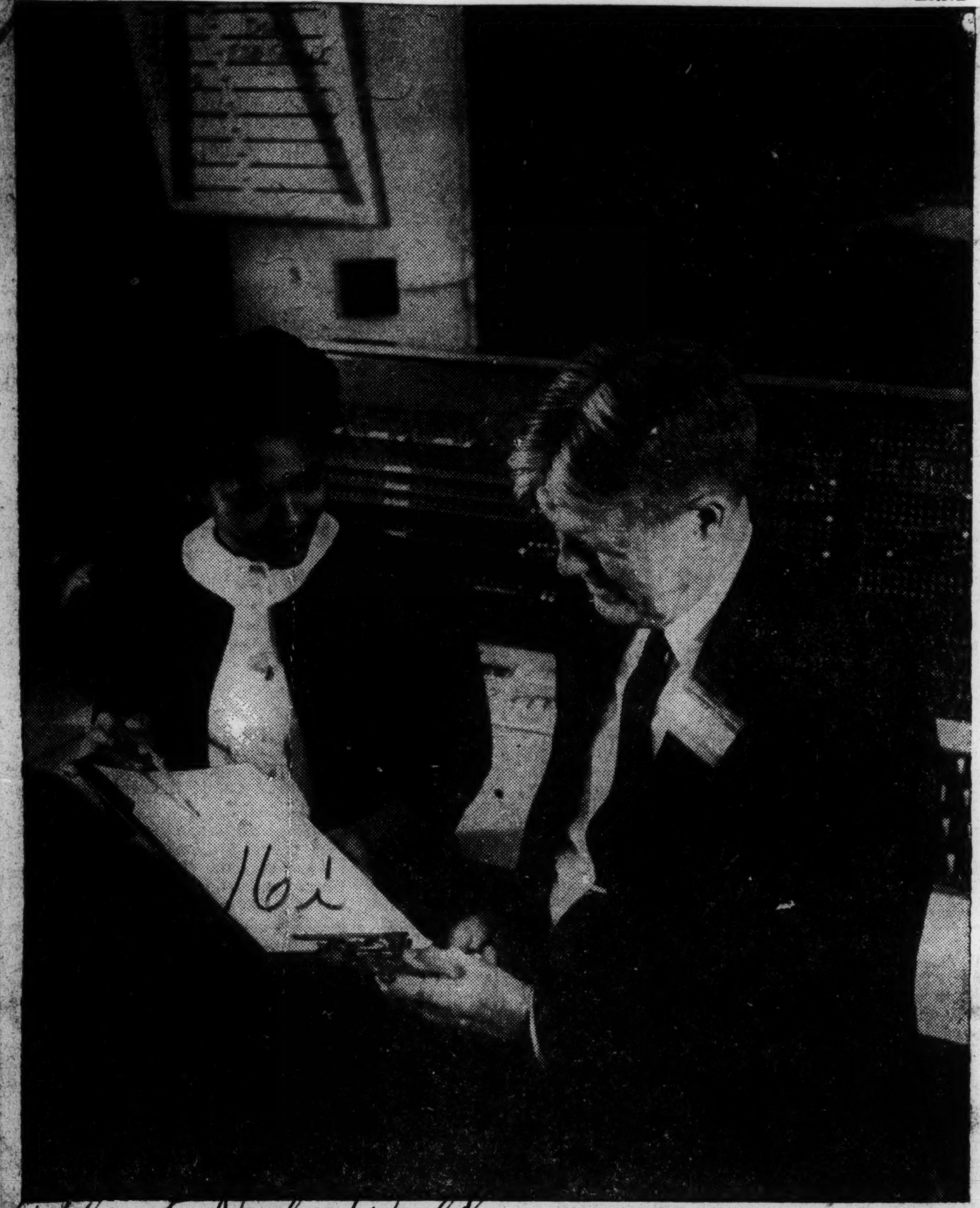
"If they don't want to hire us in first class jobs they do not want our dollars," he said.

■

THE LEAGUE revealed that the T.G.Y. store in the Claiborne Ave. shopping center has hired several Negro salesladies and made known intentions to hire more in the future.

The Walgreen Drug Store in the area was said to have fully agreed to cooperate with the hiring requests of the league.

Other speakers heard during the meeting included the Rev. John B. Morris, pastor, First Free Mission Baptist Church, and Dr. Warren Brothers. The league stated that Western Auto officials have refused to meet or discuss policies with it, and correspondence to the firm go unanswered.



16i

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs. 2-25-60

P.1

CENSUS 1960 READY FOR ACTION—Miss Susie L. Wright, computer operator on the Remington Rand Univac 1105 electronic data processing system, explains to Census Director Robert W. Burgess (seated) at the console of the computer how the facts and figures compiled in the 1960 Census will be processed. The consoles of the two Univac 1105 systems, located at the Bureau of the Census headquarters at Suitland, Maryland, control the computer as it processes the data fed to it from magnetic tape. This information gathered by the 16,000 Census enumerators beginning April 1, will chronicle the growth and life of the United States. (ANP Photo)

Labor Camps Start to Show A New Look

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

Migrant Housing Code, Enforcement Policy Get Credit

Mon. 9-12-60

By Laurence Stern

Staff Reporter

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P.1

CAMBRIDGE, Md. — The glimmer of a new look is beginning to show up in the migrant labor camps of this Eastern Shore agricultural community.

It stems from Maryland's new migrant housing code and a local enforcement policy which balances firmness with flexibility.

"Our results have been dramatic," reported Cambridge Health Officer J. William Robbins, who has made the politically touchy issue of adequate migrant housing a personal mission.

Robbins said he has received unparalleled cooperation from the community, the growers and the migrants themselves in his efforts to improve conditions in the camps.

Shacks Are Still There

To be sure, the dismal shacks, shanties and barracks in which migrants have lived for decades are still here. Tobacco Road has not been paved yet.

But in one season, Dorchester County health officials count such accomplishments as these:

- Twenty-one of the County's 52 camps have been shut down because of contaminated water supplies, hazardous sewage systems and other failures to meet the new health standard.
- Communicable disease and accident rates among migrants have decreased sharply.
- The most rudimentary needs for personal hygiene among migrants—showers, laundry facilities, water heaters, insect and rodent spray and sanitary privies—are being installed gradually by camp operators.

Last year Dorchester County was bitterly divided on the issue of migrant housing. Growers and camp operators protested they could not afford the cost of improvements. At the same time local residents were calling for abolition of the camps because they were community eyesores.

Meanwhile, there was no governmental machinery to regulate conditions at the labor camps.

The new housing code was adopted by the State Health Department last October as the first step in a long-range program to raise living standards of the migrants.

"I was scared to death when they first talked about regulations," related Spencer Jones, who operates a camp for some 200 migrants near Hurlock. "I spent $1600 to fix things up this winter and frankly I'm tickled to death. We have a better class of workers and we've got less trouble."

P.16

Reluctant Camp Head

Jones installed showers, new privies, a washing machine, water heaters and new screens on dwelling units.

Washington, D.C.

"The workers asked me for some of these things before, but I didn't do it," he said "When they passed the law, I was afraid they'd put me in jail Now that I've made the changes, I'm glad of it."

Robbins is also counting other dividends from the new housing control.

"Our crime rate among migrants has dropped spectacularly this year. We have had only one killing in the entire season while in previous years there have been as many as one murder a week among the workers.

16 md

"There is also less unruliness and minor crime in the camps," said Robbins. "I can't prove it statistically but I think it's fairly obvious that better housing makes better people."

At the 136-bed Easton Hospital, which carries the heaviest load of migrant cases, Administrator Nick Rajacich observed a "marked decrease" in admissions of migrants for accident injuries.

Since the migrant is not eligible for State medical assistance, the hospital bears the full cost for treating him —a loss in previous years of $5000 annually. This has been one sore point with local residents, who object to footing the bill for migrant workers' medical expanses.

"We still have a long way to go," conceded Robbins, "but our experience this year has been hopeful. It's an ongoing program here, but i we get too far out ahead of the community, I'm afraid we'll be licked."

16i 1960

MASSACHUSETTS

See Unlimited Opportunities For Negroes In Mutual Fund Industry

Jackson Advocate P.1

Jackson Miss

BOSTON, Mass. — Louis M. Montgomery, member of the executive staff of the B. C. Morton Organization, today described as "virtually unlimited" the career opportunities for the Negro in the nation's mushrooming mutual fund industry.

8-20-60

The former All-American halfback from Boston College has launched a continuing educational program designed to acquaint members of his race with both the investment and career opportunities to be found in the mutual fund field.

As part of his program, he will travel to many parts of the nation and visit most of the 77 investment offices operated by the B. C. Morton Organization from coast to coast. As the opening leg of his tour he will spend this week and next conducting interviews throughout the Southern United States.

Said to be the investment world's outstanding Negro executive, Mr Montgomery declared:

"The mutual fund field has only recently gotten around to recognizing the economic strength of our people, their growing interest in the kind of financial planning symbolized by mutual funds, and the need for productive sales personnel to satisfy that interest.

"But the Morton Organization recognized this development years ago, almost since the day it was organized in 1948 and its foresight is graphically reflected in both the make-up of our sales force and the thousands of mutual fund clients we serve."

A muscular, stock, soft-spoken man, Mr. Montgomery said the mutual fund field is "tailormade" for men and women seeking careers offering "dignity combined with the prospect of handsome remuneration."

Jackson, Miss.

"And I can say this with the assurance of intimate personal experience," he added. "As an investor in mutual funds, I have enjoyed the consciences and advantages of this vastly popular method of security ownership. As a salesman, I have been able to bring them to the attention of others. And, as an investment executive, I have had the pleasure of bringing many persons into a field whose career opportunities are virtually unlimited."

Mr. Montgomery listed generous commission rates and a huge potential market as key contributors to the rapidly spreading appeal of mutual fund salesmanship. The fact that most fund sales organizations offer their recruits intensive training, before and after they begin to sell, has also been an important factor, he said.

"A great many people are attracted to the field because of the broad flexibility it offers," he went on. "Many enter it immediately on a full-time basis. Others try it out part-time at first to test its full-time career possibilities. Still others go into it as permanent part-timers to supplement their regular incomes from other sources."

One major attraction of the field, Mr. Montgomery said, is that the salesman can enjoy the freedom of action of an independent business man and, at the same time, know he has the strong and active support of an established thriving sales organization.

Mr. Montgomery said "literally hundreds" of men and women of all ages and backgrounds are joining the mutual fun field daily—most of them on their own initiative.

"They are doing so," he said, "because they have seen the combined advantages it holds for friends and relatives who joined up ahead of them. And they have been convinced that the mutual fund industry is one of America's fastest-growing industries, with plenty of room at the ground floor—and still more at the upper levels."

Awarding Of Big Navy Contract Draws Discrimination Protest

U. S. asked to probe Miss. firm

The Afro-Am.
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 9-10-60

MOBILE, Ala. — In vigorous complaint against job discrimination at the Ingalls Shipbuilding Co., Pascagoula, Miss., the Citizens' Committee ~~here~~ protested the Navy's awarding of a $23,405,650 contract to that shipyard for the construction of a nuclear-powered submarine.

In telegrams Tuesday to the President's Committee on Government Contracts and the Navy, J. L. LeFlore, director of case work for the citizens' group, charged violations of both Executive Orders 10557 and 10479 in the granting of the contract.

P. 19

In a subsequent protest to Defense Secretary Thomas Gates, he urged that the Ingalls Shipbuilding Co., be made to comply with Executive Order 10557, and the Navy with Executive Order 10479, in the matter.

* * *

LeFLORE SAID that numerous complaints have been made to the Citizens' Committee by Pascagoula colored shipyard workers that the Ingalls yard restricts their employment to certain categories of semi-skilled work and to jobs as common laborers.

He also insisted that Executive Director Jacob Seidenberg of the Committee on Government Contracts and Navy Secretary William B. Franke act promptly and forthrightly to safeguard the right of an American citizen, regardless of race, color or religion, to be afforded equal job opportunities.

Texts of the telegram to the Committee on Government Contracts read:

"In view of the awarding last week of a more than $23 million contract to the Ingalls Shipbuilding Co., Pascagoula, Miss., by the Navy to build a nuclear-powered submarine, we urge the President's Committee on Government Contracts to immediately investigate charges of protracted job discrimination against colored people by this company in violation of Executive Order 10557.

"Complaints made to us allege that the Ingalls Shipbuilding Co. has consistently restricted colored workers to employment in semi-skilled capacities and as common laborers. This matter is deserving of prompt and forthright action by your committee."

* * *

THE TELEGRAM to the Secretary of Navy reads:

"In connection with the awarding last week of a more than $23 million contract by the Navy to the Ingalls Shipbuilding Co., Pascagoula, Miss., for the building of a nuclear-powered submarine, we ask that in compliance with Executive Order 10479, job policies based on race or color by that company be reviewed.

"Information made available to us indicates that the Ingalls Shipbuilding Co. has pursued a rigid policy of employment discrimination against colored people over a long period of a long period of years.

"As far as we have been able to ascertain, these people are permitted to hold jobs only in some facets of semi - skilled work and as common laborers in the yards of this shipbuilding company."

Both wires were signed by J. E. LeFlore.

16i 1960

MISSISSIPPI

House Approves Right To Work

The Commercial Appeal

Amendment Must Be OK'd By Senate And State Voters

Memphis, Tenn.

From The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Miss., Bureau

Fri 4-15-60

JACKSON, Miss., April 14.—Inclusion of Mississippi's 1954-enacted right to work law in the State Constitution was voted by the House Thursday in a proposed amendment to be submitted to the voters in a June 7 election. The vote was 104 to 16.

Chairman Thompson McClellan of the Judiciary Committee handled the resolution on the floor. It remains for Senate action.

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The law, which would became of part of the 1890 Constitution, declares the policy of the state to be "that the right of a person or persons to work shall not be denied or abridged on account of membership or nonmembership in any labor union or labor organization."

Against Public Policy

The proposal also states that "any agreement or combination between any employer and any labor union organization whereby any person not a member of such union or organization shall be denied the right to work or membership is made a condition to employment is hereby declared to be an illegal combination or conspiracy and against public policy."

Representative Ray Mikell of Attala County and Kirl Wiesenburg of Jackson County opposed the right to work proposal.

Representative Wiesenburg branded the proposal "unwise" and told House members "you are wasting your time if you think you can keep labor unions out of the state if we industrialize the state."

The coast legislator said the action is unnecessary. "We have had no serious strikes in Mississippi and there is peace between labor and management."

"There are no radical elements in Mississippi law," Representative Wiesenburg asserted. "This could agitate the present peaceful situation."

Representative Wiesenburg also said "we propose to put something in the Constitution the Federal Government can take away."

"The pendulum swings now in favor of such a proposal but it may swing the other way in the future," he said.

Delegation Splits

The Washington County delegation split on the issue with Representative Deloach Cope backing the proposal and Representative Joe Wroten against it.

Representative Stone Barefield of Forrest County, who opposed the proposed constitutional amendment "on principal" because no effort has been made to correct an asserted inequity in legislative reapportionment, spoke for the right to work bill.

Earlier, he had called on representatives from the underrepresented counties to oppose any constitutional amendment until action is taken on the reapportionment question.

However, Representative Russell Davis of Hinds County, who said he was "an avid supporter of reapportionment," asserted "this is not the place to fight for reapportionment."

Another proposed amendment, approved 124 to three, provides that "property shall be assessed and taxed by uniform rules and in proportion to its value." At present, "true value" is the gage but is not followed.

Proponents of the change contend that industrialists are hesitant to locate in Mississippi for fear their property may be assessed and taxed according to the present constitution while residents will continue to enjoy the system now followed based on proportion to its value.

'RIGHT TO WORK' SUPPORT ASKED

The Times-Picayune

Miss. Voters Are Urged to Back Change

Sat. 5-28-60

(The Times-Picayune Capital Bureau)

JACKSON, Miss.—The Mississippi Chamber of Commerce economic council urged Friday ratification of a "right to work" constitutional amendment in the June 7 election.

P12

Bruce C. Aultman, Hattiesburg attorney and president of the statewide organization, said the "work" amendment will guarantee "freedom of choice for the worker" in Mississippi.

"Without the guarantee of the right to work statute," Aultman said, "workers can be forced by labor organizations to join such organizations or be denied work."

New Orleans

Aultman said with "right to work," workers are "free to either join or not join, as their conscience dictates."

Mississippi has had a statute guaranteeing "right to work" since 1954. The recent session of the Legislature adopted a resolution proposing the law be written into the constitution.

The Mississippi Labor Council (AFL-CIO) came out strongly against the "work" amendment several days ago and said it will wage a strong campaign to defeat the proposal.

Aultman said the state chamber-MEC studied the question of right to work since its organization 12 years ago, and made it one of its first policies years ago.

"Throughout the years, study has shown the wisdom of this action," the Chamber-MEC head said. "Therefore, we urge voters to go to the polls on June 7 and cast their ballots in favor of putting the law in out constitution.

"It is one of the major attractions of our state for new industrial jobs, make no mistake about it. In fact, any community or area rolling up a big vote in favor of the measure will have a good talking point in seeking new jobs for its citizens."

MISSISSIPPI ACTS TO SPUR INDUSTRY

The New York Times

New York

Legislature Enacts Plan for Technological Study —Segregation Gains

Sun. 5-8-60

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., May 7—Industrialization, segregation and prohibition were the dominant issues, and the victors, at this year's biennial assembly of the Mississippi Legislature, which ended its business Thursday after eighteen weeks in session. Official adjournment is scheduled Wednesday, the interim being the constitutional period allowed the Governor to consider last-minute enactments.

A far-reaching industrial and technological research program, wrapped up in a "bold new industrial bill of rights" sponsored by Gov. Ross Barnett, was enacted. It is keyed to a gradual reduction in the top per cent income tax until the maximum is established at 3 per cent by 1966. The maximum levy applies to incomes of $25,000 and above.

Indicative of the strong feeling and unanimity on racial segregation were the numerous bills erecting more legal barriers to integration and large-scale registration of Negroes as qualified electors.

Authority to Close Schools

The strongest measures in that field give authority, previously reserved to the Governor, to local boards to close schools on threat of integration, and prescribe a ten-year sentence for false statements intended to cause a Federal investigation of alleged discriminations against Negroes' gaining voter status.

One of the bitterest fights, stemming from national policies of church groups favoring integration, was over a so-called "church rights bill."

Although not named, the Methodist Church was the main target in the proposal.

Under the bill, local congregations may withdraw from their parent denominational governing body and take their properties with them if a majority determine that the policy is contrary to their "way of life."

The action would be in a petition to Chancery Court to name new church property trustees.

Prohibition Changes Fail

Proposals to allow counties to vote from under the 52-year-old state prohibition law were defeated. So was one making possession and sale of liquor a felony and mandating the Governor and lesser enforcement officials to "close" the borders to whisky importations.

Appropriations for general operations of the State Government totaled $271,000,000, which is $45,000,000 more than the current biennium that end June 30. Revenue expectation are $268,000,000, the paper deficit expected to be wiped out by increased tax collections.

State bond issues totaling about $157,000,000 were authorized, of which $108,000,000 is the top that can be issued for state-aid rural roads.

Governor Barnett's "industrial bill of rights" will center on a newly created Mississippi Industrial and Technological Research Commission to be headed by Dr. A. D. Suttle Jr., Mississippi-born senior chemist for the Humble Oil and Refining Company at Baytown, Tex.

The commission will inaugurate a "broad and effective program of research, economic, scientific, technological and otherwise, for the industrial and economic development of the state." It will establish a research cen-

Negro Out To Snare Industry For Miss.

Chicago Defender

By LEROY POPE

NEW YORK — (UPI) — A crusading young Negro from Mississippi is pressing a campaign to have Negroes lift themselves by their bootstraps by raising money to lure industries into the backwaters of the deep South.

Sat. 7-16-60

John Oakes of Yazoo City, Miss., started out with a project to raise $100,000 in his hometown to get a factory to locate there that would employ mostly Negro workers.

"Where the South is growing and prospering, the Negro shares in the prosperity," Oakes told United Press International. "But there are many backwaters in the South where both the whites and Negroes are being squeezed hard by changing conditions.

"My home town is one of those," he said. "California and other Western states can grow two bales of cotton to the acre to our one, so our traditional farming system is dying. As a result, 70 per cent of the young white people and 90 per cent of the young Negroes must leave to find work."

Oakes said the Negroes also are hit because of the declining use of household help.

Oakes said he was sure the Yazoo City Negroes would raise the $100,000 "The Chamber of Commerce and the white community is contributing too," he said. He is in the North now talking to a number of big companies about the possibility of getting other small plants located in Mississippi's backwaters.

He already has an offer from First Mississippi Corp., of Jackson to put a small industry in Yazoo City, providing one job for each $1,000 capital raised locally. First Mississippi would invest about $1 million in the plant.

Ninety-three Negro churches are pressing the drive to raise the $100,000 and $40-a-week sawmill workers have asked their employers to make payroll deductions to cover their contributions.

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Chicago Defender

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IN FOREST SERVICE ULTIMATUM

Jackson Daily News P.5

Negro Employes Of Wayne Nursery Demand $1 Pay

Jackson, Miss. Fri. 8-5-60

WAYNESBORO, Miss. (Special) —The management of the Wayne County Nursery which is located south of Waynesboro, has been notified by the Negro employees at the nursery that they will do no more work unless the pay is raised to one dollar per hour.

The Wayne County Nursery is operated by the State Forestry Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and has an annual appropriation to $240,000 approximately. To meets the needs of farmers wanting pine trees it has been found, impossible to pay one dollar per hour as the appropriation would be exhausted before the crop could be harvested.

The pay to Negroes has been 83 cents per hour, having been recently raised for them from 70 cents per hour. Only four were working at the nursery on July 1, in addition to a number of whites, as this is the growing season, and after their ultimatum these did not return to work.

The employment available to Negroes at the nursery has given them employment to help over the rough spots where heretofore there had been only local employment.

The demand of the Negroes has been sent by the local officials to the State Forestry Commission. It is said thre is no great need of employing the Negroes during this the growing season, but when the crop is to be harvested, if the Commission stands pat, Negroes from over the County who want work can get it.

Although the jobs have been awared in this work to Negroes in the past, it is believed whites can be employed to complete the required number.

The Wayne County Nursery is the largest of three Nurseries in Mississippi.

Court Refuses To Stop Vote

The Commercial Appeal

Measure Outlawing Union Shops Will Be On Tuesday Ballot

Memphis, Tenn.

By United Press International

16d

Fri. 6-3-60

p. 35

PASCAGOULA, Miss., June 2. —Chancellor L. C. Corban refused Thursday to issue an injunction asked by the Mississippi Labor Council against the Tuesday referendum to put the Right-to-Work Law into the State Constitution.

Chancellor Corban denied the injunction on the grounds his court had no jurisdiction because no rights had been injured by the election, which he said could be decided either way.

Chancellor Corban said if voters in the statewide election defeated the constitutional amendment to incorporate the law outlawing union shops, the council complainants would be helped.

He said if the amendment passed Tuesday, his court could then decide each case of possible injury to individual rights on its merits.

Labor attorney Dixon Pyles of Jackson, who argued against the election, said an immediate appeal will be made to the state Supreme Court.

TV Time Purchased

Mr. Pyles argued for the injunction on the grounds that the 1960 Legislature's passage of the amendment, which has to be ratified Tuesday to be effective, involved unconstitutional procedures.

Mr. Pyles said the Legislature was not properly apportioned, it violated the Constitution by reconsidering the amendment the same day it was defeated, and that notice of the election was not properly given voters in 81 of the state's 82 counties.

Meanwhile, the Mississippi Labor Council bought up television time against the amendment for Friday and Monday nights in seven Mississippi stations and one in Mobile, Ala.

And a group of associations banded into the Mississippi Right - to - Work Association bought up TV-time Monday night on four Mississippi stations for Gov. Ross Barnett to speak for the amendment.

Farm Bureau Answers

Ray Smithhart, secretary of the labor council, said it would present films and talks against the amendment over stations in Meridian, Hattiesburg, Mobile and two in Jackson.

He charged that Governor Barnett's Monday talk, which will cost an estimated $1,400, will be paid for by the Mississippi Farm Bureau.

"That is false," said public relations director Ed Blake of the Farm Bureau. "The Farm Bureau is one of many organizations contributing to the right-to-work campaign."

Mr. Blake said others were the Mississippi Economic Council, the Mississippi Manufacturers Association, the Retail Grocers Association, the Delta Council, the State Restaurant Association, the State Association of General Contractors and the State Dairy Council.

Barnett Position Attacked

President Claude Ramsay of the labor council attacked Gov. Ross Barnett's position supporting the amendment as "shameful."

In a blistering letter to Governor Barnett, Mr. Ramsay said in Jackson the Governor "cannot, or should not, represent the employer to the detriment of the employe."

Mr. Ramsay said Governor Barnett should not "presuppose, prejudge or influence the disposition of the people of Mississippi or the results of their elections."

He said Governor Barnett should be "bound by law and moral reasoning to put aside all personal ambition and personal opinion in matters which assume the controversial proportions of the universally misrepresented right-to-work scheme."

Injunction Denied In Right To Work Clash; Appeal Set

Jackson Daily News

Jackson, Miss

Fri. 6-3-60

State Supreme Court Called Upon To Settle Vote Issue

p. 1 16d

PASCAGOULA, Miss. (AP) — The fight for a temporary injunction to stop the election June 7 on insertion of the right to work law into the state constitution will be taken to the state Supreme Court today.

The move was scheduled after Chancellor L. C. Corban turned down a labor bid yesterday to block the election.

The request for the injunction came from union members who claim the state did not sufficiently advertise the election and the apportioned to authorize the election.

Corban ruled yesterday he had no jurisdiction to issue the injunction saying: "The law doesn't say the chancellor has the right to prevent the people from voting on a question. What kind of a situation would we have if some chancellor five days before an election says 'I don't like this thing' and enjoins people from voting?"

The state was represented by Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson. The complaint was issued against the state election commission composed of Gov. Ross Barnett, Patterson, Secretary of Stae Heber Ladner and election officials of the 82 counties.

Patterson was aided by Asst. Atty. Gen. Ed Cates and Asst. Secretary of State Jimmy Walker.

The states argument was that there was no law authorizing a bill of complaint to block a procedure before it is put into effect.

Cates contended that the court did not have jurisdiction over defendants in the 81 counties outside of the chancellor's area.

The 35 union members filing the complaint were represented by Dixon Pyle of Jackson.

Pyle contended that the amendment to the constitution in question was approved by the Legislature through an improper process. He said the motions to reconsider the passing vote was called up the day the vote was taken, in violation of the constitution.

PRECEDENT CITED

Patterson argued back, saying that previously courts have held that when legislative action is certified by the presiding officers of the two houses, the courts would not look behind the official journals of the Legislature to check on the certification.

Pyle also charged that notice of the election was printed only in three Jackson newspapers, which he said, have limited circulation and did not give notice to the other 81 counties.

The state parried Pyle's argument by saying the law did not say how notices of an election should be given and offered to go into the legal aspects of the question if Chancellor Corban desired. However, Corban did not request it.

p. 6

The right to work law has been on the books for several years. It prohibits making union membership or non-membership a condition of employment.

Labor forces have fought such proposals bitterly throughout the nation.

16a

The recent Legislature sought to make the state more attractive to industry by approving the law as a consitutional amendment.

Voters will go to the polls Tuesday to vote on the amendment if the Supreme Court does not issue an injunction.

Right-To-Work Issue Catches Voter Interest

Jackson Daily News

Jackson, Miss.

Dominates Ballot As State Prepares To Vote Tomorrow

Mon. 6-6-60

Mississippi is expected to return its six congressmen and U. S. Sen. James O. Eastland to office tomorrow as voters turn out for the state's Democratic primary.

p. 1

Meanwhile, a proposal to insert the right-to-work law into the state constitution has overshadowed the primary election.

The six-year-old law against compulsory unionism is bitterly opposed by organized labor. It is supported by Gov. Ross Barnett and management, and labor has objected to Barnett's taking sides in the controversy.

16d

Labor leaders filed a suit in Jackson county chancery court last week asking for an injunction to halt the right-to-work vote, charging that the 1960 Legislature, which adopted a resolution setting up the election, was not properly apportioned and claiming that Sec. of State Heber Ladner had failed to give proper notice to voters in any but Hinds county.

Chancellor L. C. Corban threw out the suit and the labor leaders said they would appeal. Today is the final day for appealing Corban's ruling.

VOTE ON JUSTICES

In addition to nominating six congressmen and a senator voters will also ballot for state Supreme Court justices.

Senator Easland of Doddsville, is expected to draw only token opposition from Ance Blakeney of Taylorsville, former Smith county supervisor.

The term of U.S. Sen. John C. Stennis of Dekalb does not expire this year.

All six congressmen are expected to be returned to Washington with only two having Democratic opposition.

Rep. John Bell Williams of Raymond faces Jackson attorney William Higgs, 25-year-old Harvard law graduate in the Fourth District. Williams, an ardent segregationist, seeks his eighth straight term.

p. 20

In the Fifth Congressional District Rep. Arthur Winstead of Philadelphia is running against Blakeney's wife, who has not campaigned openly, and state Rep. Milton Case, 26-year-old Canton lawyer.

Case has attacked Winstead for a "do nothing" attitude in Congress. A member of the House Armed Services Committee, Winstead has served eight terms.

Mon. 6-6-60

Williams and Winstead are the only congressmen with opposition this primary. Four others are unopposed. They are Reps. Thomas G. Abernethy of the First District, Jamie Whitten of the Second District, Frank Smith of the Third District and William Colmer of the Sixth District.

16a

Abernethy and Smith, however, will face Republican opposition in the November general election.

For Supreme Court justice seats, Justice James G. Holmes of Yazoo City, 75, is opposed by Circuit Judge Henry Lee Rodgers of Louisville and Justice R. Olney Arrington of Hazlehurst faces Circuit Judge Lunsford Casey of Laurel.

Justices John W. Kyle of Sardis and W. N. Ethridge Jr. of Oxford are unopposed for new eight-year terms.

Voters participating in the party primary will be required to present two poll tax receipts. The special election does not require the tax receipts.

Misc

Polls in the rural areas will open at 8 a. m. as usual and those in the cities as 7 a. m.

A bill passed by the 1960 Legislature providing for opening of all polls at 7 a. m. does not go into effect until September.

Labor Contests Voting Results

Jackson Daily News Jackson, Miss

Challenges Legality Of 'Open Shop' Law

Wed. 6-8-60

P. 1

By BOB PITTMAN
Daily News Staff Writer

Mississippi labor leaders who failed twice to block an election to insert the right to work law into the state constitution were in Hinds County Circuit Court today seeking to set aside yesterday's balloting in which the amendment won more than two to one approval.

Jackson attorney Dixon Pyles said labor forces would ask for a writ of prohibition in Hinds County Court to prohibit Secretary of State Heber Ladner from certifying results of the right to work election.

The amendment would make the 1954 right to work law a part of the state constitution. Labor leaders claim thelaw, which prohibits employers from requiring union membership or nonmembership as a prerequisite for employment, is designed to exploit the worker by outlawing the closed and union shop.

Miss

With 1,270 of the state's 1828 precincts reported, there were 87,054 votes for the amendment to 39,118 against.

Gov. Ross Barnett, other state officials and business and industrial leaders had urged voters to approve it.

The amendment failed to carry only in Pascagoula, Laurel, Meridian and a few other heavy industrial areas.

State officials backed the constitutional amendment proposal as a "talking point" to attract industry to Mississippi.

Labor forces, however, charged the amendment was a "sell out" to northern industrialists whose only interest is to secure cheap labor and exploit the state's resources.

Proponents said insertion of the law into the state constitution would eliminate the possibility of repeal or amendment at each legislative session. In the constitution, its repeal or change will require a two-thirds vote of the Legislature in order to gain submission to the voters.

A group of 35 labor union leaders from 16 counties sought to block the election last week in a suit filed in Jackson County Chancery Court in Pascagoula. They contended that the election would be void because the secretary of state had failed to give proper notice to each of the 82 counties and that the Legislature which approved the election was improperly apportioned.

Chancellor L. C. Corban of Pascagoula ruled he had no jurisdiction in the matter.

The same group appealed Saturday to state Supreme Court Justice W. N. Ethridge but Ethridge rejected the appeal.

Pyles said his Hinds Circuit Court action would be brought on about the same grounds in which he filed the Jackson County suit for labor leaders.

Mississippi Vote May Set Record

The Commercial Appeal

Right-To-Work Issue To Be Big Factor Today In Election Turnout

Memphis, Tenn

By KENNETH TOLER
Form The Commercial Appeal
Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., June 6.—A record 225,000 voters are expected to participate in Tuesday's ballot on a proposal to insert the 1954 right-to-work law in the state Constitution.

Tues. 6-7-60

P. 1

Secretary of State Heber Ladner, member of the State Board of Election, estimated Monday the record turnout for an off-general election year. He said the total may go as high as 250,000. In regular election years when state officials are selected the vote is upward to 425,000.

Mississippians will be voting in several elections.

Bond Votes Included

One is a special election for action on the proposed constitutional amendment and the other is the regular Democratic primary for nomination of a United States senator, two United States representatives and two state Supreme Court justices.

In several counties there will be additional special elections on proposed Balance Agriculture with Industry bonds for funds to provide the sites and facilities for new industries under the subsidy program.

Major statewide interest centers on the constitutional amendment proposal. It is backed by Gov. Ross Barnett and several business, civic and farm groups, and bitterly opposed by organized labor under direction of the Mississippi Labor Council, AFL-CIO.

Labor Lost Court Fight

Labor was unsuccessful in a court action to rule out the special election on the amendment on grounds its submission by the recent legislative session was irregular.

In Tuesday's voting, there will be separate ballots and ballot boxes for the primary and amendment special election. The same election officials are working both contests.

Those participating in the primary must present two poll tax receipts in order to vote. That requirement does not apply in the special election.

In the Democratic primary, senior Senator James O. Eastland is opposed by Ance Blakeney, little-known former Smith County supervisor who has not campaigned.

Mr. Blakeney's wife is opposing Representative Arthur Winstead in the Fifth Congressional District, along with State Representative Milton Case of Madison County and Thamus Stephens, former Lauderdale County legislator.

Representative John Bell Williams of the Fourth Congressional District, is opposed by William Leon Higgs, young Jackson attorney.

Two circuit judges are trying for the Supreme Court—Henry Lee Rodgers of Louisville against Justice James G. Holmes in the Central District and Lunsford Casey of Laurel against Justice Olney Arrington in the Southern District.

TROOST AVE.
27

The Call Kansas City, Mo. Fri. 4-15-60

16i Mo- P.1.

THE FIRST FIVE. — The first five Negro operators hired by the Kansas City Public Service company line up in front of one of the buses they are now driving on Kansas City streets. Left to right, they are. Thomas C. Boggess Jr., 1807 Norton; Alvin L. Gibson, 4208 Indiana Ave.; William A. Partee Jr., 3236 Benton Blvd.; Rayford Harris Jr., 2628 Forest Ave.; and Robert Lee Williamson, 2606 Troost Ave. They began their first day of passenger operation as student drivers Friday.

Kansas City Bus Firm Hires Negro Drivers

The Call Kansas City, Mo. X

Fri. 4-15-60

The Kansas City Public Service company revealed last week that it has hired five Negro men as bus drivers. The men are the first to be hired as operators in the history of the company.

P.1

16i

The first driver, Robert Lee Williamson, 30, began his first run Friday. Williamson lives at 2606 Troost avenue. He was hired March 25 and has been undergoing orientation and driver training since then.

The four other drivers began their first passenger operation as student drivers Friday.

The announcement of the hiring of the five was made by Donald C. Eyer, president of the transit firm.

Also hired are Thomas C. Boggess Jr., 1807 Norton; Alvin L. Gibson, 4208 Indiana; William A. Partee Jr., 3236 Benton Blvd., and Rayford Harris Jr., 2628 Forest Ave.

Spokesmen for the Community Committee for Social Action hailed the employment of the Negro men as a victory in their "hire Negro drivers", campaign.

Several efforts have been made in recent years to obtain employment for Negro drivers by the transit company, but they were unsuccessful. About five years ago, the Urban League approached company representatives but obtained no committment from them.

The CCSA launched a drive to obtain Negro bus drivers last December. A committee headed by Fletcher Daniels, a CCSA director, held two conferences with Eyer, the first in December and another on Mar. 11, at which time they requested the hiring of Negro operators. The committee pointed out that a sizable number of bus riders come from the Negro community.

Following two meetings with Eyer, the company president agreed that the next drivers would be Negroes. He made this promise on March 11; Williamson was hired March 25.

The Call Kansas City Mo.

At Eyer's request, screening of job applicants was done by the office of the Urban League. Eyer told the CCSA spokesmen that he had once served on the board of the Urban League in another city, and had found the work pleasant.

Notified this week that five Negro men had been hired, Daniels issued the following statement for the CCSA:

Fri. 4-15-60

"We undertook this project because of the many years of frustration experienced by other agencies in the community in dealing with this problem.

P. 4

"Our letter protest campaign, organized through the Negro community, was ably assisted by many ministers and other community leaders. The NAACP Youth Council gave tremendous assistance in this effort.

"Because of this wonderful response, we want to express our appreciation to the thousands of persons who wrote letters and to the many members who gave their moral support to this effort."

In conjunction with its program of personal conferences the CCSA asked its membership to write letters protesting the company's apparent policy of discrimination in employment.

Hundreds of letters followed and the protest movement won the support of many city-wide organizations. The Youth Council of the NAACP was particularly helpful in the letter campaign.

Daniels also disclosed that in one conference with the transit company head Eyer admitted being impressed by the flood of protest letters received from citizens of the community. At that time Eyer said he had received 1,300 letters, Daniels said.

All of the new employes have had experience driving heavy equipment, although none has driven a public service bus before.

Williamson, an honorably discharged veteran of World War II. drove a bus and other heavy equipment while in the service. He also has flown small airplanes. A graduate of Grenada High school in Grenada, Miss., he has studied one year at the University of Maryland. He has been in the city four years and was employed as an ambulance driver at General hospital.

Boggess drove a bus for the U. S. Air Force. Gibson has had experience in driving large trucks and ambulances. Partee has had driving experience with large trucks, and Harris once drove a school bus in West Virginia.

The new employes underwent special training for operating the buses here

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Negro Group Pickets Store In St. Louis

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

ST. LOUIS (AP) — Placard-carrying Negro youths picketed the downtown store of Scruggs-Vandervoort- Barney Saturday, protesting against the big department store's alleged practice of not hiring Negro clerical and sales workers.

16i

Sun. 8-14-60

The youths were members of the youth council of the St. Louis chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. The placards read:

Mo.

"Negroes Need Better Jobs in Scruggs;" "Swinging a Mop No Longer Appeals To Us. We Want Clerical Jobs," and "We Want Job Justice."

P 3

The president of the youth council, Arthur Shaw, said the protest demonstration would continue every day next week, then every Saturday.

Shaw, who is a senior at Vashon High School, said the demonstration was a protest and not a boycott.

Youths at each of the store's entrances passed out leaflets which protested the alleged discrimination and asked the person given the leaflet to hand it to a sales person when making a purchase. An attached slip requested a signature under a statement which stated the signer had no objection to being served by any person, regardless of race.

Shaw said the council consisting of high school and college youths decided on the action after a conference last Tuesday with the president of the department store, Laurence E. Mallinckrodt.

Negro Bus Operators 'Working Out Fine'

The Call, Kansas City, Mo.

Fri. 5-6-60

The five Negro drivers who began operating Public Service company buses three weeks ago have passed their probationary period and are expected to receive their operator's badges Monday, D. B. Eyer, company president, said yesterday.

p. 12

Their names now will go on the Extra Board and the men will be assigned to various of the 17 lines which are not now permanently assigned.

16a

Under union contract operators are assigned permanently to a line according to bids, with the employe with the most seniority having the highest bid. Thirteen of the regular lines are permanently assigned now. The remaining 17 are filled with drivers from the Extra Board.

14A

Upon completion of the probationary period, a driver's name goes on the Extra Board and he is then assigned to various lines as needed. This is the procedure followed with all drivers under terms of the union contract, Eyer said.

What has been the reaction to the employment of the first Negro bus drivers?

Eyer said the men "are fitting in very well with the Public Service company."

"They apparently are well liked and the other drivers are being especially helpful. Their division superintendent tells me he has five good new drivers," Eyer added.

He expressed his own personal satisfaction with the choice of men.

Eyer said the employment of Negroes as operators was a move contemplated by the company at least four or five years. He said the company had conferred with Thomas Webster of the Urban League, and other League officials, several times during the past years on the matter.

However, he said, the recent employment of the Negro drivers "was the first hiring of any consequence since 1955 when heavy readjustments on schedules were put into effect."

At that time there were layoffs and those employes in the intervening years were taken back. That group, Eyer explained, had diminished and with retirements and a more stabilized outlook, more men were needed.

"We hire the best qualified applicants for any position," he explained, "and that is equally true in this case," Eyer said.

The first five drivers are Thomas C. Boggess Jr., 1807 Norton; Alvin L. Gibson, 4208 Indiana Ave.; William A. Partee Jr., 3236 Benton Blvd.; Rayford Harris Jr., 2628 Forest Ave. and Robert Lee Williamson, 2606 Troost Ave.

Hus ✓

16i 1960 MISSOURI

16i
Mo

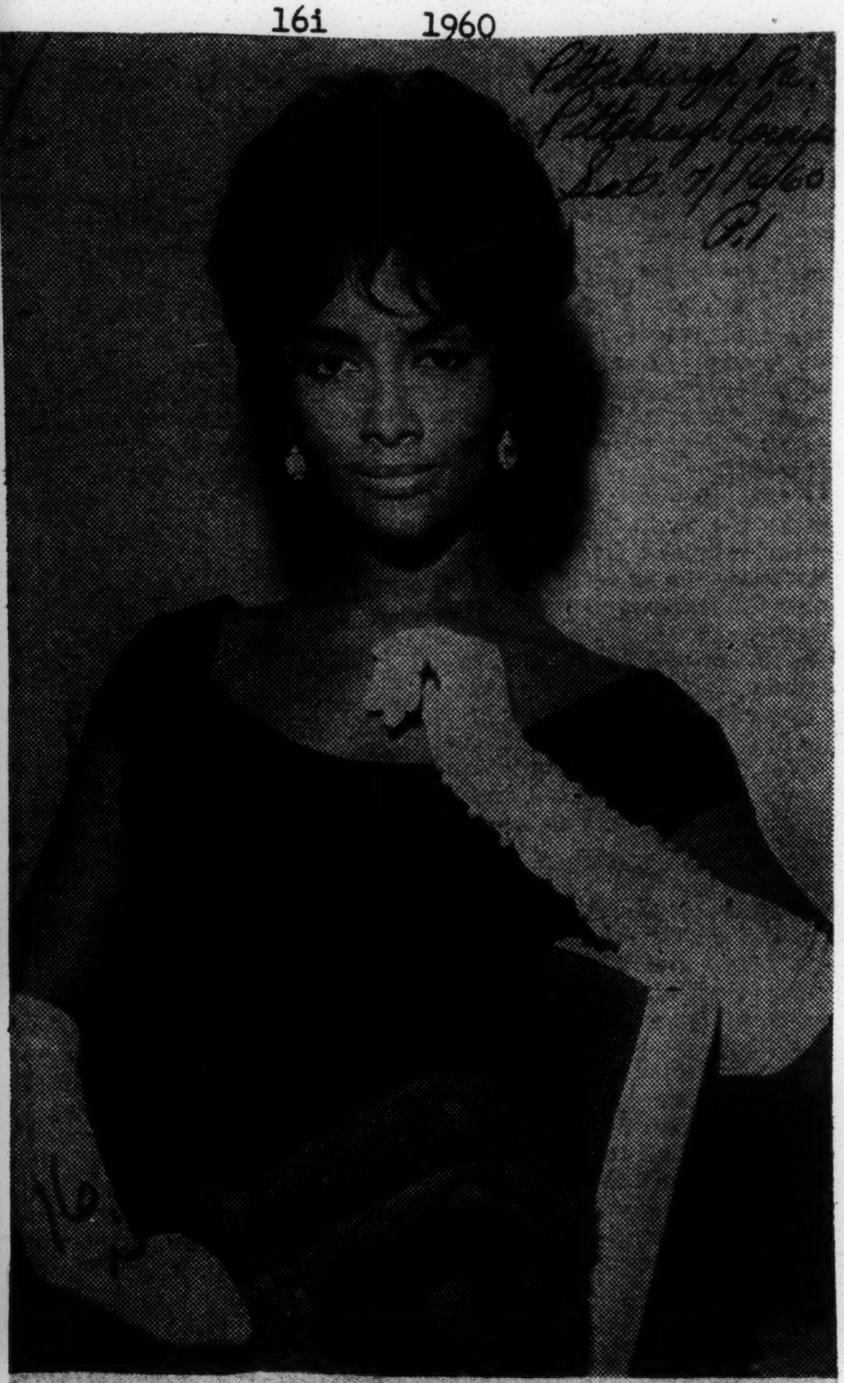
EW CLERK IN MAGISTRATE'S COURT. — Mrs. Rosella Ferguson, 5317 Chestnut, is shown at work in her new job as clerk in the court of Magistrate Stuart Blackburn on the seventh floor of the Jackson county courthouse. Mrs. Ferguson was appointed by Judge Blackburn last week. This was her first full week at her new job. The appointment was made through Tim Moran of the 14th Ward Democratic club.

Call Fri 7-30-60
Kansas City, Mo.

161 1960

MODEL

Pittsburgh Pa.
Pittsburgh Courier
Feb. 7/1960
P.1



16

"LITTLE FOX" — With classic features, this Mona Lisa of the 1960's is Helen Williams, America's most photographed model of color. She will be a special guest at the third annual models' convention to be held in Detroit on July 23 and 24. Dorothea Towles and LaJeune Hundley, "Miss Cannes Festival," will also be on hand. — Wilson Photo

6-3-60

The New York Times

JUST CHECKING: Mrs. Margaret Hill, left, and Mrs. John Cudahy, of the city's staff of "meter maids," scanning the operation of parking meters on John Street yesterday.

16i NY

100 'METER MAIDS' BEGIN PATROLLING

The New York Times

Pass Out Leaflets on Rules of Parking—Monday It Will Be Summonses

New York

New York's 100 "meter maids" were pacing their beats yesterday. They distributed 100,000 leaflets explaining rules governing parking at the city's 52,000 on-street and 5,000 off-street meters.

Fri. 6-3-60

Monday they will place summonses on cars parked overtime.

P. 33

Along Broadway yesterday, a "maid," a Safety Division patrolman began writing a summons, which he placed under the other windshield wiper.

16i

Asked what he thought of the new force, he said:

"I don't mind them, there's enough violations for all of us."

The program was started in the Department of Traffic to relieve policemen for other duties and to improve parking enforcement.

Another attendant brought sheepish grins to three men who had gotten out of a car parked at a meter. They began walking away, when one of them saw her, there was a frantic digging in pockets as one of them assured her that "we were going to put a dime in the meter."

Yazoo Negro On Trek Seeks Industry Funds

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss

By LEROY POPE
United Press International

NEW YORK (UPI)—A crusading young Negro from Mississippi is pressing a campaign to have Negroes lift themselves by their bootstraps by raising money to lure industries into the backwaters of the Deep South.

16i

John Oakes of Yazoo City, Miss. started out with a project to raise $100,000 in his hometown to get a factory to locate there that would employ mostly Negro workers.

CHANGING TIMES

"Where the South is growing and prospering, the Negro shares in the prosperity," Oakes told United Press International.. "But there are many backwaters in the South where both the whites and Negroes are being squeezed hard by changing conditions.

P. 19

"My home town is one of those," he said. "California and other western states can grow two bales of cotton to the acre to our one, so our traditional farming system is dying. As a result, 70 per cent of the young white people and 90 per cent of the young Negroes must leave to find work."

Oakes said the Negroes also are hit because of the declining use of household help.

WHITES HELPING

Oakes said he was sure the Yazoo City Negroes would raise the $100,000. "The Chamber of Commerce and the white community is contributing too," he said.

He is in the North now talking
Commerce and the white commun-
to a number of big companies about the possibility of getting other small plants located in backwater areas of the Mississippi.

He already has an offer from First Mississippi Corp. of Jackson to put a small industry in Yazoo City, providing one job for each $1,000 capital raised locally. First Mississippi would invest about $1 million in the plant.

Ninety - three Negro churches are pressing the drive to raise the $100,000 and $40-a-week sawmill workers have asked their employers to make payroll deductions to cover their contributions

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NAACP WINS Apprentice Plumber Training In N. Y.

Nashville

New York, Oct. 20—The NAACP announced this week that a Negro will be admitted into an apprenticeship training program of a plumbers' union for the first time in New York. The disclosure was made by Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary.

Mr. Hill also announced the admission of a Negro for the first time into a sheet metal apprenticeship program in St. Louis set up in a Negro-owned firm after the local AFL-CIO rejected Negroes.

16i

Referring to the plumbers' union breakthrough in New York, Mr. Hill said, "It was the result of a request for action by the NAACP to the Attorney-General of New York."

Nashville, Tenn

The program is administered by Local 2 of the United Association of the Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States, AFL-CIO.

Mr. Hill said he wrote to Attorney General Louis K. Lefkowitz requesting that he use his powers to eliminate "the broad pattern of Negro exclusion from building trades apprenticeship training programs in the State of New York."

Mr. Lefkowitz responded by arranging for the NAACP labor secretary to confer with his office's division of civil rights. At that time, Mr. Hill presented data indicating that the plumbers' union as well as other building trades unions have refused admission of Negroes into training.

Discussing efforts to get Negroes into sheet metal training in St. Louis, Mr. Hill revealed that the Association "followed an unusual procedure." after Local 36 of the Sheet Metal Workers International Association rejected Negro applicants.

The NAACP, he said, secured the certification of a Negro-owned sheet metal firm as being qualified to administer a training program, although the firm is nonunion due to refusal of Local 36 to accept its membership.

Approval for training was secured, Mr. Hill stated, by direct application to the Bureau of Apprenticeship Training of the U.S. Department of Labor.

The Negro firm is owned by Arthur Kennedy, a member of the executive board of the St. Louis NAACP.

The Association is currently attacking a similar problem existing with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. It has moved to secure apprenticeship certification for Negro-owned, nonunion firms.

Admit Negro To Training As Plumber

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

NEW YORK — The NAACP announced that a Negro will be admitted into an apprenticeship training program of a plumber's union for the first time in New York.

Sat. 10-29-60

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P. 10

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16i NY

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16i 1960

NEW YORK

Negroes To Sales Jobs At Macy's, Woolworth

The Call, K.C. Mo.

Dec 16 1960

Two Negro women are now working full time as sales clerks in Macy's downtown store and at the Woolworth variety store, 1109 Main St.; a Negro woman who has worked as a matron for more than a year is now filling in part time as a sales clerk in the horticulture department.

In both stores the introduction of Negroes behind the sales counters has been accomplished smoothly and without incident.

Working at Macy's are Mrs. Esther Stroud, 2418 Myrtle, and Mrs. Ruby Daniels, 1107 E. 18th St. Both are assigned to the basement store: Mrs. Stroud in boys' and men's wear, and Mrs. Daniels in home furnishings. Each has been selling about three weeks.

Everett Orr, personnel manager at Macy's, said yesterday the women had been accepted by the public and other employes without comment.

Both of the women had worked in the store a number of years, in other capacities, and were upgraded into their new jobs.

"This was something we had wanted to do for a long, long time and we've had no problems at all, just as we knew we wouldn't," Orr said. "They are both very fine persons," he added.

Mrs. Lola Church, personnel manager at Woolworth, was reached by telephone behind a counter, where she was doubling as a salesgirl yesterday.

Busy with the rush of Christmas shoppers, she could talk only briefly about the upgrading of Mrs. Lillian Robinson to part time sales work, but she made it apparent that the transition had gone smoothly.

Kresge's employed two Negro sales clerks several weeks ago.

A Notable Victory in Music

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dec. 12, 1959 N.Y.

P. 12

16 i

The Urban League of Greater New York scored a great victory in 1959 by opening new job opportunities for Negro musicians in 33 orchestras, as reported by its president, Mrs. Sophia Yarnall Jacobs.

In a report issued on Nov. 18, 1958, the agency charged widespread discrimination against qualified Negro musicians in classical, Broadway and television orchestras, and while this was no surprise to Negroes, it shocked the conscience of liberal white America.

After a few months of pressure and consultation with leading music organizations, 11 Negro musicians were hired; and by the year's end there were colored musicians playing in nine symphony orchestras, nine Broadway musicals, and had been employed in 13 television orchestras and shows.

We hail the Urban League of Greater New York, its executive director, Edward S. Lewis, and the chairman of its music committee, John Hammond, for a notably significant victory.

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33 Orchestras End Color Bar

Defender

P. 20

16 i

Dat. 2-13-60

N.Y.

NEW YORK — New job opportunities were opened for Negro musicians in 33 orchestras during 1959, according to a year-end report issued last week by Mrs. Sophia Yarnall Jacobs, president of the Urban League of Greater New York.

Mrs. Jacobs congratulated the music industry for its "wholehearted cooperation in our efforts to achieve equality of opportunity for all musicians, without regard to color or ethnic origin."

Joining with Mrs. Jacobs in her statement were Robert S. Dowling, Urban League board member and theatrical producer; John Hammond, chairman of the League's music committee; and Edward S. Lewis, executive director.

DISCRIMINATION

A report issued by the interracial social service agency on Nov. 18, 1958, charged widespread discrimination against qualified Negro musicians in classical, Broadway and television orchestras. A few months later, the League announced that 11 Negro musicians had been hired as a result of conferences held with leading music organizations in the city.

The following were cited as results of "cooperation with the campaign for equal opportunity" during 1959. Symphony orchestras that engaged Negro musicians for the first time in 1959 were:

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRAS

Lewisohn Stadium Orchestra engaged Sanford Allen (violin); Guggenheim Memorial Concerts, featuring the Goldman Band, engaged Harold Jones (flute); Bolshoi Ballet Orchestra, engaged Harry Smyles (oboe) and Harold Jones, (flute); Little Orchestra Society engaged Barbara Campbell, (violin - regular) and Selwart Clarke (viola - substitute dates) for their 1959 season; City Center Ballet Orchestra and City Center Opera Orchestra and City Center Clarke (viola).

The Orchestra of America engaged Alfred Brown (viola), Sanford Allen (violin), Warren Petty (bass), and Antoinette Handy (flute) as permanent members of the organization; The Metropolitan Opera Orchestra engaged John Jackson (flute), to play with the off-stage band in productions of Der Rosenkavalier and The Flying Dutchman.

Selward Clarke was appointed hiring agent for the Municipal Concert Orchestra for the 1959 summer season and Harold Jones (flute) performed in the U. S. premiere of Igor Stravinsky's "Threni: Lamentations of the Prophet Jeremiah" at Town Hall, conductor, Robert Craft.

BROADWAY MUSICALS

Broadway musicals that employed Negro musicians in 1959 were:

Once Upon A Mattress — Harry Smyles, oboe; Nervous Set—Kenny Burrell, guitar and Joe Benjamin, bass; West Side Story, Warren Smith, tympani (Broadway and road show); Take Me Along—Alfred Brown, viola and Fiorello—Harry Smyles, oboe.

Others were Gypsy — Jimmy Crawford, drums, Wendell Marshall, bass, Sanford Allen, violin, (substitute dates); Sound of Music — Harold Jones, flute and Selwart Clarke, viola; Saratoga — Joyce Brown, rehearsal pianist; Yves Montand Show — Al Hall, bass, Charles Persip, drums, and Bennie Morton, trombone (road show); Ballet USA — Al Hall, bass (road show) and On The Town — Warren Petty, bass.

TELEVISION ORCHESTRAS

Television orchestras and shows that engaged Negro musicians in new job opportunities during 1959 were:

Joseph Wilder (trumpet) was engaged for the Bell Telephone Hour program, "Adventure in Music," NBC-TV, Jan. 1959. Antoinette Handy (flute) was engaged for the Firestone Hour program, ABC-TV, Jan. 1959.; Harold Jones (flute) was engaged for the Omnibus, NBC-TV production of "The Medium," Feb. 1959.

Alfred Brown (viola) was engaged for the Patti Page Show, ABC-TV, Feb. 1959. Bennie Morton (trombone) was engaged for the Arthur Murray Show, NBC-TV, Feb. 1959. Alfred Brown (viola) was engaged for the Arthur Godfrey show, CBS-TV, March, 1959.; Alfred Brown (viola) was engaged for the Joe Franklin Show, ABC-TV, April 1959.

Milton Hinton (bass) and Osie Johnson (drums) were engaged as staff musicians for NBC-TV several weeks during the month of April, 1959.; Alfred Brown (viola) was engaged for the Pat Boone Show, ABC-TV, April-May, 1959; Charles Shaver (trumpet) and Taft Jordan (trumpet) were engaged for the Bandstand Show, NBC-Radio; June, 1959; Ernie Royal (trumpet) and Jimmy Nottingham (trumpet) were engaged for the Dave King Show, NBC-TV summer, 1959.; Alfred Brown (viola) was engaged for "Music for a Summer Night" ABC-TV, June, 1959 and Henry Jones (piano) was engaged as a staff musician for CBS-TV, July 1959.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Other organizations that hired Negro musicians in November and December, 1958, following the publication of the League's report on the music industry, include: New York Philharmonic, Symphony of the Air, Radio City Music Hall, and Contemporary Music Society. Negro Musicians were also hired by the Broadway Shows, "Music Man," "Whoop-Up" and "A Party."

The Louisiana Weekly P. 13

16 i

Dat. 4-30-60

N.Y.

JOHN J. BUTLER, Medical Technologist of the St. Albans Naval Hospital, St. Albans, New York is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Butler of New Orleans. Mr. Butler's job is to process all the donor blood drawn by the Blood Donor Center of the St. Alban's hospital prior to the labeling of the units. He also types the Rh Maternity blood specimens and studies them for the presence of any abnormal anti-bodies.

New Orleans, La.

Mr. Butler attended the Xavier University Preparatory School in New Orleans; the Fairleigh Dickinson University in Teaneck, N. J., graduating in 1958 with a bachelor of science degree in biology.

Married to the former Miss Patricia L. Percival of New York, Mr. Butler has worked at the Mary Immaculate Hospital in Jamaica, New York.

Negro Stewardess Hired

New York

Miss Patricia Banks of Jamaica, Queens, yesterday became the first Negro stewardess to be hired by Capital Airlines.

Miss Banks was among ten stewardesses awarded wings in a graduation ceremony at Capital's headquarters in Washington. Miss Banks, who was hired in compliance with an order by the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, will report today to the line's Detroit base.

161
N.Y.

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
3-19-60 p. 16

MISS PATRICIA BANKS
Slated to be Capital Airlines hostess

Airline ordered to hire hostess

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
3-19-60.

NEW YORK — Capital Airlines was ordered last week by the State Commission Against Discrimination to cease its policy of refusing to hire non-white personnel in flying jobs.

The order was issued by SCAD following a complaint by Miss Patricia Banks, a 22-year-old Queens College evening student, who applied for a job as stewardess with Capital in 1956, after completing training at a school which trains applicants for jobs as airlines hostesses.

Miss Banks, who lives at 102-12 Pinegrove St., Jamaica, Queens, is currently employed as a business machines operator for the Consolidated Edison Company.

* * *

SOLOMON J. HEIFETZ, associate counsel for SCAD, said that last week's order is the first to be issued against an airline by the agency.

A complaint against Trans World Airlines was investigated by the commission, he said, but TWA employed a colored stewardess before a formal ruling was issued in the case.

The Afro-Am.

Still earlier, Mohawk Airlines, the first firm to employ a colored hostess, did so of its own volition.

Baltimore Md

CAPITAL HAS 30 days in which to comply with the SCAD directive for the hiring of Miss Banks, after which the commission will go to court to seek a contempt citation. At the discretion of the court, punishment consisting of fine or imprisonment or both, may be assessed on the contempt charge.

3-19-60
p. 2

The order was based upon public hearings which were conducted last July. Its signers are Commissioners J. Edward Conway, John A. Davis and Mary Louise Rice.

* * *

162 N.Y.

CAPITAL Airlines, which is the fifth largest in the nation, operates routes which cover most of the Eastern half of the United States. The line hires approximately 240 flight hostesses a year.

The SCAD directive instructs the airline to advise its employees that all hiring of flight personnel in New York State is to be done "solely on the basis of merit and without regard to race.

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 5-21-60
P. 16.

AIR LINE HOSTESS VISITS— Miss Mary Tiller (seated center), New York's first sepia airline hostess, was among the guests who attended the reception by the Youth Group and College Chapter of NAACP at the Sheraton Hotel where they held a fund raising event for the defense of Student Sit-downers. Others seen with Miss Tiller are Olivia Cuett, Andrea Coverdale, Barbara Hewlett and Raymonde Milton, all of whom could qualify as airline hostesses as well.

162 N.Y.

16i 1960 NEW YORK CAPITAL AIRLINES

Airline Told to Hire Negro Stewardess

The Washington Post

Washington D.C.

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP) The State Commission Against Discrimination today ordered Capital Airlines to hire its first Negro flight stewardess.

The Commission said the airline had violated the law against discrimination in rejecting an application of Patricia Banks, 22, of Queens, solely on the basis of color. It also directed the airline to pledge that all of future hiring would be done on the basis of merit alone.

Hire Negro Stewardess, Capital Told

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta Ga.

NEW YORK (AP)—The state commission against discrimination Wednesday ordered Capital Airlines to hire its first Negro flight stewardess.

16i

Thurs. 3-10-60

The commission said the airline had violated the law against discrimination in rejecting an application of Patricia Banks, 22, solely on the basis of color.

Miss Banks of Queens presently is employed by the Consolidated Edison Co. The commission issued its order as the result of a public hearing held last July.

Air Line Ordered to End Job Bias

New York Herald Tribune New York

Negro Wins Round in 4-Year Fight for Hostess Post

Thurs. 3-10-60

The State Commission Against Discrimination (SCAD) made public yesterday a decision ordering Capital Airlines, Inc., to make available to Negroes employment opportunities as pilots, engineers and hostesses.

The ruling requiring the company to cease refusing to employ flight personnel because of their color was handed down in the case of Patricia Banks, twenty-two, of 106-12 Pinegrove St., Jamaica, Queens, who had sought a job as a hostess in 1956.

In their decision, the state commissioners went beyond the complaint of racial prejudice lodged by Miss Banks, a night school student at Queens College, where she is well on her way to earning a bachelor's degree in psychology.

Evidence that has been accumulating before the commission, even without previous formal hearings on the problem, is known to have indicated that all major United States air carriers do not care to employ Negroes on their aircraft aloft.

With that knowledge before it, the commission ordered, therefore, that all flight jobs be subject to the ruling. Whether it affects other air lines depends upon whether complaints of discrimination affecting them are placed before the commission.

Specifically, Capital Airlines was told "to cease and desist from maintaining a policy of barring Negroes from employment because of their color, in all flight capacities, including that of flight hostess."

This meant for Miss Banks an opportunity to get the job by taking the same tests given white applicants at the time of her 1956 application or current tests given white applicants, "whichever is less onerous," the ruling ordered.

John Anderson, public relations director for Capital, said that the decision would be discussed jointly by the company's management and legal counsel within a few days and that a statement probably would be made about the company's intentions at that time.

16i NY

Herald Tribune photo by Ira Rosenberg

Patricia Banks leaving the Con Edison Building, Irving Place and E. 14th St., where she is employed.

30-Day Deadline

It was the first decision against an air line by the commission, a previous hostess case involving TWA having been negotiated. Signing the order were Commissioners J. Edward Conway, who presided, John A. Davis and Mary Louise Nice. Henry Spitz, general counsel, and Solomon J. Heifetz, his associate, told the press that the respondent company would have thirty days in which to comply with the order.

If the company has not taken appropriate action or referred the issue to a court in that time, Mr. Heifetz added. the commission then would be entitled to go to court itself to seek an enforcement order.

Miss Banks, who has a daytime job at the Consolidated Edison Company, 4 Irving Place, where she works an IBM machine along with more than 100 other girls, both white and Negro, was the center of girlish excitement at her office this morning during the coffee break.

Notification of the commission's decision arrived by mail after she had left ofr work, and her mother telephoned her daughter the news.

Still Wants Hostess Job

"I am very happy," she said. "I took a three-month hostess course in New York and none of my marks was ever under 80. Nothing has happened that has dampened my wish, my enthusiasm. I still want to be an air hostess."

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She explained that the excited office friends around her had had something to do with keeping her spirits and determination at a high pitch. "They have been with me all the way, since I started to work here four years ago," she said.

Sees Patience Needed

"I hope that the commission understands how grateful I am. It makes me happy to think that something I have done has helped, perhaps, to break through the barrier of racial prejudice. It's something we have to be very patient about," she said.

After finishing her course at the model and air career school, Miss Banks was interviewed for a hosess job. She was told that "the next to the last tooth in the upper right side" of her mouth needed attention. The hearing determined that she had had the necessary dental work done but that she was later told that "Capital Airlines did not want to see girls a second time."

Found Qualified

The commission's finding also pointed out that the moc and air career school was used by Capital Airlines for the recruitment of hostesses.

"The hearing commissioners" were impressed with Miss Banks' "well-groomed appearance, her cultured manner, her pleasing personality, her complete frankness and her calmness," the decision noted in expressing the belief that she had the essential qualifications of a good air hostess.

Negro Hostesses, The Wild Blue Yonder

Birmingham

The clamor of Negroes for better jobs is entirely human and natural. The clamor in New York State to use the law to push Negroes into offices of all sorts has now been extended to the wild blue yonder.

Capital Airlines was target of an inquiry by the New York State Commission Against Discrimination. That body has now ordered the line to hire Patricia Banks, an applicant for a hostess job. The young woman is, as of the present, a business machine operator in a private firm and a night college student.

Sept. 3-14-60

Capital has 30 days to make some decision or go into court. We suspect it will do the latter. It should in our lay view.

The case is simple: The girl, who is 22, had studied at a hostess school which reportedly customarily supplies hostesses for the line. She applied for a hostess job and was told a single tooth needed attention. She attended to the tooth and returned and, says the commission, was told the line did not want to see girls a second time. She took action before the commission, which has great power under state law.

The commission did not just direct the line to employ the plaintiff. It ordered that Capital should not use color as a denial factor in employment of any flight personnel—pilots, engineers included.

Use of a Negro as a hostess raises possibly delicate questions, especially since this line serves the South also. It is, of course, no novelty to see colored passengers, unsegregated, on many flights through the South. But lines have customarily used white hostesses throughout the nation.

There is no particular shock to the thought of a Negro hostess — not any more than thought of the traditional Negro porter on a train is shocking. The hostess by and large checks to see that all are properly aboard (this on trains of course is a white conductor's job in all cases we know); she supplies magazines, serves meals or beverages and cookies. In many places in the South, service—though not in the air—of this kind is by Negroes . . . waiters, maids and so on.

But the hostess has in a second way an elevated status in most minds; she represents sort of a cozy relationship with the passengers, an airliner pushing through the air being a special kind of compartment which induces a close feeling sometimes—something unique, unto itself. Thus the hostess' job is in a kind of special category; that this is true was borne out when many passenger trains adopted hostesses, recognizing that in them, airlines had a kind of special added, extra attraction to offer riders—especially males who take full note of the hostess' trim figure and pleasant features.

The hostess is by no means a "maid" or "servant" or "waiter." Her training provides a variety of far more advanced knowledge.

But the issue here involves, further, the old concept of the relationship of any government body to private employers. Presumably management of a coal company or a jetliner service knows what type employe will best serve its commercial need. Here we see government shouldering in, "protecting the right" of one person, invading the right of perhaps many others and certainly management's historic prerogative.

Further, here we may see a state agency intruding into an area which is almost exclusively under federal control, when it is controlled, which is all the time and heavily. A federal agency strictly rules the airlines, from engine checks to rates. Only last week this agency ordered that no likker could be served aloft if not served by the hostess —this, of course, bringing wails from many a pocket flask Scotch man or a thermos martini voyager.

But these planes, one of which. or many of which, the Negro girl might if employed be assigned, venture well past New York State lines. Can New York tell Capital or any other outfit that it must, because an employment office is in New York, or the planes land there and take off, put a Negro hostess aboard? If so, can the airline suspend employment on each such flight after the craft has lofted from LaGuardia and swung about over the New Jersey line for southward flight?

The entire issue, or issues, can swiftly become virtually enigmatic, and we could envisage a lawyer's delight at the untangling—or rather headache, more likely.

Whenever government moves in to make decisions as to whom any company must employ and on what type jobs, then the lid on Pandora's box is not just opened. It is snatched from the hinges.

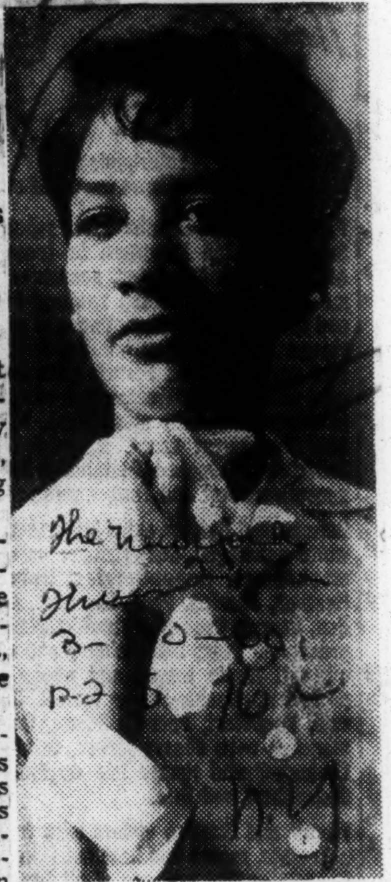
The matter thus of one employer's policy may seem small. It is not. It is immense under this state ruling for management-employer relations. The decision ranges far beyond New York and to altitudes still only being dreamed about.

AIRLINE ORDERED TO HIRE A NEGRO

The New York Times

State Anti-Bias Body Directs Capital to Employ Queens Woman as Stewardess

New York



ORDERED HIRED: Miss Patricia Banks. The State Commission Against Discrimination has directed she be employed as a hostess by Capital Airlines.

The State Commission Against Discrimination has ordered Capital Airlines, which serves many of the major Southern cities, to abandon a policy of barring Negroes from flying jobs.

The order, which was announced by the commission yesterday, also directs the airline to hire its first Negro stewardess, a 22-year-old Jamaica, Queens, woman who brought the complaint against Capital.

She is Patricia Banks of 106-12 Pinegrove Street, a Queens College evening student. Miss Banks, presently a business machines operator for the Consolidated Edison Company, applied for a job as hostess in 1956 after attending a school that trains applicants for such positions.

The commission's action was the first such order leveled against an airline, according to Solomon J. Heifetz, associate counsel for the commission. Previously, Mr. Heifetz said, Trans-World Airlines hired a Negro stewardess after the commission had investigated a complaint. No formal ruling was issued against T. W. A. he said.

Mohawk Airlines. was the first air carrier to hire Negro hostesses. It did so voluntarily.

Capital, Mr. Heifetz explained, has thirty days in which to comply with the directive, he said, the commission will go to court to seek a contempt citation. Punishment for contempt, fine or imprisonment, or both, is discretionary with the courts.

The order, which followed public hearings last July, was signed by Commmissioners J. Edward Conway, John A. Davis and Mary Louise Nice.

Capital, which hires about 240 flight hostesses a year, has its main office in Washington. It is the nation's fifth largest airline, with routes that cover, roughly, the Eastern half of the United States.

The airline denied that it had refused to hire Miss Banks or that it had a discriminatory policy toward hiring Negroes for flight positions. It contended that the actual hiring for such jobs took place in Washington, and consequently is beyond the commmission's jurisdiction.

The commission rejected all of the airlines arguments.

"There are twenty-two possible steps involved in respondent's pre-employment procedures for flight hostesses, all of which are undertaken in New York State," the commission said.

It directed the airline to advise its employes that all hiring of flight personnel in New York State is to be done "solely on the basis of merit and without regard to race, creed, color or national origin."

16i 1960

OHIO

Toledo Board Seeks Jobs For Trained Negroes

B'ham World
B'ham, Ala.
Wed. 12-10-60

TOLEDO, O. (ANP)—The Board of Community Relations announced a fourpoint program to enlarge job opportunities for Negroes in Toledo.

P. 5/6

Included in the program will be a survey, in cooperation with Negro churches, go determine what skills, training and experience Negro workers have and to determine how many are not employed according to abilities and skills.

The BCR also plans workshops in the churches and establishment of permanent employment committees.

A final step will be to hold conferences with employers to persuade them to hire on the basis of merit and regardles of race.

John White Files Claim In D. C. Court

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

10-Point Veteran Says U. S. Arm, Owes Him 3000 In Back Wages

Fri. 7-15-60

A claim for back wages totaling about $\$300^0$ was filed with the United States court of claims earlier this week by John B. White, 827 NE 10. White, who worked as a civilian employee at the Fort Sill army station Lawton from July 11, 1955 to July 5, 1956, alleges termination of his employment there was based solely on his being a Negro.

White added that repeated attempts here with representatives of the Department of the Army for fair and impartial hearing have been futile. A veteran with 10-point preference, he charges them with ten violations of the Civilan Personnel regulations.

P. 1

16i Okla.

First District Commissioner Explains Changes of Boundary Lines, NAACP Fuss at Cafeteria

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Fri. 7-1-60 P. 1

Says He Spearheaded Drive to Get Enough Money To Build Douglass High School

Was First White Man to Employ Negro Cashiers

16i Okla.

Ralph Adair, first district commissioner, up for re-election, spoke out against his critics this week in a letter to the Black Dispatch. In the letter he says he offered to integrate his cafeteria when his competitors did. He says this offer was refused and he was told that he couldn't afford to not be the first because if he refused the NAACP would work to insure his defeat in the next commissioners race.

Commissioner Adair's letter to the Black Dispatch follows:

To the Editor:

For months I have sat back and taken abuse from many Negroes about the redistricting that was done and about my refusal to integrate my cafeterias.

Some five or six years ago I was told by the Election Board that they would very much like to have the commissioners' boundary lines moved north from Reno to 10th street so that they would correspond with the legislative lines. By law a precinct cannot cross a legislative line. The way the lines were at that time we had three precincts one mile wide and six miles long in a rural area where there were but few votes.

Roscoe Dunjee and I talked this over and he said that he was very much opposed to doing anything that would split the Negro vote here in town. I agreed at that time to leave things as they were, even though the Elecion Board was opposed to it from an efficiency standpoint.

About a year ago all Oklahoma City was informed by way of television that the NAACP Youth group with Clara Luper were going to pull a sitdown strike at my northeast cafeteria. I met with them and issues waxed hot. I did offer at that time to integrate my cafeterias when my competitors did. This offer was refused and I was told that I couldn't afford to not be the first because if I refused they would work to insure my defeat in the next commissioner race.

P. 2

Later the Election Board again brought up the matter of moving the commissioners' district up to 10th street. While I had fought to keep the area intact in the past I certainly had no incentive now to try to keep an area that was pledged to fight me—not because I was a bad commissioner, but because I had refused to be made a guinea pig of. Accordingly we voted in commissioners meeting to redistrict.

Fri. 7-1-60

This was protested by a group of your people but no action was taken on the protest until after two new commissioners had been appointed by the Governor.

Each of these men had some ideas of his own about how they wanted their districts to be, so they worked out a new alignment. Mr. Miller said that he liked the colored people, that he was in partnership with one in an oil venture, and that this man was an official in the NAACP and could help him. He said that inasmuch as the chief complaint had been that they all wanted to be in the same district that by moving the commissioners boundaries on up to 23rd that they would all be back together. The other new commissioner, Mr. Keitz, thought that the dividing line on the west should be the Santa Fe tracks and he voted for that to be so. In all the redistricting I lost 11 square miles of thickly populated area, approximately 3 square miles of which was colored and about 8 square miles of white voters in an area that I had always carried by a big margin. I wish that the lines were back as they were, because with the big majority that I always enjoyed west of the Santa Fe tracks plus the thousands of personal friends I still have among the older Negroes I would not even have to make a campaign.

16i Okla.

I contend that a man in public office should be voted for or against on the basis of his record in office. When this is not done it makes me wonder if it has been worth it being a good official for all the people in the district.

If you will recall, I spearheaded the drive to get enough money to build Douglass high school as it is, as well as pushing the bond issue to get the new schools at Arcadia and Green Pastures. I am the only white man that donated enough to your YMCA to get his name on the plaque near the door and annually I have contributed money for memberships. Also, I am the first white man to employ Negro cashiers in his store. I employ more Negroes on the county payroll than any commissioner before, and at the same pay, job for job, as whites are paid. Six of the ten highest paid employees I have in my private business are colored, most of whom have been with me from my beginning in business.

I will not be pressured, and I will not be threatened, and if the Negro votes against me for doing a good job as commissioner then I will more strongly feel that it is he that is letting prejudice get the best of him.

Sincerely,
RALPH ADAIR.

F. D. Durham Begins Work At Goodyear

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Fri. 8-26-60

FREDERICK H. DURHAM

A "Public Relations and Commission Appliance" salesman for the Eastside has been added to the staff personnel at the Goodyear Service store at 322 N. Walker. He is Frederick D. Durham, former Wetumka school principal and former Clearview school superintendent.

16i Okla.

Durham, who has been living in the city since 1954, will be handling a wide variety of household appliances including washers, dryers, electric ranges, televqisions and vacuum cleaners. The appliances carry such well-known brand names as Norge, General Electric and Tappan.

Dubbed the "Brainchild and Phi Feisal," Good year budget manager, Feisal said, "We've been working on this program for quite some time as a means of showing appreciation for past business."

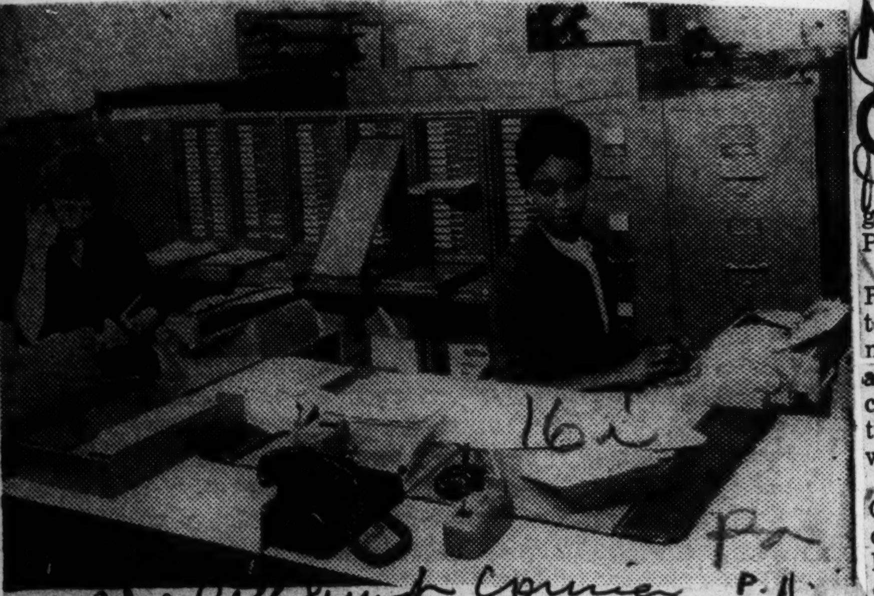
Durham has had salesman experience in the Henry etta area and prior salesmanship training with national companies. He began working officially Monday August 22.

Durham and his wife, the former Miss Rachel Starks of Clearview, live at 1216 N.E. Euclid and attend church at the Bethany-Creston Hills Presbyterian church. Mrs. Durham is affiliated with the Zeta Phi Beta sorority and Durham belongs to Clearview No. 98 Masonic order.

16i 1960 PENNSYLVANIA

MRS. MADELINE MOFFETT (left), assistant supervisor of the Print Shop at Scott Paper company, Chester, Pa., checks a job with a co-worker while her husband, Tally Moffett (left), supervisor of the company's Sanitation Department, goes over a schedule with an aide. The husband and wife team are 18-year veteran employees at Scott Paper Company.

16i



The Pittsburgh Courier P. 11

Pa

ONE OF TWO — Miss Effie Brown, right, the second of two Negro stenographers employed in the Pittsburgh office of the United States Steel Corporation, is shown at her desk in the personnel department. Miss Brown is a Pittsburgh-born and -trained young lady . . . and formerly worked as a secretary with The Courier.

Mississippi Negroes Offered Northern Jobs

Jackson Daily News

Jackson, Miss

Wed 5-16-60

Five Mississippi Negroes can get good jobs for the asking by a Pennsylvania congressman.

According to the Congressional Record, the Hon. James G. Fulton, ultra — liberal, progressive modern Republican wants to hire a young colored couple; a young colored man who can drive, and two other Mississippi Negroes to work on his seven newspapers.

The offer for the jobs came from Congressman Fulton during the course of debate in the House of Representatives. The Pennsylvania congressman accused Mississippi Congressman John Bell Williams of not being serious when the latter conducted a survey to determine whether several mayors in Northern and Eastern cities would welcome Southern Negroes who, Mr. Williams said, will rush northward when new civil rights legislation is adopted.

From the floor Congressman Fulton told Congressman Williams:

"I will say this seriously, you send me a young colored couple and I will hire them right now. You send me a young colored man, who can drive and I will hire him. Send two more and I will hire them on my newspapers."

Mississippi Negroes who might wish to take advantage of this excellent offer can contact Congressman Fulton as follows:

Honorable James G. Fulton,
M.C.
246 House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

In case of haste, Congressman Fulton may be reached via telephone at CA 4-3121, Extension 2915.

Apparently, no qualifications are necessary — as long as the applicants are bona fide Negroes.

Pa

16i

Ministers Win Campaign For Baking Plant Jobs

The Call Kansas City Mo.

Fri. 8-12-60

PHILADELPHIA. Four hundred Negro preachers of Philadelphia announced from their pulpits Sunday that they were calling a halt to a gigantic "Selective Patronage Program" against the huge multi-million dollar Tasty Baking company of Philadelphia, which has acceded, and agreed to all the minimum requests made by the ministers nearly two months ago.

As a result of the "Selective Patronage Program" the Tasty Baking company has for the first time employed Negro driver-salesmen, with assurances of fixed routes.— Negro women are now working in formerly all white wrapping and packaging departments of the plant;—for the first time Negro personnel is employed in the offices;— the company has made it clear that there is no discrimination in the use of any washrooms, locker rooms, or any other facilities in the plant;— and assurances have been made to the ministers, that there will be no job discrimination and equal opportunities for all.

The ministers have accepted in good faith the company's assurances and now extend their sincere best wishes for the company's success. Last Sunday they urged parishioners, and oters, to resume purchasing Tasty Baking company products.

This campaign was one of the most effective ever waged in the eastern part of the United States to eliminate job discrimination against Negroes. There was participation by all segements of the Negro community in Philadelphia and nearby areas. —clergy, business, fraternal, civic and youth. It is conservatively estimated that some 250,000 people were participating last week, at the height of the campaign.

One of the most unique features of the "Selective Patronage Program" was the lack of a formal organization or a designated chairman. A Coordinating Committee representative of all denominations among Negroes in the city met frequently to determine priorities, formulate strategies and general policies. In every instance the decisions of the Coordinating Committee were unanimous. Each individual minister was the director of the effort in his own church and area.

In this campaign against the Tasty Baking company the Negro preachers demonstrated the power of "Selective Patronage" and it now appears that this technique will be utilized fully to eliminate all job discrimination against Negroes in the Greater Philadelphia area.

Consideration is even now being given to other companies whose employment practices are alleged to be discriminatory, and the Negro community has been asked to "stand ready". The simple conviction of the clergymen is that continued united action of all persons and groups will bring equal job opportunities for all their people.

Pa

16i

Fri 8-12-60

Say Phila. Firm Has Dropped Race Bars

Chicago Defender
Sat-7/30/60
Chicago Ill
p.22

PHILADELPHIA — Four hundred Negro preachers of Philadelphia announced from their pulpits that they were calling a halt to a gigantic "Selective Patronage Program" against the huge multi-million dollar Tasty Baking Company of Philadelphia, which has acceded, and agreed to all the minimum requests made by the ministers nearly two months ago.

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The Afro-American
Pa.
Sat 11-19-60
p.10

THEY'RE A TEAM — Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Wethers, Jr. of Philadelphia are both programmers for electric brain computers.

Husband, wife share computer 'know-how'

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

PHILADELPHIA

When a man works as an associate programmer for "electronic brain" computer systems in the Bizmac Data Processing Center of the Radio Corporation of America, his chances for "talking shop" when he gets home at night are understandably limited.

If the man is Eugene Wethers Jr., however, he may do some of his most stimulating "shop talk" at home, because his wife, Mrs. Cora Wethers, is also an RCA employee — a three-year veteran in the Advance Programming Section where she helps "instruct" the "brains" with which her husband works.

* * *

PROGRAMMING, according to the Wethers team, is a "simple" matter of translating a problem into machine language so that Bizmac, RCA's first "electronic brain," and the new transistorized RCA 501 can perform their miracle calculations.

A Howard University mathematics and physics major, Mrs. Wethers joined the RCA staff in 1957, one week after graduation. It was at her suggestion that her husband, a Penn State graduate who was teaching history and studying law at Temple University, applied for and was accepted into the "family" a year ago.

* * *

BOTH NATIVE Philadelphians, Mr. and Mrs. Wethers have one son, Eugene 3rd.

Influenced by his aunt, Assistant U.S. Attorney Mable D. Turner, Mr. Wethers hopes some day to complete his law studies. His wife is active in the Howard Scholarship Fund Drive and Club Tiffany, a social group currently directing its energies toward a teen-age guidance program.

16i 1960

PEPSI-COLA

Pepsi-Cola Names Rector To Top Post

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa

NEW YORK—John K. Rector will head the newly-created special markets department of Pepsi-Cola Metropolitan Bottling Company, Inc.

John Rector

In announcing the appointment, Philip Rubenstein, president of Pepsi-Cola Metropolitan Bottling Company, said that Mr. Rector will be responsible for marketing and merchandizing programs in the special markets of the 22 plants in 19 cities in the United States.

~~Pepsi-Cola Metropolitan~~ Bottling Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Pepsi-Cola Company.

Sat. Feb-13-60

Mr. Rector had previously served in the Washington, D. C. regional office of the parent company where he was a special representative since January, 1958. Before joining the soft drink company, he was employed by Esso-Standard Oil as a supervisor in Washington.

He will maintain his office in the Pepsi-Cola world headquarters in New York City.

Mr. Rector has a wife, Theresa, and two children—Keith, four, and Joan, two.

Advice To Colored Youth:

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Va.

"Prepare And The Job Yours"--Nixon

Sat. 1-2-60

By WILLIAM J. EATON
United Press International

P. 1

WASHINGTON — The President's Committee on Government contracts announced Saturday its main target in the year ahead will be integration of colored workers into white collar jobs.

16i

The committee, headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, advised colored youths to finish high school and get all the other schooling they can to qualify for such openings. It said colored citizens will face "grave problems" in the future unless they adapt to changing conditions in the labor market.

PRESIDENT Eisenhower created the committee by executive order in 1953, soon after he took office. He charged it with eeforcing the anti-discrimination clause written into all government contracts.

In its sixth annual report Saturday, the committee said it received 244 complaints to job discrimination in the year ending last Sept. 30. Colored Americans were involved in eight out of every 10 protests.

THE COMMITTEE predicted that the most significant increase in employment during the 1960's will occur in jobs requiring more training and education. Yet, it said, government figures show that while 80 per cent of white children between 14 and 18 years old are attending high school, only 65 per cent of Negro youth in the same age group are enrolled.

Mr. Nixon said that projections indicating a shortage of trained colored workers during the next decade should inspire new efforts to reverse the situation.

"ESTIMATES DO not have to become established statistics," he added. "These estimates constitute a challenge to the nation's educators, vocational guidance counselors and employers, as well as to Negro students and parents. Added efforts must be made to help Negro parents to keep their children in school so that they can compete for employment more effectively."
ent more effectively."

Urges Youths To Prepare

16i

VICE PRES. NIXON
Cites Opportunities

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va.

The committee told employers that white male workers under age 45 will be scarce in the next decade while the number of Negroes in the labor force will continue to rise.

Sat. 1-2-60

P. 2

THE NATION will require about 50 per cent more professional and technical workers, 80 per cent more proprietors and managers and 25 per cent more clerks and salesmen, the committee said. Most of these fall into the white-collar category.

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"White collar jobs have never been readily available to Negroes," the rpeort said. "Job opportunities in manufacturing are decreasing but job opportunities in service, finance and government are increasing and will continue to do so through the next decade.

"THE COMMITTEE therefore will emphasize the integration of minority groups into the white collar positions."

Of anti-discrimination, the report said:

"A NON-DISCRIMINATORY employment policy does not in itself lead to the achievement of an integrated work force. The employer must act to break through the 'cake of custom' by initial placement in positions traditionally denied to Negroes."

Otherwise, it said, Negroes and others who have been discriminated against in the past might not apply for jobs, fearing they would be rejected.

Appointed to Pres.'s Committee on Govt. Contracts as Specialist

The Iowa Bystander

P. 1 Thurs. 10-20-60

Des Moines, Iowa

Washington, D. C.—Appointment of Johnnie A. Moore, of Chicago as information specialist on the staff of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, in its Washington office, was announced today by Margaret Garrity, executive director of the Committee.

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Mr. Moore, 31, comes to the President's Committee from employment as makeup editor of the Chicago Daily Defender, where he is currently on leave. Prior to joining the Defender, he worked on newspaper staffs of the Informer Newspaper Group, Houston, Tex., and Norfolk Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.

Bystander Thurs 10-20-60

MOORE

An Air Force veteran, Mr. Moore was released from active duty in 1955 as a first lieutenant. He later served as a civilian instructor in statistics with the Air Force.

'Equal Opportunity Day'

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Nat'l Labor Director to Speak At DHS Observance; Nov. 14

Fri 11-11-60 P. 1

George O. Butler, director of education for the President's Committee on Government Contracts, will be the guest speaker at a 10:30 a.m. Douglass high school assembly program in the school auditorium Monday, Nov. 14.

The Douglass program is the first in a series of events scheduled by the Urban League of Oklahoma City in observance of Equal Opportunity Day. This day, November 19, is one set apart each year by the National Urban League to focus attention on positive efforts to insure fair and equal treatment of all citizens regardless of race, color, religion or national origin. F. D. Moon, principal of Douglass, is local chairman of the League's Equal Opportunity Day Observance.

GEORGE O. BUTLER

Butler, former labor economist for the United States Department of Labor, is a native of Washington, D. C. and is past president of the District of Columbia Federation of Civic Associations; vice president of the District of Columbia Industrial Union Council; one of 15 citizen members of the District of Columbia Urban Renewal Council, and a member of the board of trustees of the National Urban League and of the Washington Urban League. He was selected as "Man of the Year, 1955" by the YMCA Council of the Washington Metropolitan Area.

Butler received his AB and MA degrees in Economics at Howard university in Washington and took advanced work in Economics at the University of Chicago. During World War II he served in the U. S. Army as occupational and educational counselor, after graduating from the Adjutant General's Graduate school in that subject.

He served as an instructor in Economics at Howard university from 1935 to 1940; consultant to the American Youth Commission of the American Council on Education in 1937, and his served the Department of Labor since the end of World War II, except for a two-year period beginning in 1951, when he served as Chief of the Manpower Requirements division of the National Production Authority.

See Rise In Negro White-Collar Jobs

Chicago Defender
Chicago Ill.
Sept 9-60
p. 2

J. W. ADAMS, a 32-year-old illustrations assistant in art department at Lockheed Aircraft's Georgia division at Marietta, is laying out art work to illustrate parts of the firm's C-130 "Hercules" prop-jet aircraft for a technical bulletin. Born in Atlanta, Adams (left) received his early schooling there and was graduated with a major in art, from its Clark college. He also completed a photo engraving course at famed Tuskegee Institute. Employed by Lockheed as a strucures assembler, Adams was prepared when "opportunity knocked."

Chicago Defender
Chicago Ill.
Sept 17-60
p 12

DORIS LOGAN (front), native of Washington, D. C. and graduate of its high schools, also studied at the Cortez Peters Business School in Washington. Mrs. Logan performs general stenographic and clerical duties in the Pershing Engineering Division of the Glenn L. Martin Co., at Orlando, Fla. Shown at work,. Mrs. Logan prominently displays her security badge required of all employees engaged in the Weapon Systems Development Program at Orlando. In the short time she has been employed after passing the aptitude and qualifications tests, Mrs. Logan has already been marked for a pay raise because of her demonstrated efficiency.

Government Contracts Unit Releases Report

Chicago Defender
Chicago Ill.
Sept 17-60
p 2

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A substantial increase in the Negro segment of the nation's job seekers during the next ten years and a persistent shortage of trained Negro workers, particularly in the white-collar field, were pictured in the annual report of a presidential committee released by the White House this week.

A highlight of the report of the President's Committee on Government Contracts is a statement of the Committee's intention to concentrate its efforts on the integration of Negroes into the white-collar job category, where the greatest increase in employment are expected during the coming decade.

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The report, submitted to President Eisenhower by Vice President Nixon, Committee chairman, cited Department of Labor projections for the 1960's to point up serious problems which will confront Negroes during that period in their efforts to compete for employment with the white labor force.

PREDICTS EXPANSION

"Our labor force will probably expand from 73.6 million workers to 86.1 million in the next decade," the report states. "In this net addition of 13.5 million workers, the major proportion will consist of young workers, under 24 years, and older workers, over 45. A small component of this increase, actually fewer than a million, will fall into what statisticians call the prime working group, those in the age group 25-44. This primary working group is the one which has had the most training and possesses most of the skills we need.

"Since we will have to depend upon very young as well as older workers, the problems of vocational guidance, of trainng and retraining are of paramount importance.

"Our non-white population increased more rapidly between 1940 and 1950 than our white population. The former increased 22 per cent; the latter 14 per cent. Census estimates on the composition of our labor force in 1958 show a very high proportion of Negro men under 20 and over 45. Further, Negro women of all ages have a higher rate of participation in the labor force. If these trands continue, there will clearly be a substantial increase in our non-white labor force. If these trends concentrated in the younger and older Negro worker groups, both male and female.

ANTICIPATE CHANGES

"Employers who will still be looking for male, white, under age 45 workers will be in trouble in the next decade. These sought-for types of workers simply will not be available in the numbers required."

Continuing on this theme, Committee report states that anticipated changes in the composition of the labor force pose special problems for Negroes which will underscore the importance of education and training.

"The most significant increase in employment will be in occupations requiring more training and education," the report states. "The American economy will require an increase of nearly 50 per cent in professional and technical occupations, 80 per cent in the numbers of proprietors and managers, 25 per cent in the clerical and sales force, 23 per cent in the numbers of skilled craftsmen, and 25 per cent more service workers. The increase projected for semi-skilled workers is only 15 per cent, however, and so increase is foreseen for laborers."

EXPLAINS SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of these figures to Negroes, according to the Committee report, lies in the fact that "recent Census Bureau data indicate that 80 per cent of white children between ages 14-18 are attending high school while only 65 per cent of Negro children in the same age group are enrolled."

According to Labor Department projections, the report states, 7.5 million new workers during the next decade will be without a high school education. Unless the situation of the past and present is sharply changed, the Committee believes that a very high proportion of these "handicapped" workers will be Negroes.

However, Vice President Nixon, Committee chairman, struck a note of hope in commenting on this section of the Committee report.

CHALLENGES EDUCATORS

"Estimates do not have to become established statistics," Nixon said. "I daresay that any projections of a decade ago with regard to deaths this year from any number of diseases have been greatly reduced by advances in the skills and resources of medical science. Similarly, today's pessimistic estimates with respect to the availability of trained Negro workers during the next decade can be reduced through education and training.

"These estimates constitute a challenge to the nation's educators, vocational guidance counsellors and employers, as well as to Negro students and parents," the Vice President said.

"In the words of our Committee report, added efforts must be made to help Negro parents to keep their children in school so that they can compete for employment more effectively. But theirs is not the only responsibility. In the interests of the national economy as well as Negro workers, it is up to our educators, vocational guidance counsellors and employers to see that Negro youth has the opportunity for the kind of training that will prepare him for the types of jobs which we know will call for the greatest numbers of workers during the next ten years."

In this vein, the Committee report places particular stress on the white-collar job category.

MARGIN WIDENS

"In 1956, for the first time in the history of this country, white-collar jobs exceeded the number of blue-collar jobs and the margin is widening.

The greatest increase in employment in the coming decade will be in the professional technical, managerial, clerical, sales and service jobs, all of which require preparatory training," the report states.

"Even within the blue-collar job group, new forces are operating which will create grave problems for the Negro worker unless he can adapt himself to changes. Many factory jobs are 'automated.' To continue to hold even semi-skilled positions, workers in the future will have to have a higher degree of literacy. These automated jobs require that the worker be able to read complex measuring instruments, maintain clearly detailed records, and in general operate machines which will be more demanding than today's production equipment.

"White collar jobs have never been readily available to Negroes. In 1958, approximately 12 per cent of male Negroes were employed in professional, managerial, clerical and other white-collar occupations as compared to six per cent in 1940. However, in 1958 almost 40 per cent of male white workers were employed in these occupations.

SHARP CONTRAST

"The proportion of Negro women in white-collar positions presents an equally sharp contrast. In 1959 only 23,000, or nine-tenths of one per cent, were in sales positions as compared to 8 per cent, or more than 1,500,000 white women. In clerical positions there were 7¼ per cent, or fewer than 200,000 Negro women as contrasted to 31.8 per cent, or nearly 6,000,000 white women.

"Most of the government contractors within the Committee's judisdiction are in the manufacturing industries. But labor force statistics show that job opportunities in manufacturing are decreasing. However, job opportunities in service, finance and government are increasing and will continue to do so through the next decade.

"The Committee will therefore emphasize the integration of minority groups into the white-collar positions."

244 COMPLAINTS

The report notes that 244 complaints alleging discrimination by government contractors were filed with the Committee during the report period and that Negroes were involved in about eight out of every ten of these.

"The (Committee's) complaing process is of vital importance for the enforcement of the nondiscrimination employment clause in all government cotracts," the report notes. "Any individual or organzation may instigate an investigation of a government contractor's employment practices by filing a complaint with the Committee.

The Committee also describes in its report the compliance survey program, which was initiated in 1957.

PURPOSE OF PROGRAM

"The program was primarily designed to assess the impact of the nondiscrimination policy on government contractors and to provide the Committee with a baseline from which to measure progress in the development of merit employment practices," the report notes.

In the report, the Committee also states its intention to step up the pace of its program of direct negotiation with contractors to facilitate the initial hiring of Negroes.

"A nondiscriminatory employment policy does not in itself lead to the achievement of an integrated work force," the report states.

"The employer must act to break through 'the cake of custom' by initial placements in positions traditionally denied to Negroes. Such deliberate break-throughs are necessary because minority group workers are normally reluctant to risk the possibility of yet another turndown in applying for such jobs. The responsibility of a contractor in carrying on a merit employment policy cannot rest upon his simple declaration.

'Equal Opportunity Day'

The Black Dispatch

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Oklahoma City Okla.

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PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

RELIGIOUS ADVISORY COUNCIL TO THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

Religious Advisors To Government Committee

RELIGIOUS ADVISORS TO GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE —Pictured above, at the first meeting of the Religious Advisory Council to the President's Committee on Government Contracts held in Washington, D. C., on May 11, are left to right (seated) Rabbi Max D. Davidson, New York: The Reverend John F. Cronin, S. S., Washington, D. C.: Mrs. William S. Terrell, West Hartford, Connecticut; Mr. George O. Butler, Washington, D. C.: Mr. Robert L. Chambers, San Francisco, California: Vice President Richard Nixon, chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts: Dr. John O'Connor, Bethesda, Maryland: Dr. Fred Fox, White House liaison to the Council: Miss Dorothy I. Height, New York: Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum, New York; Dr. J. Oscar Lee, New York: Dr. Roger Shinn, New York; (standing) Mr. Paul D. Williams Richmond, Virginia; The Reverend Dow Kirkpatrick, Atlanta, Georgia: The Reverend Charles Webber, Washington, D. C.: Dr. Leonard P. Aries, Washington, D. C.; Dr. A Dudley Ward, Chicago, Illinois; The Reverend Rufus Cornelsen, New York; and Mr. Irving Ferman, Washington, D. C.

Nashville Globe P1 Fri 5-20-60

Large Group Of Ministers Meet With Nixon To Halt Discrimination In Jobs

Religious Leaders Agree On Action Compliment Eisenhower's Announced Decision To Urge Fair Deal For Workers From Contractors Getting Federal Money For Projects

WASHINGTON—The first meeting of the Religious Advisory Council to the President's Committee on Government Contracts took place here on May 11. Fifteen representatives of Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths attended and discussed a forward program for action for cooperation with the President's Committee's campaign against employment discrimination based on race, color, religion or national origin.

Vice President Richard Nixon, chairman of the President's Committee, opened the meeting with an address of welcome and appreciation for the interest of the religious leaders in the Federal Government's equal job opportunity program.

At the conclusion of the day's deliberations, the Religious Advisory Council had agreed on several action courses to be followed both as a group and by the individual members at the level of their own congregations and communities. Among these were:

(1) The Council decided to carry on a program of equal job opportunity education through the nation's religious publications and the colleges and universities which have church and synagogue affiliations.

(2) The members agreed to explore the desirability of seeking the establishment of inter-faith groups at the area and local levels. Such groups would carry on employment nondiscrimination programs through education and publicity and go one step farther: they would bring their positions of influence to bear directly upon employers, impressing upon them not only the moral righteousness of fair employment practices but also the economically beneficial effects of utilizing the skills and talents of all qualified persons without regard to their race or religion. (In the words of one Council member, "Good human relations is good business in any community.")

(3) The Council members agreed to share their activity and progress experiences with each other through communication between meetings. They also asked and obtained agreement from the staff of the President's Committee to furnish the Council members periodic reports covering the Federal group's activities.

Vice President Nixon said the religious leaders are in an excellent position to break down barriers of bigotry in the field of employment. He noted that there are many state and local statutes forbidding job discrimination, in addition to the nondiscrimination clause in all Federal Government contracts, but that "the law alone is not enough to win this fight."

"Unfortunately, laws can be and are evaded. Education and persuasion, undertaken by such spiritual leaders of our country as your selves, are far more effective in winning over the hearts of men to the moral principle of equal job opportunity," the Vice President said.

During the organization period of the Council meeting, the temporary chairman was Robert L. Chambers, of San Francisco, California, one of the public members of the President's Committee on Government Contracts and president of the Pacific Foundry and Metallurgy Company. He opened the proceedings of the inter-faith group by offering the invocation as a layman. Subsequently, permanent officers of the Council were elected, as follows:

Chairman, Dr. A. Dudley Ward General Secretary, Board of Social and Economic Relations, The Methodist Church, of Chicago, Illinois.

Vice Chairmen: The Reverend John F. Cronin, S. S., Assistant Director, National Catholic Welfare Conference, of Washington, D. C.: Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum, Executive Director, Synagogue Council of America, of New York; and Dr J. Oscar Lee, Executive Director, Department of Racial and Cultural Relations, National Council of Churches of Christ in the U. S. A., of New York.

Secretary, Miss Dorothy I. Heigh, Associate Director of the Leadership Service National Board, Young Women's Christian Association, of New York.

The Council meeting closed with the establishment of September 12 as the date of the next meeting, also to be held at Washington, and benedictions by Father Cronin, Rabbi Tanenbaum and Dr. Lee.

Members of the Relegious Advisory Council are;

Dr. Leonard P. Aries, Vice President and Director, Commission on Labor Management Organization, National Conference of Christians and Jews, Inc., Washington, D. C.

The Reverend William H. Borders, pastor, Wheat Street Baptist Church, Atlanta, Georgia.

The Rev. C. A. Clark, pastor, Good Street Baptist Church, Dallas, Texas.

The Rev. Rufus Cornelsen, Director of Social Action United Lutheran Church in America, New York, New York.

The Rev. John F. Cronin, S. S Assistant Director, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Washington, D. C.

Rabbi Max D. Davidson, President, Synogogue Council of America, New York, New York.

Dr. Clifford Earle, Secretary, Department of Social Education and Action, United Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Miss Dorothy I. Height, Associate Director, Leadership Service, National Board, Young Women's Christian Association, New York, New York.

The Rev. Dow Kirkpatrick, pastor, St. Mark's Methodist Church, Atlanta, Georgia.

Dr. J. Oscar Lee, Executive Director, Department of Racial and Cultural Relations, National Council of Churches, of Christ in the U. S. A., New York, New York.

Dr. John J. O'Connor, Chairman, National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice Bethesda, Maryland.

Dr. Roger Shinn, Professor of Christian Ethics, Union Theological Seminary, New York, New York.

Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum, Executive Director, Synagogue Council of Churches of Christ in the U. S. A., West Hartford, Connecticut.

Dr. A. Dudley Ward, General Secretary, Board of Social and Economic Relations, The Methodist Church, Chicago, Illinois.

The Rev. Galen R. Weaver, Secretary, Race Relations, Congregational Christian Church, New York, New York.

The Rev. Charles Webster, AFL-CIO Representative for Religious Relations, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Paul D. Williams, chairman, Board of Directors, Mentzer, Bush and Company, Richmond, Virginia.

Dr. Fred Fox, White House Liaison.

16i 1960 RADIOTELEPHONE OPERATOR'S LICENCE

Students Win Radio Operators' Licenses

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Va

Three Hampton (Va.) Institute students recently have passed the Federal Communication Commission examination and have been awarded radiotelephone operator's licenses. Awarded second class licenses were Norborn Bowles (center), a junior electronics major from Salem, Va.; and Douglass Scott (left), a senior radio-television major from Adamstown, Md., and Percell DeBerry (right), a junior electronics major from Portsmouth, Va. The three students are qualified to work in broadcasting stations and for mobile communications positions, including aircraft, civil defense and the like.

Dat. 6-25-60 1.A

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Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 6/19/60
P. 1

16i

ROBERT ACKIS, retiring railroad chef cook with 55 years service, shows off one of his cherished possessions, a necktie given him by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt many years ago. Mr. Ackis now looks forward to a life of leisure. — (Perry's Photo)

Robert Ackis Retired After 55 Years Service To U. S. Notables

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 6/19/60

By HARMON G. PERRY

Robert Ackis is well qualified to advise or write a book on how to achieve and go all the way to the top in one's chosen profession, because he is a living example of the American success story, and a career of service, high standards, and a job well done.

P. 1

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Here's a man who has worked at his job for as long as the average modern man lives now-a days, and looking back through the years, has no regrets but memories great adventure geared to match the wonders of changing times.

Mr. Ackis was retired recently after 55 years as a railroad cook, with 50 years as a chef. During this time he has been responsible for the feeding of a President, Generals, Financiers, industrialist, and thousands of ordinary people.

Mr. Ackis' career started out many years ago in his late teens, when he got his first big job as railroad car washer. Then came a series of quick promotions. First to dishwasher, then to fourth cook, and so on until he had achieved the chef position in less than five years.

NO FORMAL TRAINING

Mr. Ackis did all this without any formal training in the profession, but his rapid advancement was a natural, because he had what it took, plus the desire within himself to go all the way. In addition, he has trained many of the present chefs serving the railroad today.

The brightest highlight in his career was his assignment as special chef on the touring train of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. He held this responsibility during Mr. Roosevelt's entire tenure in office. Next bright spot was a assignment as special cook for the Commanding General of the 92nd Division during an 11 month hitch in the Army during World War I.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 3-19-60
P. 4

WILLIAM PAYNE (left) and Herman Schaefer, vice president of Pepsi - Cola International, meeting at Pepsi World Headquarters in New York. Payne and two of his associates are moving to Nigeria with their families to supervise the operation of four new Peepsi-Cola bottling plants to be opened this year in Lagos, Ibadan, Enugu and Kano.

Pepsi Cola And Three Aces Go To Nigeria

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
16i
Sat. 3-19-60

Pepsi-Cola International, with bottling plants in 82 countries abroad, is opening four plants in Africa and sending three Negro marketing men there to co-ordinarily a selling program this year.

Construction is underway for the opening of plants in Kano, Enjgj, Onitsha, Lagos and Ibadan, Nigeria. William Payne of Chicago, George Russell of Louisville, Ky., and Haydel White of New Orleans are the men assigned to add impetus to control, salesmanship, advertising and general marketing of the Nigerian project.

P. 4

Pepsi-Cola's advertising theme is the "refreshment of friendship." It is expected to find its way up to the headwaters of Nigeria and throughout the 11,262,000 square miles of Africa giving Pepsi a commanding lead in the African market.

The three specialists said the African market differs greatly from the rest of the world in that "the cola drink has become a prime part of the daily caloric intake of the average citizen."

The three marketing men will move their families and settle permanently in Nigeria for the Pepsi-Cola firm. Payne, Russell and White said Pepsi Cola is bottled in Morocco, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Angola, Uganda, Libya, the Sudan, the Belgian Congo, Tanganyika, Southern Rhodesia and many other points of Africa.

ROYAL CROWN COLA REPRESENTATIVES ATTEND BISHOP RICHARD ALLEN BI-CENTENNIAL

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Sunday 3-20-60
P. 2
16i

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — S. J. Phillips, special representative for the Royal Crown Cola Company of Columbus, Ga., makers of Rayal Crown Cola and Nehi beverages, was in Philadelphia, Penn., February 12th through 17th attending the Bi-Centennial of the birth of Bishop Richard Allen, founder of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, who was born February 14, 1760.

MRS. JONES

The Royal Crown Cola Company participated in this program by giving some assistance to the Bi-Centennial Celebration. Royal Crown Cola and Nehi beverages were served at the Laymen's luncheon which was held on Saturday, February 13th, the Richard Allen Bi-Centennial Banquet at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel on Tuesday night, February 16th, and the Brotherhood meeting on Wednesday night at Mother Bethel Church.

Mrs. Alice S. Jones of Rocky Mount, Virginia was named as hostess for this occasion. She served last summer as a special hostess for the bottlers of Royal Crown Cola in Roanoke, Danville and Lynchburg, Va., and was one of the hostesses who served in Atlantic City, N.J. for the National Elks Convention.

Mrs. Jones was assisted by Miss Willett Mayo of Philadelphia who is a member of the A.M.E. Church. These hostesses assisted in serving more than 2,500 cans of Royal Crown Cola and Nehi beverages on three different occasions during the Bi-Centennial Celebration.

Mrs. Martha Brown Fultz, owner of the Fidelity Writer Service and the author of "Richard Allen, A Distinguished American" assisted in making special contacts with the officials of the A.M.E. Church in interest of Royal Crown Cola Company. Mr. C. B. Long, founder of the Booker T. Trade School near Philadelphia, made a film of the entire celebration which will be shown throughout the United States.

In commenting on the Richard Allen Bi-Centennial Celebration, Mr. Phillips stated that the occasion was historical, informative and inspiring, and the individuals who were in attendance were of the "highest calibre of religious leadership." In speaking for his company he said that the makers of Royal Crown Cola were happy to assist in the Richard Allen Bi-Centennial as a tribute to the founder of the African Methodist Episcopal Church which has a membership of more than 1,500,000. This was done in the same spirit as cooperating with the National Baptist Convention, Inc., the National Baptist Convention, Unincorporated, the National Negro Elks Convention, the War Effort in helping to sell more than $20,000,000 worth of War Bonds, the 50th Anniversary of the Jeannes Teachers Association, the establishment of the Booker T. Washington and the George Washington Carver National Monuments, the 100th Anniversary Celebration of the birth of Booker T. Washington, and hundreds of other affairs throughout the United States pertaining to Negro progress.

16i 1960

Industrial Growth Tops 1959 in South Carolina

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
5-8-60
P6-E
16a

By S. L. LATIMER JR.

Editor, The Columbia State
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

COLUMBIA, S.C., May 7—South Carolina's accelerated drive for industry is paying off so well that for the first four months of 1960 the results (topping $100,000,000) are as good as they were for the entire first half of 1959, and the State Development Board has several other good "catches" all but ready to be announced.

An encouraging sign is that some of the healthiest investments have come in the form of expansion of present plants, also that there is market diversification in the new industries obtained.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Bowaters Corp. will begin construction late this year of a $60,000,000 enlargement of its paper enterprises at Catawba. Previously Bowaters had planned a $25,000,000 addition but a few days ago upped this by $35,000,000. Springs Cotton Mill with headquarters at Fort Mill has just announced a $5,000,000 expansion and Greenwood Mills will build a new plant near Ninety Six costing $6,000,000. And a number of lesser but healthy sized projects have been obtained.

Among the newest is one for the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Corp., which plans to move its golf ball manufacturing plant from Buffalo, N.Y., to a $1,250,000 facility at Westminster. And the Horseman Doll Co. is building near Columbia a plant for the manufacture of dolls, the first such operation of its kind in South Carolina. It will employ 500 to 600 semiskilled persons.

Another boost has come in the announcement by the Atomic Energy Commission that it has approved the $43,000,000 nuclear power plant to be built near Parr Shoals about 25 miles from Columbia, the first such plant in the South Atlantic States.

The Week in South Carolina

Gov. Hollings has named the **five-man commission** authorized under the **reorganization program** of the **state insurance department: Hugh C. Lane** of Charleston, **W. W. Pate** of Greenville, **J. M. Waddell** of Beaufort, **William R. Bruce** of Columbia and **J. W. Wood** of Anderson. They will **elect** the departmental **executive officer,** who will take office **July 1. . . . South Carolina's traffic toll** for 1960 has **passed the 200 mark.** . . . In a speech before the **Columbia bar, Charles J. Bloch,** Macon, Ga., attorney, called upon the **people of the South, "especially the lawyers,"** to **instruct** the rest of the nation in the **meaning of the Constitution.** . . . By amending a pending bill, the **Senate has voted** and sent to the House a measure to **do away with the four-point financial responsibility law,** under which so many **driving licenses are being suspended.** . . . **Six nations** are buying (and two are leasing) **heavy water** produced at the **Savannah River plant,** according to an AEC announcement. Heavy water is **separated from raw water** of the Savannah at the **Aiken plant** in South Carolina, **near the Georgia Line.**

SOUTH CAROLINA

Right To Work Case Being Tried

The News and Courier
Charleston, S.C.
Apr 13-60
P. 5-B
16a

COLUMBIA (AP) — The State Supreme Court was told Wednesday that a Florida firm and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Union had a hiring agreement which violated South Carolina's Right-to Work Law.

Jess Branham of Columbia is seeking $50,000 damages from the Miller Electric Co. and the union in the first case ever brought before the State Supreme Court under the Right-To-Work statute.

Branham, a long-time member of the union, was employed by Miller Electric Co. while the Florida firm was working near here in 1958 on construction of the McMeekin generating plant of the S. C. Electric & Gas Co.

A wildcat strike, which was opposed by the union, caused a work stoppage.

Branham said he did not take part in the strike, but fell into the bad graces of union officials because he left the job when told by the electric company there would be no more work that day.

After the two-day strike was settled, Branham said he was asked by Miller Electric Co. to return to work, but was also told he must have union "clearance." He said an international representative of the union refused to approve him.

Branham's attorney, Thomas C. Bradley Jr., charged there was an unwritten agreement between Miller Electric and the union that employes had to have a union o.k.

The attorney argued this "hiring hall system" is a violation of the state Right-To-Work law, which stipulates that neither union membership or non-membership shall be a condition of employment in South Carolina.

"If a worker has to have clearance from a union, then he has no protection under the law," Bradley argued.

Charles Knowlton, representing Miller Electric, said the fact that Branham was not put back to work by the firm "in the confusion of starting back up after the strike" did not constitute violation of the statute.

He said Branham conducted most of his negotiations with the company by telephone and never presented himself at the work site "to be specifically accepted or rejected.

"The law does not require this or any other court to scrutinize the equities in each case where an employe is laid off," said Knowlton.

"Nor does it require Miller Electric Co. to send a public relations man to Branham's home to lead him back to work," he added.

Knowlton argued that "there is danger in reading too much into the popular title of acts such as the Right-To-Work Law."

"Sometimes the public is misled by the short, capsule title," he declared. "The act doesn't confer the general right of employment to all and sundry."

Knowlton said it was possible the union should have taken better care of Branham, but the company was not obligated.

Minors Ordered Out Of Fields

Commercial Appeal of Memphis, Tenn.

U.S. Stops Farmers From Employing Strawberry Pickers Under 16

June 8/12/60

By RICHARD CONNELLY

Two strawberry farmers from Brownsville, Tenn., were ordered to cease hiring under-age pickers in a Federal Court order signed here yesterday.

The Federal complaint states that employing berry pickers under 16 is "oppressive child labor" and as such, a violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

The court injunction is expected to produce far-reaching effects in the strawberry, cotton, pea and okra raising areas where hiring of pickers age 15 or younger would be similar violations of the law.

Tough On Farmers

Douglas Pettigrew, Haywood County agent, said enforcement of the law "will make it mighty difficult on strawberry farmers."

Mr. Pettigrew said children comprise a good percentage of the strawberry pickers because they can bend over easier than adults. He estimated half the pickers in his area are minors.

"It may be impossible to grow heavier, more concentrated crops without young pickers . . . no machines can pick strawberries," he said.

The law does not apply to farmers who utilize their own children as pickers but only when they hire outside help.

Defenses Waived

The suit was brought by James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor, against Russell Rooks and Robert E. Rooks of Brownsville, who operate a 300-acre farm eight miles northwest of Brownsville.

The suit states that beginning May 16 and "repeatedly thereafter" the defendents hired minors. It further states that minors were permitted to work within 30 days of when the strawberries were shipped out which is a further violation of the law.

The farmers were also charged with failure to keep employment records on wages, hours and other conditions as set out by the 1938 act. Both defendants waived "all defenses" and agreed to the "consent" judgment.

Sheffield Would Be Hardest Hit If Workers Strike Voted

The Informer Houston, Texas

Sat 1-2-60.

HOUSTON — Approximately 1,680 of the 3,760 members of the United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO who will vote Jan 11 on the last offer made by the steel companies are Negroes, a check showed Tuesday.

Negroes are employed at seven plants in the Houston area. All of the plants are affected by the election.

The election is in compliance with a Taft-Hartley Law provision that workers must vote on the steelworkers' last offer approximately 15 days before expiration of the 80-day cooling off period that is invoked to end strikes.

The provision was used to send local steelworkers back to their jobs after a prolonged strike and expires Jan 26.

Major employers of Negroes in the Houston area is Sheffield Steel, where some 1,000 work. Six other smaller plants employ the rest; Southwestern 210, Tenn Coal and Iron 35, U. S. Steel (Port Arthur) 70, Joseph T. Ryerson, 60, Armco Drainage Products 75, and National 30.

Meanwhile on the national front no headway is being made in attainment of an agreement between the steel industry and the union. Union officials have expressed certainty that the rank and file will follow their leadership and point to a recently conducted poll to back their contention.

Negro Employees Lose Their Jobs

The Informer Houston, Tex.

16i P.R.

HOUSTON—That the employment in the Houston area is in trouble was clearly indicated when the following letter was received this week by Hughes Tool employees:

"We are sorry that it is necessary to inform you that your employment with the Hughes Tool Company must terminate effective as of July 29, 1960 because of reductions in forces.

"If we can be of any service to you in securing employment elsewhere, please inform the Personnel Office where you will go through the necessary proceedings of ending your employment with the Company. Sat, 7-23-60

"In order to save you time and inconvenience, please collect all your personal belongings on the day of your separation, return all company equipment to the tool crib, and obtain your receipts. Your supervisor will inform you in more detail regarding the procedure to follow. Houston Tex

"Please acknowledge receipt of this notice by writing your name and date below:

Final checks will be ready Friday, July 22, after 1:00 p m.

Hughes Tool Company has long been a financial backbone of Houston. Sat. 7-23-60

At Houston, Texas

The News & Observer

Chimps Work In Factory

Raleigh, N.C.

HOUSTON, Tex. (AP) — Union officials took a tongue-in-cheek attitude Friday as three chimpanzees worked on a furniture factory assembly line.

Bobby, Fudgie, and Candy had to be prompted on most every move as they packed several couches for shipment.

Reactions varied among plant officials and about 120 union employes who watched the chimps at work. Sat, 1-11-13-60

"It is terrific, it is terrific," said Ben Friedman, the plant manager, who visualizes the use of chimps on assembly lines may become widespread.

"We're not worried," said Alfred Sturm, president of International Upholsterers Union Local 250.

"I can't see anything wrong with this but it is just a big joke and a publicity stunt as far as we are concerned," Sturm said.

Union workers refused to pose for photographs with the chimps. Friedman persuaded Eugene Melson, a foreman, to do so.

Melson agreed to be the supervisor as Bobby, the star performer, operated a foot pedal on a boxing machine. Bobby pressed the pedal momentarily and then jumped on top of the machine, knocking part of the bottom of a couch out of place.

Bobby picked up paper sacks containing wooden legs for the couches and placed a sack in each shipping box. He made a separate trip for each sack.

Fudgie finished zipping the cushion cover in each box. Candy closed the lids to the boxes.

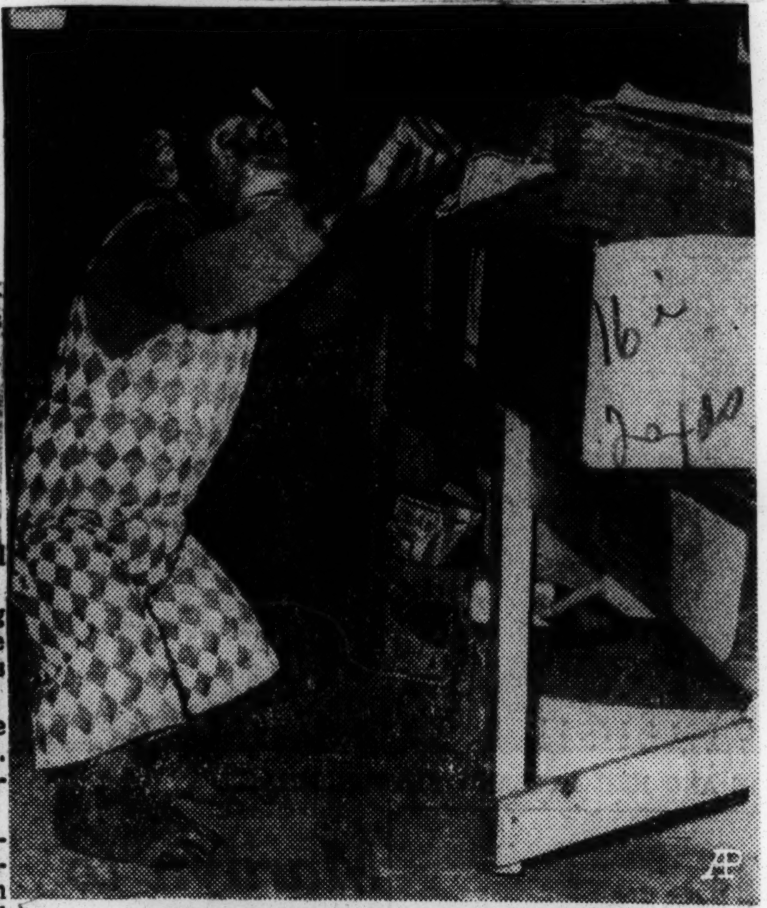
Most Modern.

Pictures of chimps were on the sides of the shipping boxes. Bold lettering read "made by the most modern methods available."

Manuel King, an animal trainer, was kept busy prompting the chimps from box to box. Each chimp kept trying to return to the bananas that were in a lunch box Bobby carried into the plant.

"There are too many distractions here today," King said.

Friedman got the idea of using chimps after watching a television show. He said the animals are intelligent and offer good possibilities as manpower for plant tasks that can never become entirely mechanized.



CHIMP NAMED CANDY SHOWN AT WORK

. . . Zipping Up a Cushion In Furniture Plant.

Release Latest Data On Jobs Open To Minorities

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 1-30-60

The first issue of the Chicago Urban League's 1960 Civil Service **Job Sampler** will be released this week. The Sampler, to alert the non-white community to opportunities for employment in the federal, state and city civil service is published on a quarterly basis.

The four-page sampling of jobs is released to the community through churches, lodges, federal organizations, community centers, barber shops, beauty parlors, offices of doctors and lawyers, and schools and welfare agencies.

Samplings of job opportunities from federal, state and local civil service systems are listed, covering positions that range from unskilled to white collar, professional and technical skills.

Raphael O. Lewis, director of the Employment and Guidance Department of the League, said, "The League developed the listing because we discovered that members of the community were not informed of the many civil service jobs available and to further demonstrate graphically the variety of jobs which minority youth may aspire to without fear of limitation because of creed or color.

"The civil service systems," Lewis added, "have been designed to recruit and select the best qualified workers for public employment on the basis of their merit. This right to equality of opportunity in public employment is protected by Federal, State and local laws."

Persons interested in receiving the January-April Civil Service Job Sampler may write, call or visit the Chicago Urban League offices 2410 S. Michigan Ave. The telephone number is CAlumet 5-0600.

Migrant Berry Pickers Due to Begin Harvest

P. A 23

The Sunday Star

16 c Va

RICHMOND, May 7 (AP).—In the cool early morning hours next week, scores of workers will walk into strawberry fields in Eastern Virginia, stoop to pick the first red berries, and the State's annual truck crop harvesting season will start.

Before fall, an estimated 10,000 to 15,000 migratory farm workers from other States will work in the fields of Tidewater Virginia and in the orchards of Western Virginia.

The workers come principally from Southern States—Georgia, Alabama, and the majority from Florida. There are a few Puerto Ricans and some Texans of Mexican descent.

They come in crews, from a few to 50 or more. The family is the nucleus of the crew. A spokesman at the Virginia State Employment Service office tells of one woman who has been in the East Coast migratory labor stream for 18 years. The crew now includes about 20 of her family.

They travel in trucks, converted busses and cars, bringing few personal belongings with them. Most of the crews are Negroes. As the crops ripen in one area, the crews move on, following the harvesting season from south to north as far as New York.

Work Way Home

To avoid the costly trip back to Flordia without pay, some return by way of the Shenandoah Valley fruit-growing area in Western Virginia.

They stop to pick apples and peaches in the orchards around Winchester, in the Albemarle County fruit belt and around Roanoke.

The biggest demand for the migrants comes from the truck crop areas of Princess Anne and Norfolk Counties in Tidewater, and the two Eastern Shore counties of Accomack and Northampton. July is usually the peak month.

The VSES acts as a middleman, bringing together the growers and workers and providing direction for the crews.

Housing the crews once they arrive is a problem solved two ways.

Eight cooperatively run camps housing from 200 to 2,000 workers have been formed across the State. They're located at Roanoke, Winchester, Crozet, Pungo and four on the Eastern Shore — Cheriton, Exmore, Mappsville and Melfa. Groups of growers contribute to the upkeep of the camps.

Growers Own Camps

Many large growers have built their own camps, some constructed of cinderblock and others of wood. All are required to meet minimum health and safety standards.

There are other problems, too. There's the question of law enforcement, which VSES officials say hasn't been too great.

The Virginia Council of Churches attempts to provide church services, and in some cases, child care centers for mothers who work in the fields.

Sometimes the crop harvesting time overlaps the school year and, if children come along, they must be cared for.

In its report covering last year, the VSES said the migratory workers left unpaid hospital bills of $30,000 on the Eastern Shore for the last two seasons—a problem yet unsolved.

Hazel Reid Retires From Portsmouth P. A. Bureau

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 6/25/60

16 c

P. 16

Va

PORTSMOUTH, Va. — There are great people who seldom appear on the printed page; there are memorable women, endowed with the wonderful attributes of humility and the heart big enough to encompass their entire world. There is no fanfare about them.

They are born, they do a job, they retire and sometimes, someone takes a second look. Mrs. Hazel Wells Reid is one of these persons.

For nearly 23 years Mrs. Reid worked with the Portsmouth Public Assistance Bureau as a family case worker. Recently she retired. With her she took the memories of the lives she had helped; the memories of those whose twisted lives she had helped unravel.

And because she was also endowed with a warm personality for friendship and charm, her co-workers gave her a send-off to show their love.

ve New York

16c Va

MRS. HAZEL W. REI

er, brought up in Chicago, married the Atty. Thomas H. Reid. The have two children, Martha Reid Dew and Thomas Reid Jr. Mrs. Dew lives in Denver, Colo., with her husband and small daughter who will be two in August. Mr. Reid Jr. lives in Uniondale, Long Island, N. Y., with his wife and two sons, Thomas the Third, who is four, and Kendall, aged two.

A graduate of Oberlin College, Mrs. Reid has been an active federated club woman, an AKA soror and a member of the Links Inc.

She has left a heart-warming record behind her in the Portsmouth bureau and many families will miss her endearing smile and bright and knowledgeable ability to understand.

Byrd Reaffirms Stand on Right To Work Laws

16 c

Va

Sun. 8-28-60

BERRYVILLE, Va., Aug. 27 (AP) — Sen. Harry F. Byrd, D., Va., without tipping his hand on the Presidential campaign, pledged today to fight any effort by the Federal government to interfere with state right-to-work laws.

"I shall fight socialism in this country and concentration of control in a centralized government, just as I shall fight giving control over the right of people of the United States to work to ruthless labor union leaders," Sen. Byrd said in an address prepared for his annual apple picnic.

"Without regard for pledges in any political platform, or denunciation by the A.F.L.-C.I.O. or any other labor union," he said, "I tell you today that I am dedicated to the protection of the right to work and opposition to repeal of Federal authorization for state right-to-work laws."

$50-Billion Paid Out By Social Security Since '40

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

By HELEN THOMAS

Jan 1-3-60

P 1

16K

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The Social Security system, branded in its infancy as a child of socialism, has paid out $50,400,000,000 in benefits since January, 1940, it was announced Friday.

That was when the first benefit check was paid and five years after Congress passed the Social Security Act.

In all, 21 million men, women and children have benefitted through the program which is financed by taxes on employes, employers, and the self-employed.

William L. Mitchell, commissioner of Social Security, said checks will be mailed this month to 13,750,000 beneficiaries, an all time high.

The system was one of the "new deal" ideas of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was an outgrowth of the deep depression days when millions of aged workers had nothinng to sustain them through their fading years.

The original Social Security tax was 1 per cent on a worker's worker's first $3,000 of income. The employer matched this. Friday the tax hit a new high of 3 per cent on the first $4,800 of income and is destined to rise to 4 1-2 per cent on both employe and employer in the years ahead. It will be more for the self-employed.

SURVIVORS TRUST FUND

Mitchell said the Old Age and Survivors Trust Fund was estimated at 20,100,000,000 as of Dec. 31. In addition, there was $1,900,000,000 in the Disability Insurance Trust Fund. This fund was established in January, 1957, to provide benefits for totally disabled workers aged 50 to 65.

Mitchell said that since the system began operations, retired workers and dependents have received $38,100,000,000; that 11,600,000,000 has been paid to survivors of workers who died, and that since July, 1957, about $750,000,000 has been paid to the disabled and their dependents. In addition, lump sum payments to $1,200,000,000.

He said that at the end of 1959, the 13,750,000 beneficiaries now on the rolls were being paid 850 million dollars a month. This compares with 12,500,000 beneficiaries 687 million dollars a year ago.

Mitchell emphasized that Social Security is not mainly for the older population. He pointed out that 1,300,000 of the estimated two million fatherless children in the nation are now receiving monthly survivor benefits. At the end of 1940 only 48,000 such children were on the rolls.

Maids May Demand Their Social Security Rights

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

16K

Jan 3-60

P 7

Hardly a woman now alive doesn't like having hired help around the house, but whether she takes to the bookwork is something else again.

Anyone employing domestic help earning $50 or more in any calendar quarter of the year (a calendar quarter is any 3-month period beginning Jan. 1, April 1, July 1 or October 1) must file the worker's Social Security taxes.

Just how many wives aren't bothering with this chore is unknown. Since 1951, when household workers came under the Social Security Act, husbands and wives have been straining and haranguing over this seemingly simple requirement.

But, according to the Social Security Administration and the Internal Revenue Service, many of our wives apparently have become pretty good tax collectors. They've learned to report the wage, to deduct the correct amount from the employe's wage and to match that deduction with a contribution of their own and send it to IRS.

Though neither SSA nor IRS spokesman have any idea how many household workers earn more than $50 in a calendar quarter, they do know that returns on about 1 million such workers came in quarterly through 1959.

SSA spokesmen say they estimate 80 to 90 per cent of the eligible workers are covered, but a random check of women with hired help showed them marvelously blissful about their lack of compliance with the law.

"Don't even think that more than a guess. There's no evidence just how many domestic workers earned more than $50 in any one calendar quarter of 1959.

Nevertheless, the employers who ignore the requirement may end up wishing they hadn't some day. As more and more domestic workers woman who works for me wants Social Security," said one.

"If I start hassling with my girl over deductions from her pay, she'd just quit," said another. "No thanks. I'm not looking for trouble."

SSA's estimate of "80 to 90" per cent is apparently little reach retirement age, SSA officials expect them to become sharply aware of their rights and to make inquiries. When they do, and if their stories can be checked, the employers will have to come up with the deductions that should have been made from the wages and will have to make matching contributions.

There are other ways of getting caught. It could be through routine checks of a worker's tax returns. Or, a worker who has wanted Social Security deductions and hasn't been heeded by her employer may solve the thing by asking for a record of her Social Security credits and for investigation of any credits missing from that record.

In 1959, the Social Security tax on wages was 2½ per cent deducted from the first $4800 of the worker's pay and a matching 2½ per cent to be deducted by the employer. Beginning Jan. 1, the combined tax went up to 6 per cent, with 3 per cent each from the employe and employer.

It is the employer's responsibility to collect the tax and to file the return on a special simplified form that she can get by writing to the District Director of Internal Revenue and asking to be put on the mailing list. Or, she can go to the nearest SSA office and ask for a copy of the SSA booklet, "Do You Have a Maid?" This booklet contains a postcard that can be sent to the District Director of Internal Revenue asking that the employer be put on the mailing list.

$50 Billion Paid Out By Social Security

The Social Security system, branded in its infancy as a child of socialism, has paid out $50.4 billion in benefits since January, 1940, when the first benefit check was paid.

In all, 21 million men, women and children have benefited.

William L. Mitchell, Commissioner of Social Security, said checks will be mailed this month to 13,750,000 beneficiaries, an all-time high.

The system was one of the New Deal reforms of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was an outgrowth of the deep depression days when millions of aged workers had nothing to sustain them through their fading years.

Social Security In 25th Year

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Date 8-27-60

15K

Today, 25 years after the original Social Security Act became law, over 14 million men, women, and children are receiving monthly old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefit checks totalling $900 million a month.

Marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of the signing of the original Social Security Act by President Roosevelt on August 14, 1935, representatives of the Social Security Administration noted that 25 years ago about half of all persons aged 65 or over were mainly or wholly dependent on relatives and friends. Today, over 72 per cent of a much larger aged population are either drawing old-age and survivors insurance benefits, or will be eligible to draw them when the worker retires.

Originally designed to provide only old-age insurance benefits for workers in commerce and industry, these provisions of the social security program have been expanded and improved over the years. About 9 out of 10 workers in the United States, almost the entire gainfully employed population, work in employment or self-government covered by social security.

BUILDING PROTECTION

Through this work, they are building protection for themselves and their dependents in their old-age, and for their families in case of their death.

Under amendments to the law, enacted in 1954, 1956, and 1958, they are also earning protection for themselves and families in the event of their permanent and total disability.

Although social security has become firmly associated with the idea of old age, it is important to recognize that the survivors and disability provisions of the law are a bulwark of protection for American families.

SURVIVORS BENEFITS

To illustrate, the records show that 1.5 million of the estimated 2 million fatherless children in the nation are now receiving monthly survivors insurance benefits under the Social Security Act. Ninety per cent of the mothers and children in the country are eligible for these benefits should the head of the family die.

Close to a half a million disabled workers and their families are now receiving monthly disability insurance benefits and more than 43 million workers are insured for the payment of these benefits in the event that they should become severely and permanently disabled.

Congress has periodically increased the amount of old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits to keep pace with higher earning levels and rising living costs. The average old-age benefit paid in 1940, the year when benefits first became payable, was $22.10.

The average retirement benefit payable to those who have become entitled to payments during the past 20 years is $68.30. However, the average benefit being awarded to persons retiring now who have worked during recent years and have had a higher earning level is about $83.

Social Security To Aged Help, Span Of 25 Years

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.

Wed. 8/10/60

By PATRICIA CONNOR

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — A financial revolution in Americans' lives began 25 years ago Aug. 14.

In 1935, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed into law the Social Security Act, which since has paid benefits to more than 21 million persons.

16K

Today nine out of 10 workers see "Social Security tax withheld" on every paycheck they earn. The red, white and blue Social Security card is as familiar as the flag, even if the number on it is most often forgotten.

At its birth in the New Deal era, the act was branded "socialistic" by opponents. A generation later, it is again embroiled in political controversy. One of the seething issues in the 1960 election campaign is whether to include medical care for the aged in the list of Social Security benefits.

Its beginning now seems modest. The original law gave federal old age benefits and unemployment insurance to about 28 million people. Today, after numerous amendments, it covers more than 58 million people just about everyone except self - employed doctors, some government employesss with their own retirement protection, irregularly employed farm and domestic workers and the self-employed with very law incomes.

BENEFITS GROW LARGER

Retirement benefit checks also have grown bigger. Early checks ranged from $21.60 to $46.40. Today monthly benefits range from $33 to $120 for a single worker. Basically, the size of the payment depends on the average of a worker's monthly earnings during the years he was employed.

As the benefits have grown, so has the payroll tax which finances them. Originally it was only 1 per cent on the first $3,000 earned. Today the employe pays 3 1-2 per cent on his first $4,800 and his employer matches this sum. The man works for himself pays a 4 1-2 per cent tax.

Other changes have brought security to workers' dependents and survivors and to disabled workers and their families. Before 1930, if a retired worker had died his family was cut off from benefits at a time they needed them most. Today Social Security protects an estimated 90 per cent of the nation's mothers and children if the One phase of Social Security family head should die. that still resembles the original program is public assistance. This is financed through a complex matching of state and federal funds, with the government contributing over half of the $3.5 billion spent annually.

FEDERAL AID LIMITED

Federal aid is limited by law to four specific categories of peoplethe needy aged, the blind, dependent children ad the permanently and totally disabled. Each state sets its own definitions of "needy" and "disabled" and determines its elevel of payments. Six million people receive aid under this program.

The Advisory Council on Public Assistance, headed by Social Security Administrator William L Mitchell, submitted to Congress early this year strong recommendations for overhauling this program.

16K

It proposed adding a fifth category of "general assistance" which would extend federal aid to all those in need "regardless of the cause." It recommended abolition of residence requirements now enforced by most states. These bar many needy families from receiving any public relief until they've lived in a state a year, and in some cases, five years.

The council also asserted that relief payments are too low, especially for dependent children. In 1959 the average monthly payments to the aged, blind and disabled were around $65. Payments to dependent children averaged $28.58 a month.

ANNUAL AREA PAYMENTS $15 MILLION!

10,000 Montgomerians Draw $500,000 Monthly In Social Security Payments

Advertiser-Journal, Montgomery, Ala.

Sun. 8/14/60

Twenty-five years ago—Aug. 14. 1935—President Roosevelt signed the Social Security Act into law. Today over 10,000 Montgomery Countians draw well over one-half million dollars monthly in social security payments.

Noting social security's silver anniversary Douglass M. Richard, Montgomery district manager, said today that some 25,000 people in the 12-county area served by his office receive $15,000,000 annually in federal old-age, survivors, or disability insurance payments under the system.

16K

"About 125 new applications for benefits are filed each week through the Montgomery office," Richard said, "certainly indicating people know something about their rights. Yet, we find some people still lose benefits because they are late asking for them, or lose them altogether because they simply don't know to ask for them."

Richard said the law has been amended several times over the past 10 years, thus making benefits available to some groups not previously covered or otherwise ineligible. Among these he listed the following:

1. FARMERS — Self-employed farmers are now under the law on a compulsory basis. It's not a matter of choice. If a farmer nets at least $400 in a year from his farming operations, he must report his earnings for social security purposes. Details about reporting are available through any social security or Internal Revenue Service office.

2. DISABLED ADULT CHILDREN — These are physically or mentally disabled children of people who have worked under social security long enough for benefits to be paid. Until recent years, benefits could not be paid to a child after he reached 18. The payments may now be continued to certain disabled children, even though they are not under 18. A booklet available at the Montgomery social security office gives more details about this.

3. DEPENDENT PARENTS —Until recent years a dependent parent of someone who died, insured under social security could not qualify for payments if the son or daughter who died was survived by a widow or children eligible for monthly benefits. Payments may now be made in some cases to parents as well as to the widow or children. The social security office has a booklet which explains under what circumstances this may occur.

Richard pointed out also that detailed information about any part of the social security law is available through his office. "Of course," he said, "there is no charge for this information. I hope people will bring their social security problems to us so that they might get complete and accurate information. Much money has been lost because folks depended on others whose advice, no matter how well-intentioned, is often erroneous or not complete."

The Montgomery social security office is located at 448 S. Lawrence St, directly across from the new library. It is open Monday through Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Social Security Celebrates 25th Anniversary

Atlanta Daily World P.1
Atlanta, Ga. Sun., 8-14-60

Old Age Beneficiary Celebrates 20 Years Of Getting S. S. Checks

Joe Crocker, 440 Cooper Street, S. W., Apt. 5, Atlanta, is celebrating his 20th ~~year as a recipient of~~ a monthly Social Security check. Mr. Crocker was born on July 24, 1872 in Bibb County near Macon, Ga., as the son of Mr. and Mrs. Willys Crocker, former slaves. His father became a free man when the Union Army marched across that area during the Civil War. He continued to live in and around Bibb County until the early 1920's then moved to Atlanta.

Mr. Crocker got his Social Security card while working for the WPA. He left the WPA shortly after that and went to work for the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel. It was this work at the Atlanta Biltmore as a yardman and gardener that qualified Joe Crocker for Social Security Benefits.

"When they started taking pennies out of my wages for Social Security I didn't think I would get anything out of it," said Mr. Crocker. His total tax paid to qualify him for Social Security amounted to around $5.60. Due to his age he only needed one and one-half years' coverage to be eligible for monthly benefits.

"In 1940 when I got my first check it was only $11.00 per month. In those days, though, $11.00 would carry you a lot further than $11.00 does now and I wasn't so bad off. I don't know how I would have made it without Social Security," he added. "I couldn't appreciate nothing better," Mr. Crocker summed up his complete thoughts about the Social Security program. His check is now $33 per month.

Joe's folks, hardworking farm folks, taught him to be good, 'don't be rogueish," and always tend to your own business. Those teachings appear to have helped make him the man he is, because at 88, the Cooper St. resident is still in remarkable health, has a twinkle in his eyes and depends on no one but himself. He lives alone and takes care of buying his own groceries, cooking for himself and walks to town (about 1 1-2 to 2 miles) once a month to pay his rent. He says he is not as spry as he used to be about 10 years ago when he would walk to Buckhead or College Park and back looking for work or working on a job.

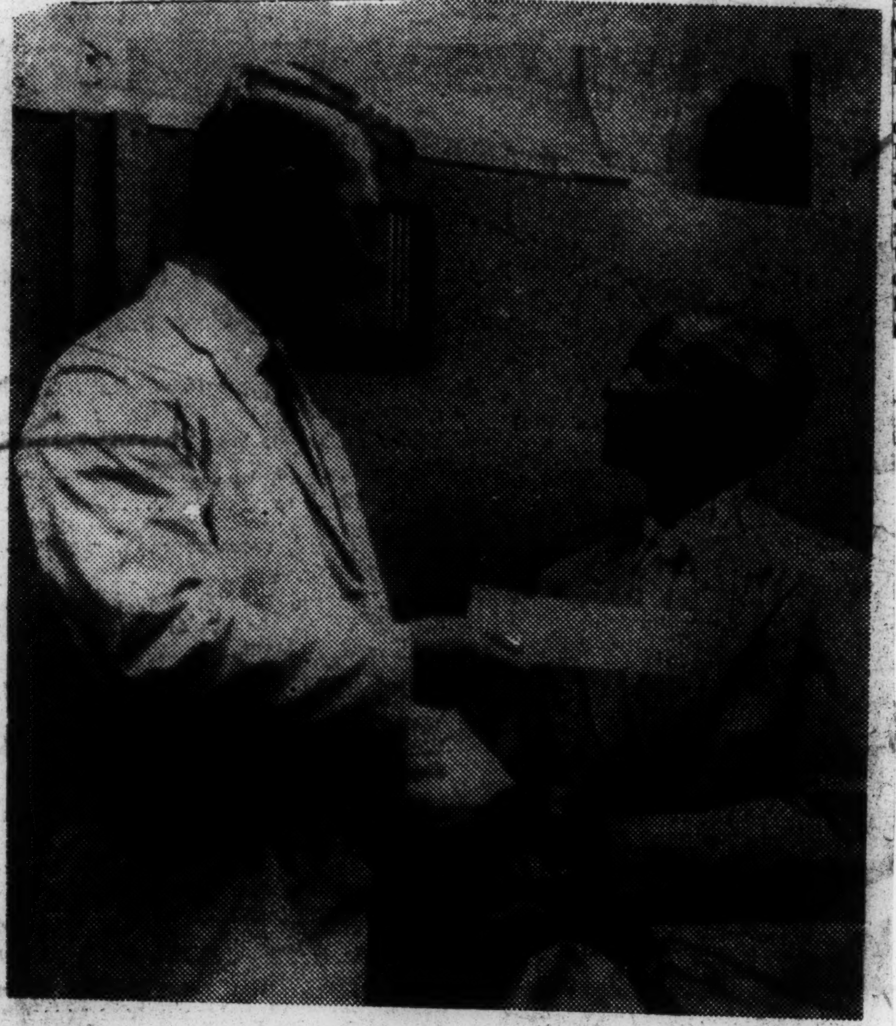
Since he filed his application for benefits back in 1940, Mr. Crocker and his wife, Mrs. Ida Crocker, who died in 1952) have received approximately $4062 in monthly Social Security benefits. Mrs. Crocker drew a check as a wife-dependent from June, 1944, until her death in December, 1952.

When asked what the biggest change in the past 20 years has been, Joe replied, "Groceries. They're so high. Can't fare on money as well today as you used to. Too much to spend money on nowadays." When asked about his health, Joe said that he had only been to a doctor once in his life. That was 12 years ago.

Joe Crocker is one of approximately 222,000 people who filed applications, nation-wide, for Social Security back in 1940 for the first time. Few people at that time realized the magnitude and scope that the Social Security Program would encompass. In Mr. Crocker's time of filing only the worker himself was covered for retirement benefits. Now, 20 years later, the program has been expanded to provide disability benefits. The family is also protected in the event of the wage earner's death or disability. Under certain conditions benefits may be paid to wives, widows, children or parents. In Georgia alone, 226,000 people are drawing Old Age, Disability and Survivors Benefits.

In the years to come there will be many, many Joe Crockers who are planning and looking forward to the day when they retire and can collect their Social Security benefit. In the light of this growth, the Social Security Administration is always seeking improvements so that the people who are entitled to Social Security get their checks with promptness and with as little difficulty on the part of the public as possible.

The Atlanta District Office, Social Security Administration, 275 Peachtree Street, N. E., adds: "To assure promptness in receipt of Social Security Benefits, prospective applicants for any Social Security Benefits should contact their local Social Security District Office for helpful instructions on what is needed for filing."



GETS SOCIAL SECURITY CHECK — Joe Crocker receives his regular social security check from Paul Fairley, Field Representative of the Atlanta Social Office. This marks Mr. Crockers two hundred and thirty sixth check (236). The eighty-eight year old Atlantan has received $4,620.00 in Social Security benefits. August 14 begins Social Security Week. — (Perry's Photo)

16 L 1960 AIRLINES

More Walkouts Crimp Airlines

Commercial Appeal

Pan American Hit By Wave Of Pilot 'Sickness'— National Strike Set

Memphis Tenn.
Sun. 6/19/60

Pd

By United Press International

NEW YORK, June 18.—Wildcat pilots' walkouts hampered service of two major airlines Saturday and a third was handed a threat of a full-fledged strike.

16 L

A pilots' walkout that has crippled Eastern Air Lines for a week spread to Pan American World Airways when nearly 100 pilots called in "sick" in a protest against policies of the Federal Aviation Agency.

Set For Tuesday Midnight

The Airline Pilots Association announced in Miami the union had notified the National Mediation Board it had called a strike for 11:59 p.m. Tuesday against National Airlines.

F. J. Albright, Miami representative of the union, said the pilots would walk out in a dispute over wages and fringe issues. The dispute has nothing to do with the "third man" dispute that has affected Eastern and Pan American, he said.

The company's 300 pilots claim they are paid $100 to $300 less than pilots of other major airlines.

Both piston-engine and jet planes operated out of New York by Pan American were affected by the wildcat stoppage.

Two flights, one to Bermuda and another to Puerto Rico, were canceled. Other flights were delayed while the airline mustered crews from its roster of 600 pilots based in New York.

Union Opposes Walkouts

The walkouts were opposed by the pilots' union and took place despite a Federal Court injunction ordering the pilots to stay at the controls.

The balking pilots were angered by a demand of the FAA that its flight inspectors occupy the third pilot's seat on jet airliners. There was no objection to the presence of inspectors in jet cockpits. However, the pilots said it would be unsafe to displace the third pilot to make room for an inspector.

16 L 1960 ALABAMA

Violence Erupts on Picket Lines

The Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.
16 L
Thurs. 3-31-60
p. 3

ANNISTON, Ala. (UPI) — Violence erupted Wednesday for the first time in the nearly four-week old strike of machinists against five foundry companies here.

Three men were arrested as a result of two separate fights that broke out on picket lines.

J. W. Perry, vice president of Alabama Pipe Co., said Billy Herndon, 31, and Larry C. Duke, 27, were arrested after a disturbance at Alabama Pipe's Standard foundry subsidiary. Herndon suffered a facial cut and a broken arm.

Perry said Herndon, a molder, was attempting to enter the plant when Duke, a picket, sought to restrain him. Both men were charged with disorderly conduct and released on bond.

James Patty, foreman at the Rudisill foundry, was charged with assault and battery and released on $300 bond after he allegedly struck a picket. Ben Wheeler charged in the warrant that Patty struck him when Wheeler tried to prevent Patty from entering the foundry.

Circuit Judge Leslie C. Longshore Wednesday issued an injunction against machinist Local 291 and 15 individuals prohibiting unlawful action at Union Foundry, another Alabama Pipe subsidiary.

1,700 Miners Idled By Strike

The Talladega Daily Home
Talladega, Ala.
16 L
Tues. 3-29-60
p. 1

BIRMINGHAM (AP) —All five coal mines of U. S. Steel here were closed today by the spread of a walkout at two mines Monday. A total of about 1,700 miners were idled by the walkouts.

The United Mine Workers Union said the walkouts developed from a dispute over safety inspeciations of the mines.

"We've been trying to settle this thing for more that two years," said a UMW offcial.

"Under the contract the fire bosses, who are union members, are supposed to make the examination. But the company has let supervisory personnel do it."

Arthur V. Wiebel, president of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Division of U. S. Steel, repeated his statement that the strikes were illegal. He said the walkouts were a violation of the contract.

He said the "safety of our mines has not been in question," but that the "real issue is an effort on the part of certain individuals to obtain extra work on weekends at overtime pay." He called it featherbedding.

Wiebel said the union refused to try for a settlement through arbitration. The union denied it has refused arbitration.

The strike started at Sunday midnight at the Docena and Concord Mines and spread today to the Edgewater, Hamilton and Short Creek Mines.

16 L 1960 CONNECTICUT

—AP Wirephoto

State Troopers Charge Pickets at Windsor Locks Aircraft Plant

Violence Spreads in United Aircrft Strike

The Fla. Times Union

Jacksonville Florida

EAST HARTFORD, Conn., June 9 (UPI)—Violence spread today in the strike against United Aircraft Corp. with pickets at one plant lying down on a railroad track to block a switch engine.

Police yanked pickets off the rails at the Pratt and Whitney plant here and the engine manned by management personnel, was moved into an enclosure. Union operators had left the engine outside, refusing to cross a picket line.

P. 3

16 L

The rail incident was one of several reported as mass picketing continued at the corporation's seven plants which are involved in a contract dispute. The strike is the largest in Connecticut history.

Conn

More than 40 arrests were reported and nearly a score were injured in picket line scuffles.

Sixty state troopers reinforced local police in an effort to maintain order.

Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff called the situation "tough." Mediation efforts continued and the governor said he would intervene if a hopeless deadlock is indicated.

Police Clash with Picket Line in Connecticut

The Times-Picayune New Orleans, La.

16 L

Conn

—UPI Telephoto

A STRIKING MEMBER of the International Association of Machinists lands flat on the ground during a picket line clash with police at the struck plant of the Pratt and Whitney Aircraft division of United Aircraft Corp. in East Hartford, Conn.

Fri. 6-10-60

AIRCRAFT TIEUP VIOLENCE RISES

The Times-Picayune

More Than 40 Arrested, Near Score Hurt

New Orleans La.

EAST HARTFORD, Conn. (UPI)—Violence spread Thursday in the strike against the United Aircraft Corp., with pickets at one plant lying down on a railroad track to block a switch engine.

16 L

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'TOUGH,' SAYS GOVERNOR

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Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff called the situation "tough." Mediation efforts continued and the governor said he would intervene if a hopeless deadlock was indicated.

A company statement said "verbal abuse and physical violence were reported at all the plants." It added, however, that some production workers pushed their way through picket lines, with police protection.

The corporation said one-fifth of its 8,600 production workers on the first shift at its main plant here reported for duty. It added that only 275 out of 3000 showed up at its Hamilton Standard division in Windsor Locks and only 200 out of 3400 at its Sikorsky division in Stratford.

INJUNCTIONS SOUGHT

Union spokesmen called the strike "95 per cent effective."

The corporation, which produces jet engines, helicopters and many other items for the military, sought injunctions to restrict picketing.

It also went into court to protest the arrest of three of its photographers who were recording the picketing. The union called it "Peeping Tom" activity. But the company, noting that the photographers were on the firm's property, said it was a "gross miscarriage of justice."

United Aircraft is the state's largest employer, having 31,000 production workers.

16 L 1960

FLORIDA

The Florida Times-Union

Jacksonville, Fla.

16 L

ST. REGIS PLANT CASE

84 Sit-In Strikers Ruled in Contempt

Eighty-four maintenance workers at the $80-million St. Regis Paper Co. plant here were found in contempt of court yesterday in connection with a wildcat sit-in strike early in August.

Circuit Judge William A. Stanly found the men guilty of violating a court order for them to vacate the plant premises or return to work at their regularly assigned duties.

Each man was fined $15 and faces 36 hours in the county jail if the fine is not paid. The judge gave the men 15 days to comply.

Appeal Planned

Defense attorneys Edward M. Booth and Richard B. Austin said they will take immediate steps to appeal the case to the First District Court of Appeal.

This action, expected in the next few days, will stay Judge Stanly's contempt order and fines will not have to be paid pending an appellate court ruling.

In addition to finding the men in contempt of court, Judge Stanly gave 30-day notice to the union, Local Lodge 1248, International Association of Machinists, to show cause why it and its officers should not be held in comtempt also.

The action originally was brought against the men and the union by the company, but during the case Judge Stanly dismissed the union as a defendant.

Order Vacated

Yesterday's order said that on reconsideration of the facts regarding the union officials, the earlier dismissal order is being vacated.

The court action stems from a labor dispute over the suspension of three men from the day crew for three days without pay for refusing to work overtime in an emergency. The emergency overtime is required by agreement in the union's labor contract with the company.

Before the court action, submission of the dispute to arbitration was discussed, but did not reach fruition.

The day crew of about 85 men entered the plant on Aug. 2 but refused to work. At 7 p.m. that day, the company obtained a restraining order from Judge Stanly directing the men to leave the plant or go to work.

Lengthy Hearing

Next morning, the sit-in strike continued and the company sought the contempt order. After lengthy hearings and consideration by the court, the contempt citation was issued yesterday.

Noting the complex requirements of operating the paper plant and that a partial work stoppage was conducted by members of another union because of the machinists' sit-in, Judge Stanly said:

"Threat of stoppage of the mill was real and imminent . . .danger of the turmoil, chaos and unrest emanating from the wildcat strike and spreading to other crafts had been demonstrated . . . risk of damage to equipment grew. Actual stoppage would exert disastrous effects upon production and customer relations. . . ."

As to the contempt citation itself, Judge Stanly said:

"Abundant opportunity has been allowed the men to show cause why they should not be adjudged in contempt, but they offer substantially nothing in justification and mitigation . . . our way of life demands respect for the adjudicated rights of litigants and those who abuse and disrespect them do so at their peril . . ."

16 L 1960

NEW YORK

Bus Strike Bottles Up New York

News-Courier
Charleston, S.C.
Wed. 6/29/60

NEW YORK (AP) — A drivers' wildcat strike against the city's largest private bus line Tuesday knocked out service for an estimated total of 500,000 riders, mostly in Manhattan. However, alternate transportation was available in most cases.

AP P.1

The demonstration against the Fifth Avenue Coach Co. was expected to be a one-day affair.

The stoppage began Monday night in opposition to further conversion of Manhattan's avenues to one-way streets. It was fanned by suspension from their Transport Workers Union posts of two leaders of the walkout.

By midday, in defiance of the union, the strike had halted buses on 19 of the 20 lines operated by Fifth Avenue Coach.

Normally, 3,200,000 persons ride the more than 80 private bus routes in the city daily. City-operated buses and subways carry millions of others.

The strike caught thousands during the morning rush hour, forcing them to scramble for other buses, subways or taxis. This put an added burden on the alternate transportation, but no great confusion was reported.

TWU President Michael J. Quill hastened back from Washington. After a vain attempt to halt the strike, he denounced its leaders as "crackpots and birdbrains."

"They are blackmailing the riding public to get a situation they want," Quill complained.

The city has scheduled conversion of Third and Lexington Avenues into one-way arteries July 17, in line with a program affecting most of Manhattan's north and south avenues.

The bus drivers complained the latest conversion would lead to a schedule reduction on the two avenues and that 77 drivers would be laid off or shifted to lower-paying jobs on subsidiary lines.

About 100 of the striking drivers demonstrated outside City Hall during the day. However, Mayor Robert F. Wagner said he had no intention of halting the planned conversion of Third and Lexington Avenues.

The Fifth Avenue Coach Co. operates mainly in Manhattan, although it also runs across the East River into Queens.

Biggest Railroad Faces Shutdown

The Commercial Appeal

Pennsylvania Walkout Set Today By Union

Memphis, Tenn.

Thurs. 9-1-60

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31. —(UPI)—Michael J. Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union, said Wednesday night a strike of maintenance workers of the Pennsylvania Railroad "is on as of Thursday morning."

P. 1

Quill said there was positively "no progress" in the talks which opened here last Monday at the invitation of the National Mediation Board.

16 L

The strike involves 20,000 maintenance workers, but an additional 52,000 employes have been told they would be laid off.

The Pennsylvania, which handles more passengers and freight than any other railroad in the country, already has taken steps to close down its vast operations from the Atlantic Coast to St. Louis.

Also affected are the railroads' 136,000 daily passengers and shippers who send about 118 million tons of freight daily.

The union basically wanted a job classification rule to insure against assignment of workers in one type of job to another. The contracting of repair and maintenance work to outside firms also was involved.

Costly Strike is Settled

B'ham Post-Herald

Mike Quill has got his contract and the Pennsylvania Railroad has begun rolling its daily 1500 to 1600 trains.

The 52,000 PRR men who didn't belong to Quill's transport workers' union but were idled by his 12-day strike can go back to work. Some 20,000 others, whose employers were customers of the Pennsy, can have their jobs again.

B'ham, Ala.

All the fuming and ranting and threatening by Mr. Quill has now been dissolved in a wisp of history. The railroad, shut down for the first time in 114 years, is running again.

Wed. 8-24-60

Mr. Quill's brash charge that Labor Secretary Mitchell was a "strike-breaker" and that as a result the strike would run for months obviously was derailed by its own capriciousness. Instead, Mr. Quill is thundering that the 15-hour conference which led to the settlement "may very well be the turning point for up-to-date labor relations on the nation's railroads."

P. 8

The real "turning point" in the dispute, it would appear, was Francis A. O'Neill, chairman of the National Mediation Board, who kept the negotiations going despite Mr. Quill's bluster and company bitterness.

16 L

The "real, genuine" collective bargaining which Mr. Quill found in this final session easily could have taken place earlier if he had not declined to bargain for several weeks last Spring. However, if in fact this agreement did evolve from a new pattern of bargaining, there will be ample use for it in the future. The alternative, eventually, is likely to be forcible arbitration—which is no substitute for honest negotiation, but may be compelled by the public interest.

Pilots Ready to Tie Up Dixie To Back Southern Strikers

Atlanta Constitution Atlanta, Ga., Thur.

7/14/60 P. 1

By MARION GAINES

The Air Line Pilots Assn. was poised Wednesday for a Dixie-wide tieup of commercial air traffic as Southern Airways and its 148 striking pilots remained poles apart in their labor dispute.

An ALPA spokesman here said a date for a general walkout by airline pilots throughout eight Southeastern states will be set by pilots' union representatives from 13 air carriers meeting at ALPA's international headquarters in Chicago.

16 L

The pilots' leaders Wednesday held a day-long session in Chicago to iron out details of their plan for supporting the Southern Airways strikers. But an ALPA official in Chicago said Wednesday night that announcement of a date for a general walkout was unlikely before Thursday.

Meanwhile, Southern Airways officials said a deadlock exists on 14 issues and that settlement of the six-week-old strike appears impossible unless the pilots relinquish some of their demands.

Federal mediation efforts collapsed Tuesday with a primary issue being whether 56 pilots and co-pilots—hired by Southern to replace strikers—would get seniority rights ahead of any rehired pilots who went out on strike.

Frank W. Hulse, Southern Airways president, said emphatically Wednesday his company will not "sell down the river" the newly hired pilots.

He also said Southern would "reserve the right to take disciplinary action"—including "ineligibility"—against any striking pilots guilty of "harassment, vandalism and lawlessness" during the strike.

Hulse and Earl Phillips, company attorney, charged some of the striking pilots had vandalized automobiles and had tried to intimidate non-union pilots who've gone to work for Southern.

Capt. R. T. Brown, an ALPA spokesman here, declared that "if the company has any proof" of such actions by ALPA members, "it should be presented to the proper authorities."

Southern was accused by Brown of "planting" vandalism in an effort to discredit the striking pilots.

On the seniority issue, Brown said, "Seniority is not, and never has been, a negotiable item."

Hulse said Southern, which has under way a training program to qualify new pilots, will eventually be able to restore its service in about 47 Dixie cities to "full capacity."

P. 13

He said partial service should be restored to all points on Southern's network "by the middle of August."

Capt. Brown reiterated the pilots' willingness to submit the dispute to federal arbitration. But Hulse asserted the "issues are too broad to arbitrate" and said Southern was "not willing to abrogate the functions of management" to arbitration.

Mayor Hartsfield repeated Wednesday the City of Atlanta's intention to take "appropriate court action" to prevent a Southeastwide disruption of air traffic.

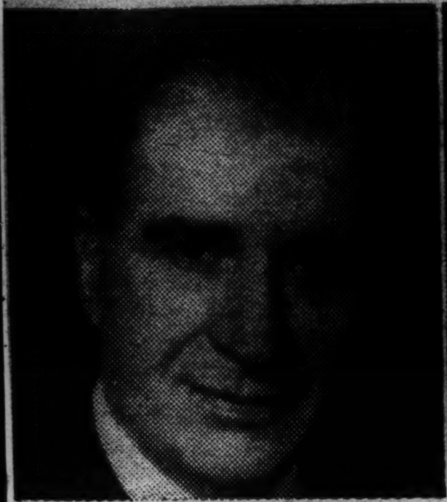
16 L 1960 STEEL STRIKE

Settlement Stymies Layoff Threat

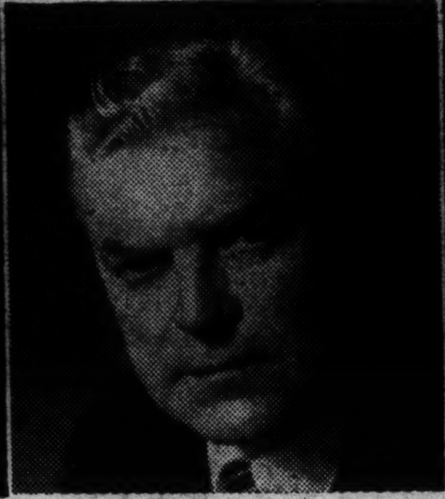
16 L

Negro Worker Was 'Big' Winner in Steel Strike

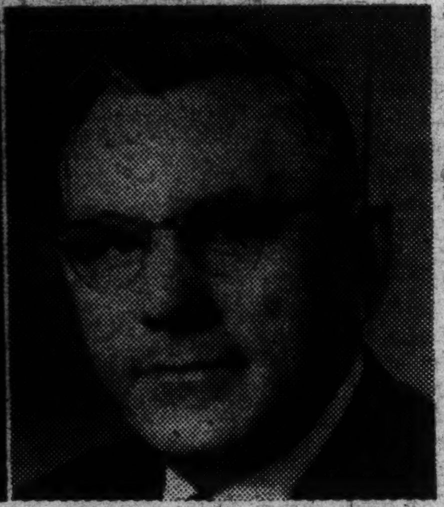
The Pittsburgh Courier



HOWARD R. HAGUE
. . . a tenacious negotiator



DAVID J. McDONALD
. . . deserves admiration



I. W. ABEL
. . helped lift threat of automation

By **HAROLD L. KEITH**
Courier Managing Editor

Pittsburgh, Pa. 1-16-60.

16 L

Now that the steel industry's longest strike has ended, it can be revealed that the biggest winner was undoubtedly the Negro steel worker.

Of the approximately 1,200,000 members in the Steelworkers' Union, there are 150,000 Negroes who actually stand to benefit most from the standpoint of job security and seniority provisions of the newly signed agreement.

Pgh

According to the calculations of those actuaries and economists who worked over the steel company proposals, it had been estimated that within two years the steel companies would have laid off permanently between 125,000 and 150,000 men had the union agreed to this position.

Without a doubt, a large portion of those laid off would have been Negroes without skills. As a matter of fact, the nation's major steel producers have practically stopped the hiring of workers who have not completed their high school educations.

If the steel company fight had been won, union representatives say that the resultant cut-back in wages and seniority rights would have been applied all along the line to other industries, big and small.

■

MOST EXPERTS in the labor relations field agree that the Negro industrial worker was the big winner in the battle between union and management.

As a result of this "victory," David J. McDonald and his fellow-officers should receive the admiration and respect of all industrial workers and more particularly, the Negro worker.

What was at stake in the negotiations? Here are the fields of greatest controversy!

1. Overtime—The elimination of overtime pay, established 22 years ago, under "certain conditions."

2. Incentive pay—The companies sought the right to stop arbitrators from reviewing their decisions on the cutting or elimination of incentive pay.

3. Wildcat Strikes—The companies wanted the right to fire anyone they felt responsible without the arbitration board having to review their decision.

4. Split Shifts—The companies wanted to rewrite the contract to permit them to schedule men to work split shifts, despite the fact that such shifts went out of vogue 20 years ago.

5. Holidays—The companies wanted to change the contract so that they could call in a worker scheduled off on holidays. If the worker refused, the company could then refuse to give him his holiday pay, previously guaranteed him.

6. Seniority—The companies wanted to change the contract to allow them to take a man from one department and place him in another without a grievance being filed against him.

7. The companies wanted the contracts changed to give them exclusive rights to cut crew sizes and eliminate jobs as they saw fit, or combine jobs to make eight men do 10 men's work.

The latter two proposals represented the sharpest threats of all to the Negro steelworker.

However, the tenacity of the union's top negotiators, President McDonald. Secretary-Treasurer I. W. Abel, and Vice President Howard R. Hague, along with the sage counsel of Atty. Arthur Goldberg paid off.

■

THE UNION'S spokesmen charge that the steel dispute was "the most crucial battle scheduled for organized labor for years to come. It was in the planning stage by Wall St. a year and a half before the contract expired."

One thing does stand out crystal clear, insofar as Negro steelworkers are concerned. The spectre of automation has been lifted from their backs, at least temporarily, thanks to Mr. McDonald and his fellow negotiators.

DRESS UNION WINS STRIKE IN VIRGINIA

The N.Y. Times
N.Y., N.Y.

Employer to Set Up Fund to Offset Losses to Workers From Irish Branch

Thur. 6/30/60
P. 52H

By A. H. RASKIN

A strike of Virginia dressmakers over the opening by their employer of an Irish affiliate was settled yesterday on a basis as unusual as the walkout.

The accord calls for establishing an employer-financed unemployment benefit fund, which is to make payments to the 1,200 Virginia workers if they lose jobs or wages as a result of competition from the Irish factory.

David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, called the agreement the first ever won by a union in this country "providing safeguards for the earnings of American employes of a company that has opened a plant overseas."

Under the pact, the strike-bound Kenrose Manufacturing Company committed itself to pay 30 cents into the special fund for every dozen dresses shipped to the United States from the new factory in Cork City, Ireland.

Ceiling Put on Payments

The agreement put a ceiling of $30,000 a year on the company's obligation to make indemnity payments. The money will be returned to the employer if any is left at the end of the two-year contract term. No payments will be made for dresses sent from Ireland to outlets in Europe, Asia or Africa.

Strikers at the four Kenrose plants in Roanoke, Radford and Buchanan, Va., are scheduled to vote on the settlement formula at rallies today or tomorrow.

The accord was reached at a series of conferences between Mr. Dubinsky and Arthur Rosenstein, vice president of Kenrose, in the union headquarters at 1710 Broadway. Both expressed hope that the strikers, who walked out three weeks ago, would be back at their jobs Tuesday. However, Mr. Rosenstein exhibited much less gratification than Mr. Dubinsky over the specific terms of the agreement.

The Kenrose executive said "only practical application and time" could establish what effect the concessions would have on the company and its employes.

He reiterated the company's contention that the Irish unit had never been intended to reduce work opportunities for the Virginia workers. He added that the decision to go along with the principle sought by the union had been made "for the long-range benefit of all concerned."

Union Stand Explained

Mr. Dubinsky emphasized that the union had never challenged the company's right to open a factory overseas to expand its total production. He said the union's sole concern was that the new unit should not avail itself of low labor costs in Ireland "at the expense of Virginia workers."

"The principle for which these workers struck has been achieved," Mr. Dubinsky declared. "We considered the fact that a supplementary unemployment benefit fund will be functioning under the acceptance of this principle important enough not to prolong the strike."

The union had originally sought maximum employer payments of $100,000 a year into the fund. The company's first offer had been $2,000. No arrangement has yet been worked out on the specific reimbursement formula for workers whose jobs or earnings may be adversely affected by the Irish operation.

The company produces housedresses, which sell at wholesale for $21.75 a dozen. The retail price is $2.95 a dress. According to the union's figures, wages in the Irish plant range from 25 to 40 cents an hour, against a $1.50 average in the unionized Virginia factories

Chicago Daily Tribune
Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 7-30-60

Strike Mob Dwindles Under Truce at Racine

BY SANDY SMITH

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Racine, Wis., July 29—For the first time in a week filled with mob disturbances, strike pickets Friday permitted non-strikers free access to the J. I. Case company's big farm machinery plant here.

The action brightened prospects of a settlement of the 4½ month old strike by the United Auto Workers. With all parties in the dispute agreeing that the demand for free access finally had been met, the company said it would set a date for resumption of negotiations if picket line peace still prevailed Monday.

70 Pickets at Plant

About 70 pickets and other strikers assembled at the plant's main gate but made no effort to interfere with the entry of workers. Eight pickets with placards were at the gate. The others remained on a nearby sidewalk, unlike the unruly mobs ranging as high as 1,000 members who formed gantlets and blocked the passage of workers earlier in the week.

The company said that 247 production workers, in addition to about 400 office and other salaried employes, entered the plant. The union's estimate of production workers entering was lower. Thirty-five sheriff's deputies were on duty at the scene.

For the first time during the hectic week, some workers walked into the plant. The only reaction from the pickets was an occasional shout of "scab" as car after car of employes streamed by.

Company's Demand Met

Nearly the same number of employes entered the plant Thursday but a mob of 200 jeering goons lined the street in a narrow gantlet and were held back by a combined force of 50 Racine city policemen and sheriff's deputies. The company insisted such coercive action did not constitute free access.

James Nelson, general manager of the plant, known as the Clausen works, said the situation Friday met the company's demand for free entry to its factory, which it set as a condition for resuming negotiations that had been broken off since July 13.

Arvid Anderson, secretary of the Wisconsin employment relations board, who has been on the scene as Gov. Gaylord Nelson's representative, reported to the governor that the strikers had obeyed the law and permitted employes to pass freely thru plant gates.

Governor Urges Date

The Democratic governor, who rejected appeals for state aid against the illegally picketing mobs, telephoned union and company officials and asked the latter to set a date Friday for resuming talks. However, the plant manager said he told the governor a date would be set Monday if picket line conditions are the same then as they were Friday.

From his Madison office the governor, who had been vacationing in northern Wisconsin when the strike flared to a crisis, commended union leaders and members of striking local 180 of the UAW for "their obedience in permitting access despite a highly emotional situation."

The governor said he had offered leaders of both sides of the dispute the state's services for an attempt at mediation, conciliation or arbitration on which the two parties agreed.

RACINE STRIKE FRONT QUIET AS MOB DWINDLES

Expect Firm to Set Date for Talks

[Continued from first page]

Meanwhile, several legal actions in connection with the strike were taken at various places.

Court Denies Union Pleas

Stanley Hoebreckx, company attorney, asked the National Labor Relations board in Chicago to seek a federal court injunction banning any recurrence of mass picketing at the plant.

Sat. 7-30-60

Judge F. Ryan Duffy of the United States Court of Appeals in Chicago temporarily upheld the company's action early this week in denying vacations to strikers who didn't return to work—the issue that sparked mass picketing. Judge Duffy, at his summer home at Boulder Junction, Wis,. denied a union appeal from the company stand but said a panel of three jurists will review the case.

In Milwaukee, Max Raskin, UAW attorney, announced the filing of a $500,000 civil suit on behalf of the 1,900 strikers. The suit would require the firm to say whether it does or does not own vacation money to the strikers. The $500,000 covers the vacation pay which the union contends is due the workers.

16m 1960 AFL-CIO

Segregationist Local Embarrassing to Labor

The Washington
16m
Washington
P.A.15
Washington
D.C.
Mon. 5-23-60

Staff Reporter

FRONT ROYAL, Va., May 22—A local union here, to which labor movement once pointed with pride, has become painfully embarrassing to organized labor.

For almost two years Local 371 of the AFL-CIO Textile Workers Union has been one of the leaders in the fight against the desegregation of schools in Warren County.

While the local has been arguing for segregation, its parent body and many other international unions have been supporting desegregation of schools.

The local has been lavishly praised by segregationists in Virginia and in much of the rest of the South. Just last week Sen. Strom Thurmond (D.-S.C.) lauded the local in a speech on the floor of the Senate.

The local, thus, is in the position of a private who is not only defying his general but who also is sneaking across the Confederate lines to sip mint juleps under the magnolias.

When the local voted to invest $8000 in bonds being sold to finance the construction of a building for the John S. Mosby Academy, the international union stepped in.

Contributed $48,000

The Academy is the all-white high school established here after the Warren County High School was desegregated two years ago. Last year union members contributed $48,000 to the Academy.

The international union froze all of the local's assets and appointed an administrator to run the local pending final disposition of the dispute.

The local argues that it has a right to spend its funds for the private school bonds. The issue is expected to be debated on the floor of the Textile workers convention, which begins next week in Chicago. A hearing on the question was held in Front Royal last Thursday.

Only a few minutes of talk with the local union leaders are needed to confirm any doubts about the sincerity of their belief in segregation.

Charles E. Leadman, the stout and outspoken former business agent for the union, uses the word "nigger" almost as often as he uses swear words in both his public and private conversations.

Leadman maintains that Negro leaders in Warren County let him down by pressing for early desegregation of the public high school.

He says the union had always tried to help the Negroes. He cites the integration of Negroes into the local and the local's contributions to Negro schools and to Negro 4-H Club projects.

About 150 of the 1800 members of the local are Negroes. The local represents workers at the American Viscose Corp. synthetic yarns plant here.

Although Leadman was defeated for reelection last year by Glen Coffman, a soft-spoken Viscose worker, the local's position on segregation was not an issue in the election.

In his quiet way Coffman is just as firmly a segregationist as Leadman is in his bellicose manner. So is William A. Lillard Jr., the long-time president of the local and a member of the town council.

Nor is there any question that the past and present officers of the local represent the race meelings of the majority of the members—and most of the people of Warren County.

Practically all of the members of the union are native Virginians. Some cannot read or write.

There are some persons in Front Royal who suggest, however, that status may be as important a factor in the local's position as in segregation.

Ever since the Textile Workers organized the Viscose plant 20 years ago the local has worked diligently to be accepted by the community.

And, unlike practially all other unions in small southern towns or in most small towns anywhere, Local 371 is considered to be a par of he communiy. In he pas, Local 371 has been looked upon by oher locals as almos a model.

Nearly all of is communiy aciviies have been relaed o paricipaion in fund-raising aciviies for a hospial, a Little League baseball team and similar projects.

Nevertheless, the union is perhaps an even greater force in the community than is the management of the Viscose plant, which is by far the largest industry in the area.

Viscose tends to enter into community affairs only when its own interests are directly affected. In the segregation dispute, for example, Viscose did not try to ameliorate the situation until last summer when supervisory personnel were balking at being transferred to troubled Front Royal from the company's six other plants.

The union has always gotten along well with Viscose, too. There has never been a strike here. The average Viscose worker earns $1.90 an hour, which is a good wage in the low-pay textile industry where many persons still make $1 an hour.

The local union hall, which seats 500 persons, is frequently used by groups from throughout the county. Last winter it served as the home basketball court for the Mosby Academy. Friday night the Academy's senior dance was held in the hall.

The union seemingly has been as concerned about status in the community as it has ben with working conditions in the Viscose plant. It appears to have achieved both in the face of considerable odds.

Not only is the textile industry a tough place for unions, but Virginia has never been hospitable to organized labor.

With a right-to-work law that forbids union shops, Virginia has always done its utmost to discourage union organization.

Yet in this instance, Local 371 finds itself on the side of the political machine maintained so efficiently in Virginia by Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) on behalf of segregation and all of the other "customs" of a state.

In his 28 years in the Senate, Byrd has opposed almost all of the legislation supported by organized labor.

No international union, of course, has any objection to a local achieving status in a community, so long as its position is not maintained at the expense of labor's goals.

Much of organized labor, and the Textile Workers in particular, is heavily committed to liberal goals which include the desegregation of public schools and equal rights and opportunities for Negroes.

That is why the Textile Workers maintain that the expenditure of $8000 for bonds being sold by a segregated school is an illegal use of union funds for a non-union purpose.

The school building, which will cost at least $200,000, apparently can be built without financial aid from the union. But the union's support of the project is considered by its backers to be of great psychological importance.

So the local cannot back down at this point without losing some if not much of the status in the community that it has so carefully nurtured over two decades.

The desegregation of the high school was unpopular in Front Royal. The establishment of a private school to give Warren County residents a choice between segregated and desegrgatd school facilities has been popular.

The local has so far managed to stay on the side of what Front Royal at least considers to be the angels.

However, the local soon may have to choose between its status in a community and its obligations to its international union.

hTe choice will not be easy, revolving as it does around the highly emotional issue of segregation as well as the question of status for the millhand.

OUST RACIALLY BIASED UNIONS, AFL-CIO ASKED

Chicago Daily Tribune
Chicago, Ill.

Crackdown Demanded by Randolph

Wed. 5/25/60
P. 10

BY GEORGE BLISS

16m

A vice president and council member of the AFL-CIO called Tuesday for the expulsion of any international union that refuses to crack down on affiliates that practice racial discrimination.

A. Phillip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, said he will insist that the AFL-CIO executive council take steps to expel racially discriminatory unions just as it expelled unions that were found to be corrupt or communist dominated.

Randolph indicated that the first AFL-CIO international union to receive such treatment should be the Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen, which, Randolph said, has refused to remove a "color bar" from its constitution.

Addresses Packers Here

Randolph, who spoke at the 12th constitutional convention of the United Packinghouse Workers union in the Palmer House, said that George Meany, AFL-CIO president, has tried earnestly to eliminate racial discrimination and segregation, but has been repeatedly defied by international unions.

Negroes don't understand how a local union can defy orders from an international union to eliminate racial discrimination, Randolph said. International unions that fail to lift the charters of locals that refuse to eliminate discrimination must be penalized by the federation, he added.

"There should be an immediate elimination of the color bar in the apprentice training program of the craft unions," he told the delegates. "It is difficult for the Negro to get the skills he needs to become part of the industrial machine without such training."

Craft unions have a regulation that two members in good standing must recommend a person before he can become an apprentice, Randolph explained. Because few Negroes are employed in the building trades, he added, it is almost impossible for a young Negro to get the recommendations needed for apprenticeship training.

There is less discrimination against Negro workers in the building trades in Chicago than in any other large city, Randolph said as he praised the packinghouse workers for their work in eliminating racial discrimination in meat packing and other industries.

Recess for Picketing

Ralph Helstein, president of the UPW, said the 600 delegates attending the convention will recess at 12:30 p. m. Wednesday so that they can participate in a picketing demonstration against two Woolworth stores on State street.

The delegates will picket the stores for 45 minutes in protest against the company's refusal to serve Negroes at lunch counters in southern states, Helstein said.

AFL-CIO's Position Is Under Fire

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va
Sat. 7-2-60

No Representatives At NAACP's Annual Meet In St. Paul

p. 20

ST. PAUL, Minn. — (UPI) The AFL-CIO is in "deep trouble" with Negro labor, a leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People NAACP said on Friday.

Herbert Hill, labor secretary of the NAACP, said AFL-CIO President George Meany and many segments of organized labor are being regarded critically.

MR. HILL said the AFL-CIO refused to send its representatives to the current NAACP convention this year, as it has done in the past.

The AFL-CIO first offered to sponsor the NAACP labor dinner, Hill said, but then withdrew its invitation. The dinner is under sponsorship of the Negro American Labor council.

EARLIER MR. Hill told a workshop session the Klu Klux Klan and White Citizens' Councils had taken over unions in many parts of the South. He said AFL-CIO was losing its power among Negroes because colored workers felt rejected by organized labor.

Students attending the convention started a mass demonstration Thursday when they learned that two drug store chains in Arlington, Va., had decided to integrate their lunch counters.

THEY BEGAN a wild march around the convention hall almost before Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, had finished reading the first sentence of a news dispatch reporting the integration move.

They hoisted Mr. Wilkins to their shoulders, then spilled out into the street to continue the demonstration.

"I haven't seen anything like this in years," said Arthur B. Spingarn, the association's 32-year old president.

The annual convention mapped a two-pronged attack on segregation

THE YOUTH and college section met to plan "strategy and procedure" for future protests against segregation like the Southern sit-in demonstrations.

Adult members turned their attention to the use of economic power in the same fight,

Lunch counter sit-in strikes by college students won high praise. Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chairman of the NAACP's board of directors, called them "courageous and effective" action towards integration.

Labor leaders say nation in bad fix

The B'ham News
B'ham, Ala.
Fri. 7-8-60

LOS ANGELES, July 8—(AP)—AFL-CIO President George Meany predicted to Democratic convention platform drafters today that government unemployment figures will show a "frightening" jump of nearly one million during June.

p. 1

This increase, he said, would be the largest May to June jump in the jobless total since end of World War II.

Urging government policies keyed to stimulating greater economic growth, Meany said the country is on the road to stagnation, not to growth.

OTHER SOURCES indicated they expect the jobless figure will jump from about 3½ million to about 4½ million and the unemployment rate to soar to about 5½ per cent of the nation's work force.

Meany's criticism of present economic conditions was made in testimony for a convention resolutions committee which indicated it will endorse a plank promising to stimulate the economy.

Meany's unemployment forecast and warnings of possible further downturns took platform attention for the time being from a potentially explosive tussle over a Civil Rights plank.

A PARADE of nearly 40 witnesses appeared before the drafters yesterday to demand that the party pledge itself to use of full powers of the Federal government—legislative and executive as well as the courts—to eliminate racial discrimination in schools, employment, housing and other fields of life.

This demand brought a grave but calm warning from Sen. Spessard L. Holland of Florida that a plank of this nature would drive many Southerners from the party. He appealed for mediation, saying the South would never accept coercion or compulsion.

Closely associated with the civil rights controversy were sharp criticisms directed at rules of the Senate permitting filibusters and of the House allowing that body's rules committee to stall legislation.

A move was expected within the committee to write into the platform a declaration that no member of the party should accept a post of responsibility in Congress without being willing to help carry out the platform pledges. But there was doubt such a move would succeed.

Before winding up public hearings today on the platform, the committee arranged to hear reports on nine regional hearings held in various parts of the country during the Spring and early Summer.

The nation's cities moved to bring their service problems to the convention's attention by urging an "urban" plank promising creation of a cabinet post to help coordinate governmental actions at local, state and federal levels to meet those problems.

President David J. McDonald of the United Steel Workers Union joined Meany in expressing concern over unemployment.

"The steel industry," McDonald said, "is in a depression. Nearly half of its capacity lies dormant. It is expected to fall even more . . . It is rightfully said that as steel goes, so goes the nation. It is indeed a barometer of our entire economy."

16m 1960

AFL-CIO

Fuller, Evans Talk

The Pittsburgh Courier

Trade Union Leaders Give Views on JLC

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Jan. 16-60

P-14

(Courier Press Service)

16m

Alex Fuller, vice president of the Wayne County AFL-CIO Council of Detroit, called Charles Zimmerman's remarks, in connection with the Urban League's conference in Washington, D. C., "unfortunate," but added that there were "no Negro-Jewish issues" in the current controversy over equality for Negroes in the American labor movement.

Mr. Fuller made his remarks known in a statement released to the press last week.

He said, "Recently there has much been said and much written on the position of certain Negro and Jewish organizations along the lines of civil rights and the position of minorities in the trade union movement.

- **"Generally, we are in sympathy and subscribe to the position of the NAACP and like organizations on their positions as they pertain to integration of minorities within the trade union movement and community.**

- **"It is the belief of this writer that it was extremely unfortunate that Charles Zimmerman, chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, made certain statements in his speech at a press conference in connection with the Urban League conference in Washington. However, as I see it, there are no Negro-Jewish issues, and to become involved in this kind of controversy seems to me to be a matter of fighting the wrong war.**

"It is our hope that this is not being used as an attempt to divide the members of the trade union movement for a political advantage. It is our further hope that the smoke of this kind of battle will soon be cleared away so that we might concentrate on fighting the real battle to obtain basic democracy for all members of our citizenry and the trade union movement."

16m

ALEX FULLER

. . . Zimmerman's remarks "unfortunate"

IN CLEVELAND, OHIO, labor figure Frank Evans called The Courier's expose "a splendid job" while calling attention to the Jewish Labor Committee's "position" on the American Labor Council and the NAACP.

- **He asserted, "It is unfortunate that we will have to have a fight with the Jewish Labor Committee on this question of racial discrimination within the trade union movement because, up to now, I have thorght the Jewish Labor Committee was willing to fight side by side with all progressive organizations against racial discrimination."**

In New York City, Pauline Harrison declared, "Keith's articles very revealing on the issue of civil rights in labor movement." She said that she agreed "wholeheartedly with the viewpoint expressed in the first article and with a simlar one expressed by Boyd Wilson." She said The Courier was "performing" a "significant service."

Another laborite, Harold Dawkins of New York, called the series of articles "excellent journalistic revelations."

■

IN THE MEANTIME, the Jewish Labor Committee reported that the American Labor Movement had made significant contributions in the field of civil rights during 1959.

The JLC committee's anti-discrimination department, headed by Charles Zimmerman, pointed out that the 1959 AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco had urged all affiliates to end segregation in local unions and asked the rail brotherhoods to drop the color bar from their constitutions.

Call AFL-CIO's Trade Union Bias US Moral Scandal

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By HAROLD L. KEITH

(Courier Managing Editor)

16m

1-23-60.

Calling the "anti-Negro practices" of AFL-CIO trade unions "one of the great moral scandals in the United States today," the NAACP Labor Department has issued its 1959 annual report.

P. 4

The report pins down the exclusion of "Negro mechanics from major public and private construction projects as a direct result of the anti-Negro practices of building trades unions affiliated to the AFL-CIO."

- **But more serious is the revelation put forth by the NAACP unit, under Herbert Hill's leadership, which points to the "serious inability of Negro workers to register significant employment gains in recent years in the new manufacturing plants" of the South.**

Despite the fact that the South is in the midst of an industrial renaissance, the Negro worker has yet to be utilized in significant numbers. He remains in a "most marginal position" in the textile industry, and the outlook is gloomy indeed, for him in basic industry and consumer manufacturing.

■

AS OF THIS WRITING, the NAACP report points to the "severe displacement" of unskilled and semi-skilled Negro workers due to the impact of automation and other technilogical advances in industry.

However, the question must be asked as to whether or not American labor is cognizant of the problems facing the Negro trade unionist. Most certainly, the NAACP report presents a gloomy picture on this score.

Here are some of the key points made by Mr. Hill's unit:

1. Many unions in the nation's capital (home of the AFL-CIO) including Local 26 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, "completely exclude Negroes from membership," thus barring them from employment throughout the District.

2. Not only are Negro workers barred from working on such Federal building projects as the U. S. Capitol's east wing, the new office building for the House of Representatives and other D. C. projects, they are denied, also, employment on such huge enterprises as the East St. Louis housing construction, the Cleveland, Ohio, VA Hospital and the harbor improvement project in St. Louis, Mo.

3. **More than 40 pulp and paper mill plants under the jurisdiction of the jim-crow United Paperworkers and Papermakers Union and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers Union limit Negroes to menial jobs by operating segregated locals.**

4. **The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks Union adheres to the pattern of segregation by maintaining segregated locals both North and South.**

The NAACP report then goes on to indict the Civil Rights Department of the AFL-CIO in these words;

"As for the Civil Rights Department, one only can conclude that its major function is to create a 'liberal' public relations image rather than attack the racist element in the American Labor Movement."

DESPITE THE FACT that the NAACP has presented affidavits and testimony concerning segregation and discrimination by various AFL-CIO unions, the report goes on to say that "in not a single instance has the cited discriminatory practice been eliminated."

"The record indicates, clearly, that in the four years since the merger between the AFL and the CIO, the national organization has not eliminated even the most obvious and flagrant instances of racism within affiliated unions."

The report does not paint a picture that is all bad. It does cite certain isolated gains made by Negroes in a few North Carolina plants. But in the words of Mr. Hill, as printed in the December issue of Commentary, "In too many trades and crafts, however union power today remains a major obstacle to securing equal employment opportunities for the Negro."

Meany Hit By Miners Union

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The United Mine Workers union said Friday AFL-CIO President George Meany was guilty of "sheer stupidity" in making his recent attack on Negro congressman Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.).

Meany said last week that Powell, who is in line to become chairman of the House labor committee, would make a "terrible" chairman.

Sat. 2-27-60

But the Mine Workers Journal said in an editorial "Rep. Powell has a fine voting record on matters of interest to working people."

The Journal said Powell is under attack by Dixiecrats in Congress because of his campaign for Negro rights and for Meany to criticize Powell as he did is "to put it mildly, sheer stupidity."

Meany Scores Locals Here Over Color Bar

The Washington Post +
Washington D.C.

By Bernard D. Nossiter
Staff Reporter

President George Meany of the AFL-CIO bluntly told construction union leaders yesterday to end the "hateful evil" of discrimination against Negro workers.

He singled out locals in the District of Columbia which bar Negroes from membership and apprentice training programs.

"Such practices violate every basic tradition of the free trade union movement," labor's top spokesman said.

About 3300 delegates to a legislative conference of the AFL-CIO's Building and Construction Trades Department sat in silence through Meany's speech at the Sheraton-Park Hotel. They gave him little more than perfunctory applause when he finished.

Meany decried the civil rights filibuster in the Senate and said labor's "good faith is at stake on the issue" of segregation in its own ranks.

"Labor cannot in good conscience," he said, "urge Congress to act against racial discrimination when some of our own affiliated groups are themselves guilty of practicing discrimination."

Fight Centers on Local 26

The building trades unions are the chief offenders against labor's anti-discrimination code, and the fight in the District has centered on the all-white Local 26 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

It came to a head last month when Meany charged that Vice President Richard M. Nixon's Committee on Government Contracts had ignored his offer to supply non-union Negro electricians for Federal projects. Since then, Meany and the Nixon group have worked out a joint attack on the problem; the Justice Department has warned it will sue contractors breaching the anti-bias clause in Government building contracts; and two contractors on Federal jobs have promised the Government they will hire qualified Negro electricians.

Both Gordon Freeman, IBEW president, and Robert W. McAlwee, Local 26 business agent, heard Meany yesterday but would not comment. However, Meany's public, face-to-face attack was viewed by other local building tradesmen as evidence that some change in the traditional practices was in sight.

Declaring that "the time has come to meet this problem head-on," Meany dismised the standard argument that white rank-and-file unionists insist on the racial barriers.

"It is up to local leaders to convince their members to listen to reason," he said. "It is up to international union presidents to exert effective leadership."

Urges Civil Rights Law

In the legislative arena, Meany warned that failure to pass a "strong and meaningful" civil rights law will make propaganda for Communists and damage American prestige in Asia and Africa.

The building tradesmen gave Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) a much warmer response although several of them have been critical of his drive in the last session for labor reform legislation. The Democratic Presidential candidate said that a massive construction program including houses, schools and airports should be the top priority for the next Administration.

He denounced the "disastrous high-interest-rate, tight-money policies which make it impossible for millions of Americans to buy a decent home."

Kennedy figured these policies since 1952 had added $9000 in interest costs to a 30-year mortgage on a $20,000 house.

Without mentioning Nixon by name, he chided the Vice President for campaigning before sports-event audiences. Presidential candidates, he said, should not limit their "appearances to the Olympics, the Rose Bowl, the sports writers association."

"If any candidate is going to represent the people, he has to get out of the locker room and on to the streets where the people live and work."

Will Push Legislation

Kennedy apparently had been tipped off that Nixon had decline dan invitation to appear before the building trades conference.

Both Kennedy and Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.) promised to push for passage of their bill which is the major legislative goal of the construction unionists. The measure would relax the Taft-Hartley Act's ban on secondary boycotts for the building trades, permitting picketing against one contractor on a project even though several contractors are working on the site.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell recalled that the Administration has supported this relief since 1954. He also said that today's employment report would show a "substantial" drop in joblessness for February, a month when unemployment normally is little changed or higher.

For the next two days, the union delegates will swarm over Capitol Hill, urging support for labor's legislative program. Its chief ingredients are: increasing the $1-an-hour minimum wage to $1.25 and enlarging its coverage for 7.5 million excluded workers; the Forand bill providing medical insurance for old-age pensioners and a Federal floor under unemployment compensation which is now set by the states.

Randolph Seeks Expulsion Of Race Frustrating Unions

Birmingham World
Birmingham, Ala.

CHICAGO — (NNPA) — A. Phillip Randolph, vice president and council member of the AFL-CIO, called Tuesday for the expulsion of any international union that refuses to crack down on affiliates that practice racial discrimination.

Mr. Randolph, who is international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, said he will insist that the AFL-CIO executive council expel racially discriminatory unions just as it expelled unions that were found to be corrupt or communist dominated.

The first AFL-CIO international union to be expelled should be the Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen, which, Randolph said, has refused to lift a color ba rfrom its constitution.

Randolph spoke at the 12th constitutional convention of the United Packinghouse Workers union in the Palmer House.

REPEATED DEFIANCE

He said George Meany, AFL-CIO president, has tried earnestly to eliminate racial discrimination an dsegregation in unions, but has been repeatedly defied by international unions.

Colored people don't understand how a local union can defy orders from an international union to eliminate racial discrimination, Randolph said. International unions which fail to lift the charters of locals that refuse to end discrimination must be penalized by the federation, he added.

"There should be an immediate elimination of the color bar in the apprentice training program of the craft unions," he told the delegates.

"It is difficult for the Negro to get the skills he needs to become part of the industrial machine without such training."

RECOMMENDATION PROVISION

Craft unions have a regulation that two members in good standing must recommend a person before he can become an apprentice, Randolph explained. Because few colored workers are employed in the building trades, he added, it is almost impossible for a colored person to get the recommendations needed for apprenticeship training.

There is less discrimination against colored workers in the building trades in Chicago than in any other large city, Randolph said as he praised the packinghouse workers for their work in wiping out racial discrimination in meat packing and other industries.

The 60 delegates attending the convention recessed at 12:30 p. m., Wednesday to picket two Woolworth stores on State street.

The delegates picketed the stores for 45 minutes in protest against the company's policy of not serving colored persons at lunch counters in southern states.

16m 1960 AFL-CIO

'Today's Women Will Have to Be Reckoned With'

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Revolt of Negro Women in Labor Shakes Up Michigan AFL-CIO Meet

Sat. 6-25-60 p. 4 16-m

Sat. 6-25-60

By **HAROLD L. KEITH**
(Courier Managing Editor)

Concrete evidence that the ranks of Negro women in labor are in ferment was presented in dramatic fashion during the recent Michigan State AFL-CIO convention in Grand Rapids.

16m

Two women delegates took the floor to berate the powers-that-be for not having named Negroes to policy-making posts in the state-wide AFL-CIO organization and for having ignored women in the appointment of key convention committees.

It could be that the "revolt" in Grand Rapids was an outgrowth of the 45-minute "rebellion" staged by women delegates during the founding convention of the Negro American Labor Council in Detroit.

This is conjectured because the ladies who shocked the Grand Rapids session were: Lillian Hatcher, an International UAW representative, and Nadine Brown, a delegate from UAW Local 490, in Detroit.

■

MISS BROWN, who doubles as The Detroit Courier's labor writer, roasted the convention for its lack of action on seeing to it that Negroes were given representation on the policy-making level.

Mrs. Hatcher blasted the session for not having named a woman to its welcoming committee for Sen. John J. Kennedy, who was presented to the delegates.

Miss Brown's voice was raised on the floor during a discussion of the civil rights resolution. She ripped into the "lack of action" and noted that the resolution had said nothing about Negroes being placed in policy-making positions.

- **Accusing the delegates of having "closed the gates," Miss Brown asserted that when Negroes bring up the subject, usually, they are told, "A Negro shouldn't be elected just because he's a Negro." She continued, "I am sick and tired of hearing that, and you should start practicing what you preach about integration.**

"America is on the spot, and labor is on the spot on the question of racial bias. We have to defend this union, and it's getting pretty difficult. In effectuating racial equality, we should start at the top and set an example to others."

■

MRS. HATCHER'S outburst came after August (Gus) Scholle, president of the Michigan AFL-CIO Council, named a welcoming committee for Senator Kennedy in which he failed to name a single woman.

In an impassioned speech, she challenged Mr. Scholle, declaring, "Women will cast a decided majority of votes, this year, yet you men forget women, conveniently, always.

- **"Women ring doorbells and do all kinds of work in political campaigns, but we are not good enough when honors are handed out. There is a large delegation of women at this convention, and I don't see how you could forget them."**

Many Negro and white delegates voiced their approval of what the women had stated. Emmett Daniels, a white delegate of UAW Local 483 in Detroit, told Miss Brown, "You have my support in what you said. Integration in all levels of the union is long overdue. Heck, it's just a matter of Christian belief.

■

MARY JONES, a first-time delegate, from Local 339 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, in Detroit, caught the ear of the convention heads when she took the floor. She said, "Negroes should prepare themselves. If you are qualified, you will get the job."

Miss Jones' statement was criticized bitterly by many delegates, after the session. But, evidently, Miss Jones benefitted from her speech and the speeches of Miss Brown and Mrs. Hatcher, for she was appointed to the welcoming committee for Senator Symington, who addressed the convention after Senator Kennedy.

However, one thing has been made crystal clear, Negro women in labor, are on the move and, in the challenging days ahead, are going to present their male brothers with some genuinely militant challenges.

These girls are not kidding . . . they are for real!

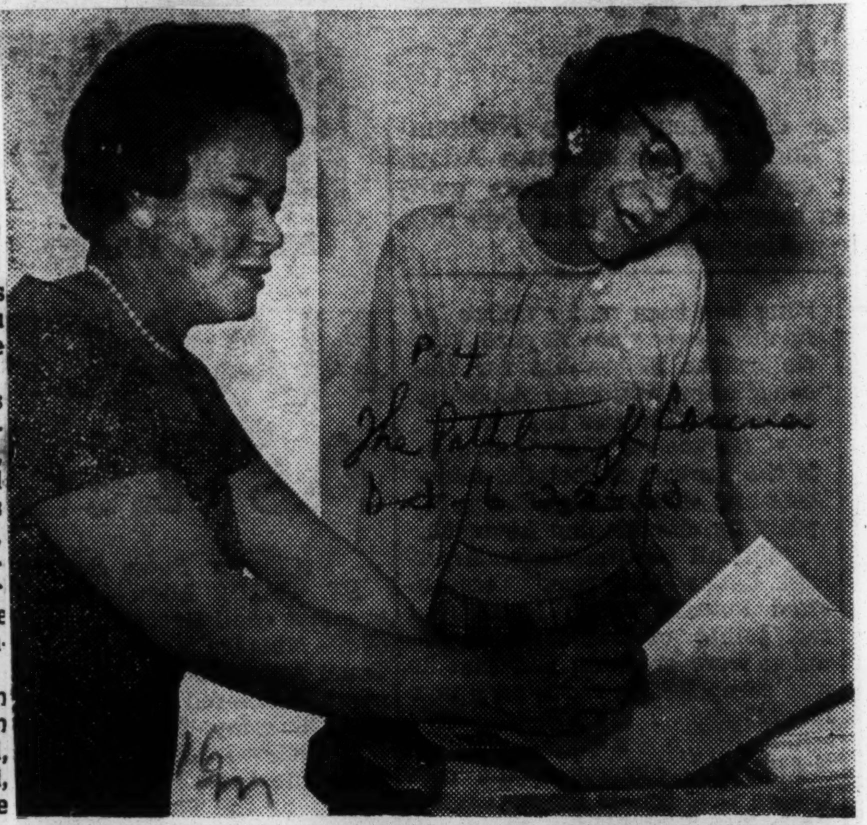
MRS. HATCHER, the only Negro woman employed on the UAW International staff, and a representative of her union's Women's Department, explained her position thusly, to The Courier:

- **"It is estimated that 5,000-000 more women will vote in this year's election than did in 1956. There are, decidedly, more women registered to vote, now, than men.**

"Women have the greatest amount of wealth. The greatest number of consumers are women . . . they do more buying. Also, it is estimated that 30,000,000 women will be employed, gainfully, in 1970,—two thirds of these are married . . . and the majority have school-age children.

"WOMEN, BY nature, make good politicians. They are sensitive, usually, to the needs of good family living . . . such as low-cost housing, good transportation, improved and better school facilities. They are conconscientious about social service . . . the Forand Bill, Old Age Assistance, Unemployment compensation, Workmen's Compensation Care for retarded Children, etc. Women give more thought to these than men.

"Always, women are welcome when there's work to be done, but when the honors are passed out, they are, in many instances, overlooked. Men might as well realize that today's women will not be content, sitting in a corner, as the women of yesterday were. Today's women will have to be reckoned with."



p. 4
The Pittsburgh Courier
Sat. 6-25-60
16m

MRS. LILLIAN HATCHER AND NADINE BROWN
. . . "men always conveniently forget women"
—H. Robinson photo

16m 1960 AFL- CIO

Urban League raps JC unions

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md

Sat 1-2-60

16m

NEW YORK — The following statement was issued Wednesday, by John Hammond, chairman of the Music Committee of the Urban League of Greater New York. The League is an interracial social service agency working for minorities, in employment, housing and education:

"The Urban League of Greater New York is happy to learn that the executive board of the American Federation of Musicians, AFL-CIO, is taking steps to secure the merger of the racially segregated Local 6 (white) and Local 669 (colored) in San Francisco.

"We hope that this merger will point to the elimination of the forty-six segregated locals of the AFM before its next convention in June 1960.

* * *

"IT MUST be recognized that part of the opposition to merger on the part of some colored officials of segregated locals stems from the fact that there haven't been sufficient guarantees that colored members will receive equal treatment in formerly all-white locals.

"The definition of equal representation on the board of merged locals and assurances that job opportunities will be offered to all on the basis of merit, regardless of race, religion or national origin.

"Further, all locals of the AFM should take positive steps to ensure equal job opportunities and the integration of orchestras in their jurisdiction.

* * *

"OFFICIALS OF all colored locals must recognize their responsibility to fight for integration of musicians locals, equal job opportunities for their members and integration of orchestras.

"Another aspect of this situation is the resistance of white contractors (hiring agents) to the integration of AFM locals. Unfortunately, these contractors have a dual role as employers and union members, and exercise a powerful and baleful influence on the operation of many locals.

* * *

"MUCH OF the blame for backward and bigoted union and hiring practices, still remaining in the music industry, can be placed on this group.

"Since these contractors are union members and subject to its jurisdiction, the union has a responsibility to insist on equitable practices in the music industry."

John M. Thornton

~~The Pittsburgh Courier~~

The Negro and Organized Labor

Pittsburgh Pa

Sat 4-16-60

16m p. 8

Mr. Thornton

John M. Thornton is an international representative of the United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO, Washington, D. C.

PREJUDICE—OUR NATIONAL SHAME

The recent outbreak of anti-Semitism directed against Jewish people all over the world is one of the shames of civilized society, and a shining example of national and international ingrained hatred and prejudice. This sort of inbred hatred stands like an immovable object in the face of the world; a spotlight centered upon those who are different in color, religion and cultural background. The No. 1 international "goat" is the black man everywhere, but especially the Negro in America.

The Negro in the United States and the black people everywhere know what anguish and pain another "different" group endures because they have had their own graveyard desecrated and destroyed, have seen their homes and churches destroyed and bombed, have their money to purchase a home, but can't live in so-called "restricted" areas, can afford a first-class ticket, but must ride in the rear.

■

IN SOME CITIES in these United States, a man can't eat when he is hungry in any restaurant in town; not if he is a Negro. If a man is black, it doesn't matter that he may be well-bred, intelligent, enough to have acquired doctorates from the leading universities and thereby have a highly cultural background and may have risen to the top of the ladder in his chosen profession, he still can't get out of the American caste system which is woven like a truss around his neck.

It is a vise-like truss which stifles his ambitions, preverts his abilities and gnaws away at his vigor and vitality until he becomes a pool of frustration. There is no escape! A Negro in America is judged by his color. On the whole, there is no other yardstick of measurement.

It's a fact that when any other ethnic group is persecuted in any way, the American Negro is grieved and broods about it day and night. This is true because no other group has the same cross to bear as the black man.

■

I HAVE BEEN in public life within the American labor movement more than 22 years and have had the opportunity to engage in conversation with some of the leading public figures of our time, both Negro and white. Both groups agree that the American Negro has been stereotyped as being one who is unable to learn on an equal basis with other races and that his capacity to absorb and take on the important traits of the majority is a symbol that the blacks are by nature inferior. As their thinking goes, since he is inferior, he should accept the most menial positions and gross injustices without a protest.

There is a gentlemen's agreement in America, that if one is going to hire a Negro, be sure, and be positively sure, to hire a docile, easy-going "Uncle Tom" type. The A. Philip Randolph, Adam Clayton Powell Jr. type is completely out of consideration. This mode of thinking is a glaring example of the sickness of our American culture, and it shows the depth to which the American Negro must reach to bring himself up, if and when he is going to be accepted as an average American citizen.

Inside Labor—

Negroes Strive To Swing Votes

The Commercial Appeal

Political Action Network Is Being Formed In Drive For New Power

Memphis Tenn

Thurs 3-31-60

By VICTOR RIESEL

From now on out, white union leaders will learn that their Negro colleagues and followers want to be asked — not told — what political candidates labor will back with money, manpower and precinct action. Inside labor is no different from inside U.S.A. Soon there will be a network of Negro clubs inside most unions — and a network of new Political Action Committees directed across the land by the new Negro American Trade Union Council.

Mr. Riesel

Those Negro Political Action Committees could well be the balance of power in many a Northern city. The balance of power in a city such as New York could become the balance of power in the state. Especially if the committees are widely organized as new militancy sweeps through Negro working class communities.

There is no doubt that these Negro "PACs" will be operating to swing the vote of 1,500,000 Negro AFL-CIO workers during the presidential campaign. There is no doubt that hundreds of thousands of Negroes not now registered in the Northern tier of states will be eligible to vote as the new political groups launch their own registration drives.

16m

Militant Men at Helm

To take this development step by step requires observing the Negro American Trade Union Council session in St. Louis this week end. Meeting at the YMCA there will be its 29-man steering committee. On that committee are some of the most militant labor men in the country.

These Negro leaders hold office in such unions as the United Steel Workers, the United Auto Workers, the Gas, Coke and Chemical and Atomic Workers, the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers, the Rubber Workers, the Packing House Workers, the Hotel and Restaurant Workers, the International Association of Longshoremen and the Teamsters.

When they come out of their subcommittees in St. Louis, they will have written into their constitution a section authorizing the launching of Political Action Committees within each major union.

There is no doubt that this network of political clubs will be approved by the first national convention of the Negro American Trade Union Council when 2,000 delegates meet over the Decoration Day week end in Detroit.

Resentment Growing

Even before the launching convention in Detroit there will be regional headquarters set up. Fifteen are already operating. They're growing fast. They reflect what Negro union officials call "a growing resentment against the white union officials, especially since the merger of the AFL and CIO."

There is more to this resentment than their anger over white-only union locals. Leaders of the Negro Council say their fellow Negro officials are being frozen out of the AFL-CIO leadership.

They charge that many a trained and veteran Negro organizer "has been put out to pasture." And they list names. They charge that there are many unions which have failed to give Negroes places on the national executive boards though the unions have large Negro memberships.

Therefore they are determined that this summer will see the same action inside labor as there is elsewhere on other fronts — and this means national politics, especially since this is a presidential election year.

Minister Urges Labor to Abolish Racial Discrimination In Unions

The News and Observer

Raleigh, N.C.

Thurs, 3-17-60

P. 30

By DAVID COOPER.

A Raleigh minister Wednesday told over 245 delegates to the annual convention of North Carolina organized labor that unions should "close ranks" against racial discrimination.

"You must learn forthwith to work alongside any human being competent and skilled to do the job," the Rev. W. W. Finlator said in an address to the third annual convention of the State AFL-CIO.

Finlator, pastor of the Pullen Memorial Baptist Church, asked the delegates, "Will you not understand that the fortunes of the Southern white laborer and the Southern Negro rise or fall together?"

His speech kicked off the three-day meeting at the Carolina Hotel. Representatives from union locals all over the State will consider adoption cf 32 proposed resolutions beginning today.

Wage Law Resolution.

One of the resolutions would put the State AFL-CIO on record as favoring extending the State's new minimum wage law to all North Carolina workers.

Another resolution seeks raising the federal minimum wage rate to $1.25 an hour. Others seek repeal of recent legislation termed anti-labor by the executive board of the State AFL-CIO.

The AFL-CIO numbers almost 50,000 members in North Carolina. They are associated with many affiliated unions and include textile workers, railroad employes, musicians, typographers, electrical workers and newspapermen.

Finlator asked the labor leaders to take four other steps beside putting "a ban henceforth and forever against discrimination." He said they "should close ranks against internal conflict and put up a united front," should take a more active part in politics, prevent violence in connection with strikes and conduct an educational program on the labor movement "both for your own people and the general public."

Finlator, conceding that the South "is the hardest nut for labor to crack," said the State needs more labor unions. He noted that the labor movement has been having "a time of troubles and suffering serious setbacks throughout the nation," and added that both the "McClellan Committee and Jimmy Hoffa have taken their toll in public opinion."

Prison Labor Issue.

On the State level, the proposed resolutions would put the AFL-CIO Convention on record as:

Against the use of prison labor, services and material in any State department other than penal and correctional institutions; favoring extension of workmen's compensation to all workers; for repeal of a bill passed by the 1959 Legislature which prohibits public employes from belonging to unions.

For a shorter work week, for repeal of the State's right to work law; for revision of the State income tax rate; and for expansion of the scope of the State apprenticeship council.

Also before the convention is a resolution on the long, violent strike at the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mills in Henderson. Two locals of the Textile Workers Union of America, an affiliate of the AFL-CIO, were involved in the bitter dispute.

"What began as a strike is now a lockout, as a result of ruthless strikebreaking by the company with the direct aid of State police and the National Guard in the role of scab herders," states the resolution, drafted by the executive board.

The resolution says that the Henderson conflict is of "prime significance for the entire labor movement . . . it is the latest and most sinister manifestation of a growing conspiracy which not only aims at maintaining barriers against organizing the unorganized, but has as its objective the destruction or the emasculation of existing unions in North Carolina and the South."

Other Resolutions.

On the National level, resolutions before the convention would put it on record as:

For establishment of a permanent Commission on Technological Change, which would aid workers hit by an influx of automation in industry; for extending unemployment insurance to all workers and employes of non-profit organizations; for a national effort to better housing and eliminate slums.

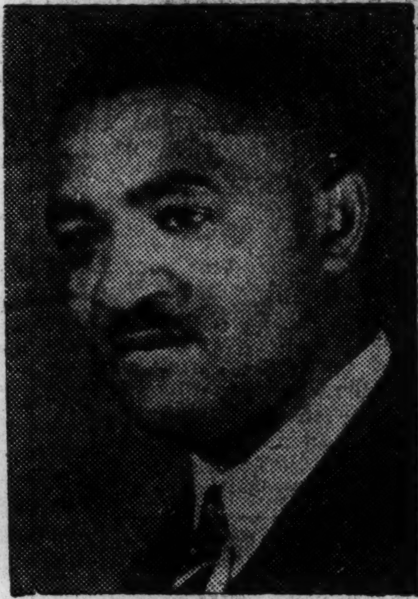
For greater federal aid and leadership in pushing education; for a $1.25 per hour federal minimum wage bill; for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law; urging union members to take more interest in national and local politics; for federal legislation to limit the size of newspaper chains; and for investigation of "the prejudicial treatment of the labor movement" by the National Labor Relations Board.

Millard Barbee, president of the State AFL-CIO is presiding at the session. Raleigh Mayor W. G. Enloe, Raleigh attorney Mayne Albright and Wake County Sen. John R. Jordan also spoke to the convention Wednesday.

Cornelius Maiden Promoted By Chemical Workers

Bham World

B'ham, Ala.



CORNELIUS MAIDEN

Wed. 5-18-60

Cornelius Maiden, the Louisiana-born labor representative, has been a vital promotion by the International Chemical Workers Union (AFL-CIO).

Mr. Maiden was notified Friday, May 13 that he has been named race relations assistant to Marvin Freedman, legislative representative of the ICWU, Washington, D. C. James Hampton, of Sheffield, Ala., has been the successor of Mr. Hampton.

Meantime, Mr. Maiden, who was on assignment in Tampa, Fla., when he received official word of his new race relations post, is scheduled to attend the founding convention of the Negro American Labor Council, May 27-29 at the Atatler-Hilton Hotel, Detroit, Mich. A. Phillip Randolph, a member of the AFL-CIO executive council and president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, is serving as convener of the council.

Mr. Maiden, who was scheduled to complete some unfinished work in Miami and Jacksonville, Fla. was scheduled to return to Birmingham Thursday. It is believed that Mr. Maiden will arrange to bring work plans wherein he will be able to make an off-record report to concerned Aabama labor leaders and workers on the accomplishments of the Randolph-inspired Detroit gathering of Negro labor leaders.

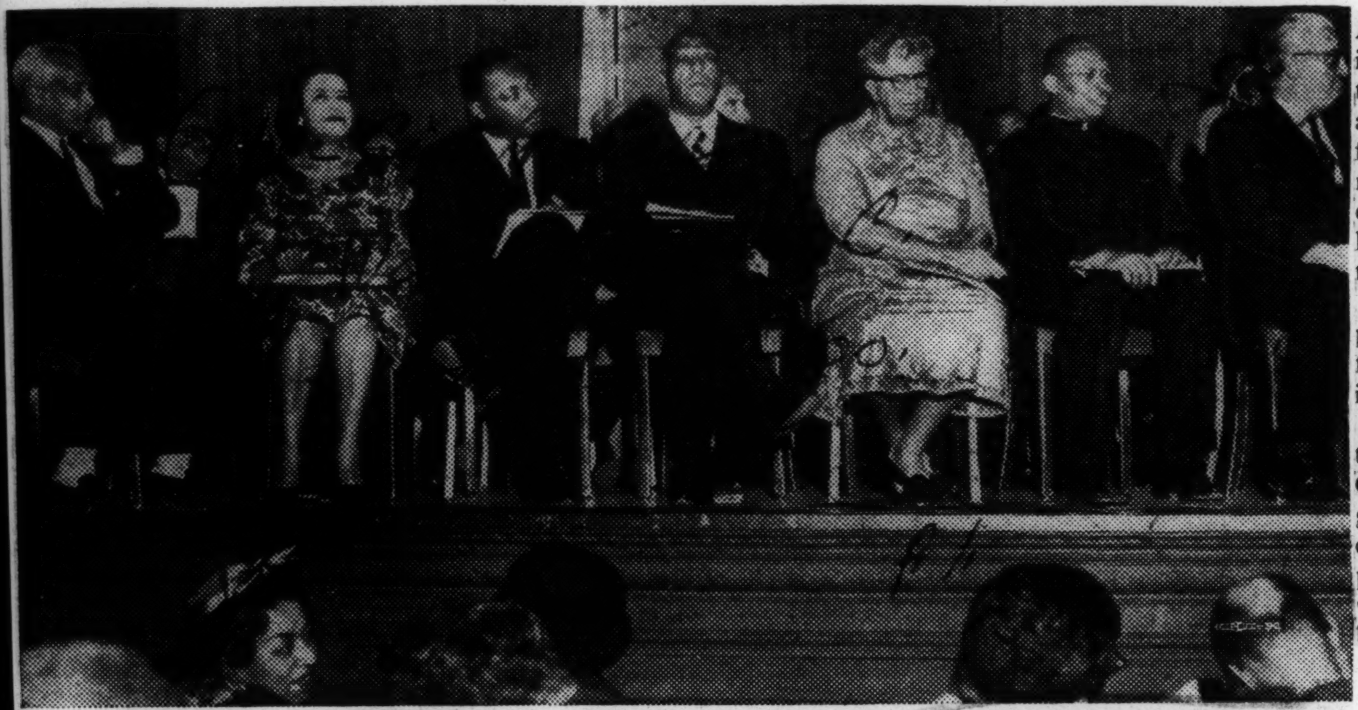
With a record of 37 years in the organized labor movement, Mr. Maiden was the first Negro labor leader in the South to become elected vice president of state federation of labor. He served for 17 years as vice president of the now-merged Alabama State Federation of Labor. He also served for eight years as personal representative of the late William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

He has served during his labor leadership career with four international unions, namely the Boilermakers, Cooperage Workers, Laundry Workers and Chemical Workers.

He is a member of the advisory board of State Vocational Technical School, Bethel Baptist Church, So., and the Prince Hall Masons.

16m 1960

A.PHILIP RANDOLPH, VICE PRESIDENT
AFL- CIO



70TH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION of A. Philip Randolph, an AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Sleeping Car Porters, brought messages from Pres. Eisenhower and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and participation by distinguished speakers. Shown left to right are: Sec.-Treas. Ashley L. Totten of Sleeping Car Porters; Mrs. Chrystal Bird Fauset, former Pennsylvania state legislator; Dr. Martin Luther King, who led Montgomery, Ala., segregated bus boycott; Randolph; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; the Rev. David N. Licorish; Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the New York City AFL-CIO, who presided. **(See story, Page 4.)**

'You Have Strengthened Many:'

AFL-CIO News

Randolph Honored On 70th Birthday

Washington, D.C.

Sat. 1-30-60.

New York—Political leaders from both major parties and officials of organized labor joined with 3,000 persons who jammed Carnegie Hall here in paying tribute to AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters, on his 70th birthday.

New York police estimated that an additional 3,000 people had to be turned away from the ceremonies honoring the veteran labor leader and civil rights fighter.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a telegram of congratulations, said Randolph has been "a champion of the cause of civil rights and has won for himself a reputation for sincerity and effectiveness."

No better birthday gift for Randolph "could be imagined," Meany's wire continued, "than victory in this year's battle on Capitol Hill for an effective, enforceable and meaningful civil rights bill. That's the goal of the AFL-CIO."

Pres. Eisenhower also sent a message in which he praised Randolph "because over the years, inspired by the highest ideals of American democracy, you have strengthened the lives of many."

"Our progress has been especially good in recent years, but there is more to do," Eisenhower's message continued. "In this great unfinished business your spirit and ability provide a major resource to your fellow men."

Among the speakers at the birthday celebration were Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of the late Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt and herself a fighter in the civil rights field; Senators Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.); former Gov. Averell Harriman (D-N. Y.); Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.); Roy Wilkins, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and Socialist leader Norman Thomas.

In his address, Randolph announced that he would call for a march on the Republican and Democratic national conventions this year to present "concrete demands and just grievances of the Negro people."

"Such a project, the first of its kind in American political history," he said, "will mobilize the power and resistance within the people and will demonstrate that the Negro is aware that he holds the balance of power in many key states."

Javits said that, to be "effective," civil rights legislation must give the Attorney-General the right to sue in the courts to enforce desegregation in the public schools. He said a minimum bill must also establish federal registrars to ensure the right of Negroes to vote in southern states, and must include anti-lynching and anti-poll tax protections.

Humphrey called for "no compromise, no sell-out, no retreat—full speed ahead" in the battle to insure equal justice.

Powell, who will be chairman of the House Labor and Education Committee in 1961 if the next Congress is controlled by the Democrats, charged that discriminatory practices still exist in some unions with the result that Negroes are barred from membership.

16m 1960 BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN

Railroad Trainmen Brotherhood Votes To Remove Constitution Bar

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Ga.

CLEVELAND, Ohio — (ANP) — The long fight to end the racial barriers in the operating unions of the railroad industry scored a breakthrough last week when the 200,000 member Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen voted to eliminate the "white only" clause from its constitution.

Sun. 1-24-60

The action which was brought about by an overwhelming show-of-hands vote immediately drew praise from top labor leaders and organizations concerned with integration.

P. 1 16m

It also brings the railroad workers more in line with the nondiscriminatory policy of the AFL-CIO of which George Meany is president.

ONE LEFT WITH COLOR BAR

The only railroad union now left with a color bar is the 87,000 member Brotherhood of Firemen and Locomotive Engineers.

Observers noted that the action came on the eve of the opening of labor negotiations between the railroad industry and its unions.

The issue of jim crow in the rail unions came to a bitter head at the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco last year when Meany and A. Philip Randolph clashed openly on the floor over whether the Trainmen's union should not be given a six month deadline to change its raical policy.

MEANY AIDS ACTION

Though Meany, who opposed the deadline won the verbal skirmish in California he is credited with having worked quietly to bring about the action that occurred here last week.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary called the vote "a heartening reaffirmation of the American principle of equal opportunity for all."

The National Urban League and the National Labor Service of the American Jewish Congress also applauded the action.

The vote here now brings to 26, the number of unions that have eliminated restrictions from their constitutions since 1940.

SOME STILL BAR WORKERS

However, many locals which exercise autonomy, still operate in violation of their national constitutions by barring Negro membership. This is especially true in the building trades.

Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the AFL-CIO's only Negro vice president, has carried on a long and unrelenting fight against racial barriers in organized labor, particularly in the rail unions.

Rail Clerk Local Picks Negro as Its President

New York Herald Tribune
New York

Election in Rockland Sets a Precedent; National Officers Fought His Candidacy

Thurs. 1-21-60
P. 2

By Joel Seldin

The first Negro president of an integrated lodge in the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks will be installed tonight at a meeting in West New York, N. J. He was elected by the lodge's predominantly white membership and, according to some members, despite the active opposition of some top leaders of the brotherhood.

16m

Critics of the A. F. L.-C. I. O.'s record in recial integration consider the election by Lodge 173 of Thomas Watkins, of 36 Clinton St., Haverstraw, N. Y., a milestone in the fight for a more liberal racial policy in the labor federation.

The brotherhood's differences with Lodge 173, whose members work for the New York Central in the New York area, began in December, 1958. The lodge elected William R. Scott, thirty-three, of 18 Twin Ave., Spring Valley, N. Y., also a Negro, as chairman of its Protective Committee—the equivalent of business agent. The lodge has almost 1,000 members, two-thirds of whom are white.

Loser Challenged Result

The election was challenged by Anthony Riccio, the losing candidate, on the ground that the union's constitution requires continuous employment for a year if a member is to be eligible for an elected post. The challenge was upheld in the union's highest council and Mr. Scott was removed from office and Mr. Riccio installed in his place.

George M. Harrison, president of the brotherhood, is a vice-president and an influential leader in the A. F. L.-C. I. O. He is chairman of the federation's resolutions committee and, at $60,000 a year, the highest-paid union president in the United States.

At Cincinnati yesterday, George M. Gibbons, secretary-treasurer of the Railway Clerks, denied that the brotherhood practices segregationist policies and insisted that the Scott case had been handled on purely "constitutional" grounds.

Mr. Scott said, however, that his was the first election invalidated on this ground by the union and that many local officers have worked less than he has. Railway clerks, who handle baggage and do some clerical work, are hired through a shape-up system and often work irregularly. Mr. Scott charged also that national union officers actually campaigned against him and raised anti-Negro issues in the election.

Case Now in Court

The Scott case was taken up by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and is now being fought in New York State Supreme Court. The suit asks that the court reinstate Mr. Scott as chairman of the Protective Committee, a four-year post.

The brotherhood ordered a new election and, in November, Local 173 members again proposed an integrated slate, this time with Mr. Watkins running for president. According to I. Philip Sipser, attorney for Mr. Scott, Mr. Watkins defeated his white opponent by a margin of two to one.

Mr. Scott said the members of his group within the local have been "waiting on pins and needless" to see if the national officers would oppose the installation of Mr. Watkins, but Mr. Gibbons said there will be no such move. "We are not interested in what a man's color is," Mr. Gibbons said, "and when a local sends in its list of officers we don't even have any way of knowing whether he is Negro or white."

Mr. Gibbons said the union had 18,00 lodges, of which 1,000 have an integrated membership and 150 are restricted to Negroes. Many of the Negro lodges resist integration, Mr. Gibbons said, because the members feel they will be in a minority in integrated lodges. The brotherhood dropped the policy of refusing membership to Negroes in 1947.

Called 'Pattern'

Herbert Hill, labor secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., recently described the Railway Clerks as "a good illustration of the current pattern of discrimination" within some labor unions.

"In this union, as in others," Mr. Hill wrote in an article in "Commentary," "the existence of segregated locals and separate seniority rosters frequently limits job mobility and violates the seniority rights of Negro union members. The union has persisted in its racist practices despite repeated protests."

The issue of segregation in the A. F. L.-C. I. O. flared up at the last convention in an exchange between George Meany, president of the federation, and A. Philip Randolph, head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Mr. Randolph insisted that segregated locals should not be tolerated even if their members want them. Mr. Meany demanded of Mr. Randolph: "Who the hell appointed you as the guardian of all the Negroes in America?"

Resolutions Weakened

Mr. Harrison played a part in the aftermath of that incident as chairman of the resolutions committee. Two resolutions proposed by M. Randolph were watered down by the committee to make them powerless. One had demanded the ouster of two unions that refuse membership to Negroes. The second would have "liquidated" segregated locals in all A. F. L.-C. I. O. unions.

FIGHT WON:

Firemen's union drops color ban

The Afro-Am.
Baltimore, Md
Sat. 1-30-60

CLEVELAND — The long and at times bitter fight of the nation's railroad workers for union representation moved a step ahead last week as the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen voted to drop the "white male" clause from its charter.

P. 1

Delegates representing the 200,000-member Brotherhood at their convention in Cleveland voted by a show of hands Tuesday for elimination of the provision which has operated to exclude colored rail employees from the union.

16m

The amendment was introduced by a southerner, B. Grady Byington, of Macon, Ga., the brotherhood's general chairman for the Central Georgia Railway.

* * *

THE BROTHERHOOD vote, which came at the end of two hours of discussion, was viewed in many circles as a major break-through in the fight for representation of colored rail workers which has been waged in the courts for more than a decade and in the union halls for over a quarter century.

A Brotherhood spokesman said that the move would aid organizing efforts among railroad companies in the South, a large number of whose employers are colored.

The colored trainmen have carried their fight against racial discrimination as high as the United States Supreme Court in litigation which sought to have the Southern Carriers Agreement of 1929 outlawed.

Under terms of the agreement colored employees were classified as "non - promotable" in certain categories, and excluded from employment in others.

16m

* * *

THEY WERE also denied full membership in the unions which were parties to the agreement.

The fight against rail union jim-crow boiled over onto the floor of the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco last year when George Meany, AFL-CIO president, and A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, clashed over whether discriminating railroad unions should not be given a six - month dead their racial policy.

Tuesday's vote left only one railway union, the 87,000-member Brotherood of Fireman and Locomotive Engineers, with bars against non-white members.

Laud Rail Men For Ending Bias

P. 2
Chicago Ill.
Chicago Defender

AFL-CIO President George Meany has extended "Sincere congratulations" to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen on their vote eliminating the discriminatory provision in its constitution.

16m

Meany said "true trade union brotherhood knows no racial distinction — a fact which the Brotherhood has now underscored."

The full text of Meany's wire to President Kennedy of the Brotherhood follows: 1-30-60

"Please extend my sincere congratulations to every delegate to your convention on the overwhelming vote by which the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen eliminated the discriminatory constitutional provisions. True trade union brotherhood knows no racial distinction

—a fact which the Brotherhood has now underscored. The trade union movement cannot — and will not — rest until the civil rights battle has been won and the Brotherhood has scored a significant victory in this campaign."

On Jan. 7, Meany wired Kennedy as follows:

"Earnestly request that you bring to the attention of your convention, now in session, the matter of amending the constitution of your Brotherhood in order to bring it into compliance with the AFL-CIO policy against racial discrimination."

Trainmen Brotherhood Votes To Remove Color Bar Article

The Black Dispatcher Oklahoma City Okla.
Jan-29-60.

Action Comes on Eve of Opening of Labor Negotiations Between Railroad and Unions

Engineers and Firemen Hold Out

P. 1

16 M

CLEVELAND, Ohio—(ANP)—The long fight to end the racial barriers in the operating unions of the railroad industry scored a break-through last week when the 200,000-member Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen voted to eliminate the "white only" clause from its constitution.

The action, which was brought about by an overwhelming show-of-hands vote, immediately drew praise from top labor leaders and organizations concerned with integration.

It also brings the railroad workers more in line with the non-discriminatory policy of the AFL-CIO of which George Meany is president.

Only One Left With Color Bar

The only railroad union now left with a color bar is the 87,000-member Brotherhood of Firemen and Locomotive Engineers.

Observers noted that the action came on the eve of the opening of labor negotiations between the railroad industry and its unions.

The issue of jim crow in the rail unions came to a bitter head at the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco last year when Meany and A. Philip Randolph clashed openly on the floor over whether the Trainmen's union should not be given a six-month deadline to change its racial policy.

Meany Aids Action

Though Meany, who opposed the deadline, won the verbal skirmish in California he is credited with having worked quietly to bring about the action that occurred here last week.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, called the vote "a heartening reaffirmation of the American principle of equal opportunity for all."

The National Urban League and the National Labor Service of the American Jewish Congress also applauded the action.

The vote here now bring to 26, the number of unions that have eliminated restrictions from the constitutions since 1940.

Some Still Bar Negro Worker

However, many locals which exercise autonomy, still operate in violation of their national constitutions by barring Negro membership. This is especially true in building trades.

Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Parters and the AFL-CIO's only Negro vice president, has carried on a long and unrelenting fight against racial barriers in organized labor, particularly in the rail unions.

Randolph could not be reached for an estimate of the practical value to the Negro of the Trainmen's action.

However, the railroad industry was the first mass employer of Negro labor and is still among the largest, if not the largest in the nation.

Negro Head of Rail Lodge For First Time in History

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.
Jan-30-60
P. 7
16 M

NEW YORK — The bars of racial bias in the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks appeared to be shattering here last week when Thomas Watkins of 36 Clinton St., Haverstraw, N.Y., was installed as the first Negro president of an integrated lodge in the railway brotherhood.

• The Brotherhood, led by George M. Harrison, AFL-CIO vice president who long has been criticized for maintaining segregated lodges in the union, has some 18,000 lodges of which 1,000 have an integrated membership and about 150 are all-Negro lodges.

Watkins, who defeated his white opponent by a two-to-one margin, heads Lodge 173, whose members work for the New York Central Railroad in the New York area. It has some 1,000 members, about two-thirds of whom are white.

■

WATKINS' VICTORY in the union presidency fight came on the heels of a contested 1958 intra-lodge fight when William R. Scott, of Spring Valley, was elected business agent for the lodge, but his election was challenged and the challenge was upheld by the Brotherhood's national officers, despite cries of racial prejudice from Scott and other Negroes who charged that the union's national officers had raised anti-Negro issues and invoked a never-before-used constitutional provision in ousting him.

Scott and other union members had expected Harrison and other national officers to oppose Watkins' installation, but George M. Gibbons, secretary-treasurer of the railway clerks, said no such move had even been thought of.

The continued maintenance of segregated Negro locals in the railways clerks' union was one of the reasons for the flare-up between A. Philip Randolph and George Meany, AFL-CIO president, at the last federation convention.

Herb Hill, NAACP labor secretary, in a recent magazine article has described the railway clerks as "a good illustration of the current pattern of discrimination" in some labor unions.

'Rail Union Did Not Discriminate Against Firemen'-High Court

The Pittsburgh Courier +
Pittsburgh Pa.
Jan 1-30-60
P. 7 - M
16 M

WASHINGTON (ANP)—The United States Supreme Court could not find where the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen had violated the injunction against discriminatory practices by limiting the working hours of senior Negro firemen to provide more employment for junior white firemen.

This position was made public when the high court denied a motion to review the case, leaving standing the decision of the court below.

• This case was taken to the Supreme Court by five Negro firemen who claim that approximately 500 miles had been cut monthly off their regular assignment, which means a loss of at least $100 per month., and that each man assigned to yard service had been forced to lay off when he had earned 35 days or their equivalent per month. They also claim that white junior firemen or swing men are used to relieve the regular men.

This arrangement was made by an all-white union, the petitioners claim, without so much as giving the Negro employes a notice or a hearing.

■

THEY POINTED out that after three trips to the high court to avoid overtly discriminatory agreements, the Brotherhood continues its inroads upon jobs and the pay of Negro workers by more subtle but no less effective methods.

The Brotherhood argued in its brief that a collective agreement was reached in 1957 between the Central of Georgia Railway Company and the union to regulate the mileage that firemen would be permitted to accumulate in one month.

The District Court ruled that "no discrimination and hence no contempt has been shown" in this case. This ruling was upheld by the Court of Appeals of the Fifth Circuit and allowed to remain standing by the U.S. Supreme Court.

16m 1960 BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMAN

Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen Lifts Color Bar on Motion by Georgia Member

By WOODY TAYLOR

(Courier Staff Writer)

The Pittsburgh Courier

CLEVELAND, Ohio — The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, largest railroad union in America, voted Tuesday to end racial discrimination by knocking out the clause, in its constitution, limiting membership to whites only.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Strangely enough, the amendment was introduced by a Georgian, B. Grady Byington of Macon, general chairman of the Central of Georgia Railway.

The 11,000 delegates, meeting in Cleveland Public Hall, voted overwhelmingly to lift the color bar.

The clause was lifted, following a fervent plea and work towards this end, by the president of the organization, which lists over 200,000 members.

W. F. Kennedy also was successful in winning a fight for his presidential career pertaining to age limitations.

During the convention, Kennedy and the membership had pledge to AFL-CIO President George Meany, at a meeting last December in San Francisco, that the powerful BRT would endeavor to lift the ban at this meeting in Cleveland.

The controversial clause as it now reads in Section 110 of the constitution states:

"Applicates shall be sober, industrious and of good character."

Previously, it had said:

"Applicates shall be white, sober, industrious and of good moral character."

Jay Harris, Newport News, Va., only Negro delegate attending the convention, stated:

"I am very happy. I know my members in Lodge 1130 will be happy when they hear the news. It is a start in the right direction."

Harris is a member of Lodge 1130, bargaining agent for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

Randolph's Victory

The Afro-American

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen last week dropped its constitutional bar against colored members.

This was a victory for A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and vice president of the AFL-CIO.

Last August, at the national AFL-CIO convention, Mr. Randolph challenged George Meany, AFL-CIO president, to set a deadline for train workers' unions to eliminate segregation.

Mr. Meany preferred the persuasive, rather than the forceful, method. When pressed, he angrily shouted at Mr. Randolph: "Who the hell appointed you as spokesman for colored people?"

If it had not been for Mr. Randolph's quiet persistence and Mr. Meany's guilty reaction, the issue would not have drawn so much attention.

As it was, Randolph gained stature in the exchange and Meany lost face. To regain it, he had to go behind the scenes and pressure the trainmen into voluntarily dropping the bar, thereby upholding his theory of "persuasion."

The trainmen got Mr. Meany off the hook and he began taking bows. But his time for taking bows is not yet come. He will deserve applause when he can "persuade" the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen to drop its bars.

This is the union that blocks colored railroad workers from rising through the ranks to the status of engineer. Until they can crack this union, they will always be in the lower categories, because engineers are drawn from the ranks of firemen.

Now let's see how persuasive Mr. Meany can be when he's not under pressure.

This ✓

Randolph Sued By Rebel Faction Of Brotherhood

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Wed, 7-6-60 16m

NEW YORK (ANP)—A. Phillip Randolph, one of the nation's greatest labor leaders, has been hailed into court here by 100 members of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters which he founded and nourished to maturity.

p. 1

Randolph who also heads the recently organized Negro American Labor Council and is the only Negro member of the executive committee of the AFL-CIO, representing the porters union, must answer a suit filed in U. S. District Court by 100 members of the union for an injunction against the union and the New York Central in putting into effect a seniority agreement based on age rather than length of service.

Papers on the suit were filed June 22 by Herbert Itkin, attorney for the disgruntled members of the union. Representing the Brotherhood will be the firm of Delson, Gordon and Levine and attorneys for the railroad.

The basis of contention is a contrast negotiated by Randolph, and the railroad on July 1, 1958, in which the seniority of the men is now to be based on the chronological age of the men and not on the years of continuous service on the job.

EXPLAIN THEIR COMPLAINT

The men behind the suit claim that the contract takes away jobs from some men and "bases them purely on the age of the employes, so that men with 34 years of service will be furloughed while men with 14 years of service will be working."

Randolph, president of the Brotherhood had the following to say about the suit:

"These younger men felt that they suffered a loss of jobs. The position they take is simply unsound.

"I sympathize with them, but no arrangement could have been made where some of the younger men would not have been hurt."

Richard E. Jackson, is chairman of the Committee which represents the disgruntled members. Other local members include Lexius Harper, and Christy Waldron. They claim to represent men in New York, Chicago, Cleveland, and Detroit.

Their aim is to stop the seniority roster going into effect.

RAILROAD TAKES OVER OLD CONTRACT VOIDED

The dispute arose after the New York Central took over from the Pullman Company in 1958. The contract at that time in effect with the Brotherhood was discontinued and another had to be negotiated.

The Brotherhood is expected to argue that the dispute is outside the jurisdiction of the Federal court in that elections were held under the National Mediation Board and certain procedures must be followed in adjusting problems between the union and the railroad.

Court Action Jars Amity Within BSCP

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh Pa

NEW YORK—Chuminess between officers and rank and file which has characterized the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters for many years has been jarred by court action.

Sat. 7/9/60

16m

A group of members have engaged an attorney and filed an injunction, returnable in court, against the Brotherhood and the New York Central.

p. 2

The injunction is in protest against the seniority provisions going into effect in a contract July 1, this year.

Contacted by The Courier concerning activities of the "rebel" group, A. Philip Randolph, whose authority is being challenged, said he could offer no comment at this time on the matter. The resurgent group is headed by Richard E. Jackson, chairman of the action committee of the protestors.

16m 1960 CALIFORNIA BARTENDERS, BARBERS AND CULINARY WORKERS

Now working in California—

The B'ham News

Joe Louis enters labor ring, organizing Negro workers

B'ham, Ala. Sun 11-17-60

BY VICTOR RIESEL

P 15

Joe Louis, on whose easy head once rested, the world's heavyweight crown, has just climbed into a new ring. This time he'll work without gloves.

He's now a labor leader. He has a union of his own—which could give many other labor leaders some hard jolts and not a few headaches.

16 M

Big Joe became organizing director of the California Bartenders, Barbers and Culinary Workers last Dec. 10. When I tried to reach him there the other day, he was out in the field signing up folks—his folks. The union—an independent one not chartered by any AFL-CIO international—is seeking Negro and Mexican workers.

RIESEL

At union headquarters in Los Angeles, 2618 Southwestern, I was told that Joe Louis was moving among the hotels, restaurants and bars, personally recruiting members. There are thousands of them—potentially. For there are few in the standard unions there.

A check reveals that the AFL-CIO Waiters have some 500 to 600 Negro members; the Bartenders have 20 colored duespayers; the Waitresses probably fewer, and the Cooks, none.

The rest are on the outside and Joe's independent union wants them in. Working with the ex-fighter are some seven other officials—headed by their president, Adams MacBeth—who now claim 1,500 members.

JOE'S JURISDICTION is all of California. Soon the idea may roll eastward. It all began in San Francisco some months ago when someone started counting noses in the culinary field. They found that there are AFL-CIO Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union locals across country which have no Negroes, or mighty few.

There are a large number of Negro workers in the trade. Also, they found that the national union has but one Negro national officer—and he represents colored railroad dining car workers.

So the handful of Negro leaders set up a culinary outfit. They decided to operate out of sprawling L. A. where they could tie in with the non-unionized Mexican workers.

JOE LOUIS CAME to their attention. He hadn't been doing much recently. He moved from one task to another. Then Louis, by some strange coincidence, found himself in the federal courtroom where his friend, Jimmy Hoffa, was on trial.

Big Joe put his arm around little Jimmy and proclaimed his friendship. Jim never forgot that, according to Robert Kennedy's soon-to-be published book, "The Enemy Within."

Kennedy reports:

"Some time after the bribery trial, I had a telephone call from a major television performer who told me that Joe Louis, through Hoffa's arrangement, was on the payroll of Mercury Records (Chicago). Later, during our investigation of juke boxes, we went into the files of Mercury Records and found that Joe Louis had worked for them in 'public relations' for approximately seven months.

"We also found that the major owner of the company had received a $2 million loan through the Teamsters Union pension and welfare fund. Mercury executives denied to me that Jimmy Hoffa or the Teamsters applied any influence to get Joe Louis his job."

JOE APPARENTLY did not think of Bob Kennedy as one of his favorite people. The boxer not too long ago told the McClellan Committee's ace prober, Walter Sheridan, to tell the chief counsel to "take a jump off the Empire State Building."

Bob Kennedy didn't resent this. He says of Joe Louis that the ex-champ "has made great contributions to this country. And has been used again and again over the years by a long list of people he has encountered. Jimmie Hoffa simply joined that list."

For a while Joe Louis was a lonely man. Now he is unionizing his people. His massive figure could become a symbol to Negro workers—even to the 1,500,000 already in the big unions. They are restless. They could well flock to him.

If successful in California, he could wield the colored workers into a powerful bloc inside labor. That would jolt the leadership as Joe's left hook used to jolt the boys in the ring.

16m 1960 CALIFORNIA

Doctor Lauds Group For Progress In TB Fight

Chicago Defender, Chicago Illinois

Sat ~~2~~ 2-27-60

16m.

Calif

SAN FRANCISCO — Dr. Washington Garner, board member of the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association, paid tribute to San Francisco's Negro community for the marked advances they have made during the past year in fighting tuberculosis.

"We no longer have the highest TB rate of any racial group in the city," the doctor declared. "The rate of TB reported among Negroes is now down to 110.7 cases per 100,000 population compared with 49.3 for whites.

"Our efforts now should be to lower our case rate so that it is no higher than that of whites. Also, we must find TB in earlier stages. Only 26 per cent of the new cases last year were found in the beginning stage when TB is easiest to treat. Every case of TB could be caught early if persons would get yearly chest X-rays."

Doctor Garner said he felt the gains "could not have been made without the help of some 130 volunteer workers who assist at the Association's X-ray truck." He also expressed appreciation to the 20 members of his advisory committee who help formulate policies and programs for casefinding among Negroes.

This year, the physician said, the TB Association's truck will visit more neighborhoods where Negroes shop and live than ever before.

P. 9

"There is no need to go without your yearly chest X-ray," he emphasized.

Members of the Negro X-ray Advisory Committee, which is headed by Dr. Garner, include: Miss Noelle Anderson, Miss Edith Austin, Mrs. Jefferson Beaver, Mrs. Erma Brim, Mrs. I. E. Buckner, Mrs. Samuel Coleman, Mrs. Lucy Ellison, Mrs. Helen Erickson, Mrs. Washington E. Garner, Mrs. F. D. Haynes, Seaton Manning, Mrs. Joseph Marcn, J. K. Martin, Harry Payne, Mrs. Leona Robertson, David Shiffner, James Stratten, Pastor W. C. Webb, Mrs.

Lurline White and John Wilks.

Negro Longshoremen Charge Racial Bias

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOS ANGELES — Discrimination against Negro longshoremen by the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union Local 13, and the Pacific Maritime Association has been charged before the State FEP Commission.

A group of about 40 longshoremen called at the commission offices to air grievances which they contend, they have not been able to have redressed in any other way.

16m

Walter Williams, 42, "just a longshoreman," said the Maritime Association and the ILWU, have refused to promote Negro workers to foremen's jobs.

Sat. 6-4-60

Calif

THEY ALSO charged that because of so much discrimination against them in other ways that the membership of Negroes in the union has dropped from 700 to 300 in the last 15 years.

P. 18.

The protesting longshoremen said Harry Bridges, president of the union, has made several trips here to try and persuade Local 13 leaders to modify their attitude, but to no avail.

The commission took the complaint under advisement and promised to probe the employment and union practices at San Pedro.

16m 1960

LOCAL 599
CALIFORNIA BARBERS, BARTENDERS, MAIDS AND CULINARY WORKERS UNION

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
1-9-60
16m

Joe Joins Fight—Former heavyweight champion Joe Louis confers with officials of Local 599, California Barbers, Bartenders, Maids and Culinary Workers Union on the mammoth membership campaign which starts this month. Joe is serving as secretary-treasurer of the union. Others in the photo include Bill Graham, organizer for the union; Leroy Washington, vice president, and Adam McFaddin, president.

Joe Louis Becomes A Union Secretary

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
1-9-60
16m

LOS ANGELES — Joe Louis was elected secretary-treasurer of Local 599, California barbers, bartenders, maids and culinary workers' union this week in a move which the former heavyweight boxing champion said has been a life-long ambition of his to "help the folks that people don't think need any help."

The union, which has opened offices at 2618 S. Western Ave., is designed to bring all the benefits of organized labor to the workers it represents.

Its president is Adam McFaddin Jr. and Bill Graham, nationally known public relations man, is organizing director and a member of the board of directors.

WITH THE merit of its purposes recognized by top political and labor officials in the state, Local 599 will begin a membership recruiting campaign early in 1960, according to Mr. McFaddin.

Heading this phase of the union's activities is Marcellus Hawkins, popular Chicago-born former bartender who is Local 599's business agent.

Secretary-treasurer Joe Louis, who has engaged in a number of successful business ventures since the end of his fighting career, has recently stated his agreement with Sugar Ray Robinson that some type of organization should protect the interests of prize fighters.

"It's because I believe everybody should belong to an organization which speaks for him in places where he can't speak for himself that I'm working with Local 599. Unions have proved their worth in this country and every type of worker should be in one," Louis declared.

"Our purpose is to work in the interest of the membership to guarantee them decent working hours, liveable wages, acceptable working conditions, organized medical care and other benefits any other workers enjoy," Louis concluded.

16m 1960

C I O

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Demands Meany End D.C. Job Bias

Chicago Defender

Sat. 6-4-60

16 p. 3

CIO

NEW YORK — The NAACP has demanded that George Mean, president of the American Federation of- Labor Congress of Industrial Organization, use his influence in ending racial job discrimination in the nation's capital.

The demand was made in a statement sent to the union leader by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary. The wire declared: "The NAACP believes the time has now arrived for decisive action to end exclusion of Negro electricians on federal construction projects in the District of Columbia.

"Rejection of five Negroes as not qualified is direct result of their exclusion from apprenticeship training program conducted by Local 26, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

"For over a generation this union as well as others has denied to Negroes the possibility of developing industrial and technical skills, therefore, alleged lack of qualified Negroes is the direct result of union discriminatory practices.

"We note that you previously set Oct. 31, 1958 as an absolute deadline for an end to Negro exclusion on federal construction projects in the nation's capital. This spring you publicly pledged to recruit qualified Negro electricians who were not union members. "We believe it is essential that you now carry out your pledge. Further delay in this matter which has already been delayed for too many years will be interpreted by the Negro community as additional evidence of the inability of organized labor to eliminate even the most obvious instances of racism within its own ranks."

16m 1960 CITY EMPLOYES UNION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS'

Negro Labor Scores Win InOne City; Fight In Other

Houston, Texas

The Informer

16m

On two different but geographically close fronts Negro labor forces struck constructive blows this week, one the elevation of a Negro to the presidency of a big construction workers Local in Detroit and the other a move by a Negro plumbing firm head to stop lily-white union vandalism on his jobs in Cleveland.

In Detroit, Adam White and Negro members of Laborers Union Local 334 terminated a long and bitter fight with White registering a 2-1 victory to gain the presidency of the embattled union.

The union is primarily made up of construction workers with a membership of 4,000. Most of them are Negroes.

However, the Negro members have in the past had almost a silent voice in the overall operation of the union.

21 Years President

For 21 years Andrew McFarlane was the president of the local.

He was prompted into resigning last fall after dissenting members of the union staged a well-organized picket of the union headquarters for a week.

White was the spokesman and leader for the 300 or so pickets. They refused to allow McFarlane or any of his office workers to enter the building during the demonstration.

The pickets charged that McFarlane allowed racial discrimination in job assignments handed out by business agents and that policemen and teachers were hired to do construction work during the summer months while regular union members were unemployed.

White, who has been a member of Local 335 for 13 years, gained the respect of all the pickets by his quiet, intelligent approach to the problem. There was no rabble-rousing. White was adamant in his position.

The pickets would remain until McFarlane consented to negotiate and take definite steps to correct the irregular practices of the union.

McFarlane gave in . . . negotiations were held . . . an agreement was reached . . . and a watch-dog committee set up.

Explained White, "The fight to get equal rights in the union actually began five years ago. The fight isn't over yet. There is still a lot to be done."

The five-year fight included filing a discrimination complaint with the Fair Employment Practices Commission, continual clashes with McFarlane and his business agents at regular meetings, and a fight against widespread unemployment imposed by "prejudices" of some business agents.

White is the first Negro to hold such a high position in Local 334, which is the largest of its kind in the Detroit area.

The local controls labor and construction work in Wayne, Macomb, and Oakland counties.

The president's post pays about $1,500 a month.

At the special election last Thursday, he was nominated by Joe (Chicago) Chichowski, a general labor foreman at Arthur G. McKee Company.

He was opposed by Robert Ryan, son-in-law of McFarlane.

P. 20

Approximately 700 union members voted.

White is married, has four children and lives in River Rouge.

Sat 2-6-60

On the Cleveland front, officials of the lily-white Plumbers Union Local 55 are shaking in their shoes scared stiff that the Ogio Civil Rights Commission might decide to probe the practices of the local, which bars Negroes from memberships.

Triggering the fight is the complaint of a Negro plumbing firm's head who says unionists one night last week sneaked in and tore out hydraulic lift pipes he had installed in a suburban service filling station.

Theodious Hilliard, owner of the Associated Plumbers Co., says the vandalism was the work of persons, he believes, opposed to his union firm.

Want Us To Starve?

Bitter over the vandalism, Lee Burns, Hilliard's partner said: "This sort of thing could touch off a small war. Somebody had better start doing something about it. There's no reason, except prejudice, why we can't get into the union.

Hilliard, in a more mildly worded statement asked: "Do they want the Negro plumber to starve to death? They won't let us into the union, so what can we do?"

William J. Ware, dean of Cleveland's Negro plumbers, said Local 55 has employed every conceivable device to bar Negroes. He said Negroes have unsuccessfully tried to get into the union for 27 years.

"We have held all types of meetings, conducted training classes, prayer, cursed and even begged for admission, without success," he added. Ware continued that almost to a man, Negro plumbers were able to pass the union examinations, but the union refuses to issue the necessary papers.

Negro plumbers are not licking their wounds and staying on the ground. Groundwork has already been laid to submit the case to the state civil rights commission.

SON OF SLAVE, 62, HEADS UNION HERE

~~The New York~~

William Lewis Is Installed as President of Municipal Employes' Organization

New York

The son of a North Carolina slave took office yesterday as president of a 12,500-member union of municipal employes here.

Wed. 2-3-60

William Lewis, the 62-year-old union president, was born in a two-room frame house in Battleboro, N. C., into a family of two boys and four girls, the children of a post-bellum sharecropper and carpenter.

P. 25

As head of Local 237, City Employes Union of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters' his salary will be at least equal the $10,000 a year he received as a union trustee and head of the hospital employes' division.

The New York Times

HEADS LOCAL: William Lewis, who took office yesterday as the president of Teamster Union local 237.

Mr. Lewis was elected unanimously by the union's executive board Monday night to complete the remaining three years of the term of Henry Feinstein, who died on Jan. 24.

For Mr. Lewis the road from sharecropper's son to union president has not been easy. After completing high school, he used his savings to take a two-year course at the Normal School for Teachers at Elizabeth City, N. C. The school now is the State Teachers College.

Upon his graduation at the age of 21 among the top five students, he was recommended by school authorities on the basis of scholarship, leadership and character to the post of principal of an elementary school in Tip County, N. C.

Mr. Lewis headed the school and taught the first three grades for two years. He had five other teachers with similar education backgrounds on his staff.

He then began studies at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania for a Bachelor of Arts degree. Two and a half years later, with no money to continue his education, Mr. Lewis went to Buffalo to work as a laborer in a steel mill.

At the age of 27, still harboring hopes of resuming his education, Mr. Lewis came to New York. He worked at a variety of unskilled jobs—dock walloper, checker and truckman. In 1941 Mr. Lewis went to work for the Department of Hospitals as a hospital attendant.

16m 1960 DISTILLERY WORKERS UNION

Ky. 'boss,' union sued

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — A quarter million dollars is being sought in a suit against the Distillery Workers Union Local 16 and the Julius Kessler Distillery. Sat 5/28/60

The suit charges the company with racial discrimination and charges the union with failure to represent its colored members

James A. Crumlin, chief of the legal defense staff of the Kentucky NAACP conference, filed the suit on behalf of nine plaintiffs. Six are "furloughed" employees of the distillery and three are currently employed.

The workers charge that separate seniority lists are kept for white and colored workers. When there is a cutback, they charge, colored workers are dropped off the payroll first — even though they may have higher seniority than whites who remain on the payroll.

Then, when rehiring time comes the colored workers are called back last.

* * *

THE WORKERS did not go immediately into court with this complaint. They first took their problem to the Distillery Workers Union. The union called a special meeting.

Mr. Crumlin said the union decided in this meeting that "no genuine grievances existed and adopted a motion never again to consider grievance involving racial discrimination except by petition signed by a two - thirds majority of the union."

The suit was filed in the U.S. District Court because, the attorney said, "it involves a union and a company concerned with Interstate Commerce and the Federal Labor-Management Relations Act of 1957."

16m 1960

John M. Thornton

Pittsburgh courier

Mr. Thornton

The Negro and Organized Labor

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 7/23/60

16m

General P. 4

THE WORKING MAN'S PRESIDENT

NOW THAT this is another Presidential election year, we are constantly confronted with the choices of local unions endorsing their favorites, as well as a growing number of rumors as to whom organized labor shall support in the coming campaign.

This is a far cry from the elections of 1936 and 1940.

This was the man who had attempted to create work for everybody, the man whom the wealthy industrialists called a traitor, for he had forsaken the blue-blooded elite.

He was the only man that the people elected to the highest office in the country for four consecutive terms, thereby shattering the long-established tradition of two terms as the length of service as President of the United States. The man was Franklin Delano Roosevelt, our 32nd President.

■

EACH ERA in history, by the nature of its current events due to social tumult, political upheavals or economic insecurities, produces its own great men.

Modern historians have added to this ever-growing list that of this man who, although a victim of the dreaded and crippling disease of poliomyelitis, chose to forget his physical incapacities and guide his country from the depths of the worst economic depression in history.

The day prior to his inauguration in March, 1933, the bank panic had reached a crisis. He promptly declared a bank holiday and when the banks reopened, they were declared sound. When he took office, millions of homes had been lost, hundreds of factories and industrial plants had closed their doors and more than 18 million were unemployed.

HE BROUGHT into office the policy which was to become known as the New Deal; a new concept of the duties of the Federal Govenrment and his belief that it was the duty of the President to raise the standards of living for the third of the nation which he described as "ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed."

He proclaimed the New Deal as "use of the authority of government as an organized form of self-help for all classes and groups and sections of our country."

The laws designed were not only for aid in this particular crisis but what he hoped would prove to be safeguards to prevent future depressions.

■

AS A MAN, Roosevelt was colorful, exciting and charming, with strong personal loyalties.

To the reporters and members of the press, he remained "good copy" until his death from a cerebral hemorrhage on April 12, 1945. To the average working man, he was a friend interested in the problems of the millions of people who work for wages.

They outnumbered all others, and although they did not always agree with him, he remained their popular hero because the legislation for which he campaigned was on behalf of the masses.

Many of his work-creating innovations were temporary measures like the WPA, the PWA, the CCC and the NYA. Other measures will live with the American people for many years to come and possibly will be replaced only by more progressive methods.

Those laws which have become accepted as part of the American way of life, and which have benefited the Negro in particular, are the Social Security Act and the Wagner Act.

GENERAL

THE NEGRO AND ORGANIZED LABOR

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By JOHN M. THORNTON

16m

Sat. 7-30-60

P. 8

"FRAUD!" cried the Republican leaders when Social Security was first introduced as a part of the late President Roosevelt's New Deal program. Americans were to be finger-printed like criminals; everybody would be compelled to wear "dog tags"; people would lose their names and become known by numbers—these were just some of the statements made by Republicans who vigorously opposed this legislation.

It was nothing new to the world as it had first been introduced in Germany in the 1880's and in 1914 Great Britain passed their National Insurance Act which included sickness, unemployment and old-age insurance. When the bill was voted upon only one Republican in the House had faith enough in the bill to vote for it, its passage and on the Senate side only seven Republican Senators voted for it. A Democratic Congress rallied behind the President and passed the legislation which has been of profound benefit to the average worker and his family.

■

UNTIL RECENTLY this nation was known as a "young country." Not only because it was not founded until 1776, but because of the age of its citizens. Only young, hardy people could withstand the rigors of pioneer life; only the lucky were fortunate enough to survive the epidemics and Indian attacks. A man was not only aged but unusual if he lived to reach 45 as the average age was 39 as late as 1870. At the turn of the century average life expectancy was 47. Today most American citizens expect, not only to reach 65, but look forward to long, useful years after retirement.

Medical research brought new machines and drugs to an ailing public, industry brought in safety measures for accident prevention, pre-natal care and incubators resulted in a low mortality rate, cities increased public health services and an ever-increasing high standard of living have been responsible for a prolonged life expectancy. In the early 30's there was a decided increase of aged citizens who were fast becoming financial burdens upon their children and local governments. Both cried for a measure of relief. The social security was designed to lend dignity to the declining years of senior citizens, as a safeguard for his survivors and as a cushion when a worker is unemployed.

The Social Security Act, which is administered by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, is divided into two divisions of which the Federal old-age, survivors and disability coverage has become known as the world's cheapest insurance. Insurance at present is paid by workers at the rate of 2 per cent on the first $4,200 of earnings. It entitles him to monthly retirement benefits after age 65 and extra benefits for his wife at age 62. Women workers may retire at age at lower benefit rates, while widows receive full benefits at age 62. Children of deceased workers receive monthly benefits until they reach age 18 and their mothers are also provided for until the widow remarries.

■

THE ACT ALSO provides for welfare assistance directed by the states of which the Federal Government pays over half the cost. This includes old-age assistance to the needy, aid to dependent children, aid to the needy blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled and grants to the states for maternal care, child health and assistance to crippled children.

All phases of the program are administered without regard to race, creed, religion or color. Thus Negroes have benefited and shall continue to do so.

In new Congress—

The B'ham (Ala.) News

Rep. Powell to probe racketeering in unions

Tue. 9-6-60 p. 5

BY ROBERT S. ALLEN AND PAUL SCOTT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6—AFL-CIO officials are preparing for some brick-bats as well as a helping hand from Rep. Adam Clayton Powell when he becomes chairman of the powerful House education and labor committee next year.

16 m

The controversial Harlem legislator has already served notice on labor leaders that his plans include:

A full-scale probe of all unions that bar Negroes from membership;

General

A new investigation of racketeers in labor and management;

Full backing for the AFL-CIO legislative program, including the controversial legislation boosting the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour.

IN PRIVATE discussions before Congress adjourned, Powell told the union officials that he plans to make the $1.25 minimum wage bill his committee's first order of business in January and that he would push for quick passage in the House.

In exchange for this help, Powell stressed that he had expected full cooperation from the labor leaders in his investigations.

So far, the AFL-CIO chiefs have balked at giving Powell any promises. Instead, the labor leaders have told the Harlem preacher-legislator that they want further discussions after the November elections when Rep. Graham Barden (D., N. C.), long time chairman, officially steps down. Barden is not seeking re-election.

AS FOR POWELL, he has decided not to wait for labor's backing to push his investigations.

In meetings with other committee members, Powell has begun seeking their support to create a special labor rackets investigating subcommittee similar to the headline-making group headed by Sen. John McClellan (D., Ark.).

Particularly, he has been trying to line up support for his probes by offering to appoint members to the investigating subcommittee or to new subcommittees that he plans to set up next year.

He informed members that one of the subcommittees will deal with cultural exchanges in the field of labor and education and will involve extensive traveling abroad.

POWELL ALSO has been very active in enlisting committee members' support against a plan for Democratic House leaders to divide the committee into a House labor committee and a House education committee, each with its own chairman and staff.

He has warned the leaders that he will make an all-out floor fight if they go through with their proposed change.

At Sen. Kennedy's request, Powell is planning a series of speeches blasting the circulation of anti-Catholic literature against the Democratic presidential nominee. His first speech will be in Baltimore, Md., on September 11 before a group of Baptist ministers.

LABOR SECRETARY James Mitchell has cheered up Vice President Nixon with some good news on unemployment.

In a report sent to the Republican presidential nominee in the Army's Walter Reed Hospital, Mitchell forecasts a drop of one million in the nations's jobless by election time.

He estimates that by the end of October unemployment will will stand at three million compared to four million jobless in July.

The figures for August, to be published later this week, will show a drop of nearly 500,000 in the unemployed, according to the report.

The Negro and Organized Labor

Courier Magazine Section

AFTERMATH OF OPEN END

(Part II)

Sat. 10-22-60

P.

16 m

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The discussion on the Open End TV series, "Crisis in the South," should have a profound effect upon the audience. Certainly Negroes should have been alarmed and angered over the statement made by James Jackson Kilpatrick, editor and segregationist. He not only stated that Negroes are inferior, but questioned any contribution made to Negroes in our heterogenous civilization other than for Beethoven and one unnamed war general.

The unnamed war general must have been Hannibal, whose military strategy is still being taught in modern warfare, despite the fact that Hannibal lived 247-182 B. C. It can only be assumed that Mr. Kilpatrick is a well-informed person, but not about Negroes. It is lamentable that historians have continued to omit the Negro from the textbooks used in our public schools. The same textbooks which are bought with public funds collected through local taxes and paid by Negroes. Mr. Kilpatrick and other whites with this same question might learn a few facts about Negroes along with their other information. Among them are the following:

NEGRO EXPLORERS sailed the seas with Columbus, Balboa, Cortez, Pizarro and DeSoto and have been in the Americas since 1615. Many were among the early pioneers of this nation, and the first man to settle in the city now known as Chicago was a Negro. A little research in history will reveal other early Negro settlers, even in the westward migration.

Negroes have always served in the armed forces of this country and fought side by side with whites during the Revolution. They fought on both sides of the War Between the States because many Negroes owned slaves. They have distinguished themselves in both world war conflicts and the Korean hostilities, fighting for a democracy in which they wish to share as first-class citizens.

Negroes have contributed to the arts throughout the years. The novels and plays of Alexandre Dumas are considered as classics, but though millions have read "The Count of Monte Cristo" and "The Three Musketeers," most people think the author as French, but he was a Negro. The amusing "Uncle Remus" stories which have been read to American children for several generations were collected from Negro slaves who brought them from Africa. The only folk music native to this country is the Negro spirituals in which they expressed their sorrow, resignation and protest.

THE FIRST successful heart operation was performed by a Negro surgeon. Methods of producing drugs, such as cortisone, have been discoveerd by Percy Julian, an organic chemist. Important contributions to the use of blood plasma were made by Dr. Charles Drew, a Negro surgeon.

It was a Negro, Jan Matzeliger, who patented the first shoe-lasting machine, which led to mass production of shoes, as it enables the upper part of the shoe and the inner sole to be stitched together. A Negro was also responsible for the lubricating cup which permits machinery to be oiled while running. When next you hear a clock strike the hour, remember that a Negro invented the first such clock in the United States.

The list of accomplishments could fill books. It behooves all people who think in the same vein to learn a bit more about the Negro and think before he speaks. Although the Negro's accomplishments have been achieved against the odds, he has helped this civilization to live up to the word. heterogenous.

65,000 Represented At Big Convention

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 8/20/60

Local No. 110 of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, was host, together with Chicago locals number 2, No. 666, No. 780, No. 732, No. 849, No. 750, No. 746, No. 769 and No. B. 45 and F. 45, held August 1, thru 4th at the Conrad Hilton hotel. Total membership represented, was 65,000.

Some 1200 delegates from 50 states met in their 45th convention to discuss and to formulate plans for progress of motion picture arts and sciences. The convention was opened with a welcoming address by the Hon. Ricdard J. Daley, Mayor of the City of Chicago.

George Meany, president of the AFL—CIO gave an instructive address regarding the Landrum-Griffin Bill under which all labor is now being governed.

Other speakers included the Hon. Wm. A. Lee, president of the Chicago Convention bureau. the Hon. Richard J. Daley, director of labor. State of Illinois, representing Governor Stratton.

Clarence A. Jalas, business manager. Local No. 110 was largely instrumental in completing arrangements that were made for the enjoyment of the four hour sightseeing tour was arranged for the ladies. This tour included all the points of interest including the northern and southern extensions of the beautiful outer-drive. Another outstanding event of the ladies' program was a style show in the Crystal Room of the Sheraton-Blackstone hotel, Thursday, presented under the direction of Maggie Daly.

Aside from the baseball games, theatre admission and other events a hospitality center was maintained in the Waldorf Room of the Conrad Hilton to serve the delegates 24 hrs. daily. An outgrowth of this center was the Presidents Ball Wednesday, August 3, in the Gold Room of the Congress Hotel.

At the Thursday session complete confidence in the administration was demonstrated by the unanimous election of all offices without opposition.

— George Ade

The ideal wife is one who knows when her husband wants to be forced to do something against his will.

— Svdnev J. Harris

16m 1960

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS

ON THE LABOR FRONT

The Afro-Am.

1,500 delegates at machinists' parley

Baltimore, Md.

Sat, 9-24-60

16m

ST. LOUIS—Among the 1,500 delegates attending the 25th Convention of the International Association of Machinists, at the Keil Auditorium in St. Louis, Mo. colored delegates from a number of States and Canada were present.

The convention marks another great mile-stone in the Union's history in which there is great pride.

A convention of this type is called every four years at which time action is taken to review and evaluate progress being made by the organization in meeting the demands made on the labor movement in Canada and the United States.

Delegates representing hundreds of workers in numerous Lodges across both countries thrash out problems of all types confronting the Union from time to time.

* * *

RESOLUTIONS AND proposals submitted by lodges of the organization are studied in detail before submission to the convention body for approval.

Committees are formed dealing with such matters as aircraft, missile and space craft manufacture, air transport industry, apprentice training, atomic energy, automotive industry, assembly and repairing, electronics, health and welfare, marine industry, paper, pulp and sulphite, railroads, construction and erection, petroleum and chemical industry and a host of other technological development items.

Lengthy discussions are carried out on the various issues involved by the appropriate committees.

It is in this capacity that delegates to the convention play their part and make their contribution to the success of the convention.

Committee recommendations are subsequently acted upon by the Convention body and decisions are taken on issues brought before the house. Final action is taken however by the general membership through a referendum vote before any of the points submitted can be implemented.

Improvement seen at migrant camps

CAMBRIDGE, Md. — Migrant labor camps in this agricultural settlement are starting to reflect a new and improving picture, reports Cambridge Health Officer J. William Robinson.

Mr. Robinson attributes the progress to the state's new migrant housing code and local enforcement policy to improve camp conditions.

Despite the fact dismal shacks, shanties and barracks which migrants have resided for many years, still remain, Mr. Robinson says improvements can be seen: camps with contaminated water supplies have been shut down; diseases and accidents have been cut; rudimentary needs for personal health conditions have been provided.

African Delegates Boycott South African

Is A Spokesman 'Only For Whites'

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

GENEVA — Delegates of nine African nations walked out of the International Labor Conference here when Louis Petersen, South African Workers' delegate, rose to speak.

A spokesman for Ghana, one of the nine to leave the meeting, explained that Petersen, who is general secretary of the Government Workers Union of the Cape Peninsula, represented only white workers in South Africa.

16m

Sat. 7-9-60

Other countries in the walkout were - Guinea, the Cameroons, Togoland, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierre Leone, Ethiopia, and the United Arab Republic.

INQUIRY

P. 33

Their delegations rose in a body and filed out of the assembly hall as Petersen launched an appeal for the ILO to appoint a commission of inquiry into conditions causing unrest and dissatisfaction in South Africa.

Petersen said the South African Trade Union Council had made urgent appeals to the Government for a national minimum wage and legal recognition of African workers to organize and bargain collectively. He said the council also condemned the detention of people without charge or trial.

He added, "The population of the Union of South Africa is over 13 million, of which some three million are white. Even assuming that half of the white population forms Government policy, is the rest of the population to be castigated and punished for the wrongs of the Government and its supporters?"

Some 80 countries were represented at the 1960 session of the ILO, held in this internationally famous Swiss city.

16m 1960

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Violence Looms At Ship Docks

Commercial Appeal

City Officials Alerted In Gulfport Union Dispute

Memphis, Tenn.

By The Associated Press

P. 19

16m

GULFPORT, Miss., July 26.—City officials were alerted to possible violence Tuesday in a two-day-old longshoremen's dispute between white and Negro locals.

There were reports of threats of violence after members of white local 795 International Longshoremen's Association threw up a picket line around the only docked ship here.

The teamsters, who transport the cargo inland, honored the line. A second ship was due here Thursday.

Negro Local Favored

Negro local 1303, the older and larger of the two groups, is favored by a contract awarding work on a seniority basis. The white local which wants more work, wants the contract dissolved and work assigned on a rotational basis.

Stevedoring companies say they are bound by the seniority contract.

A city official who asked to remain anonymous said the strike was triggered by the White Citizens Council in a move to "take over and run the Negroes out."

Mayor R. B. Meadows Jr. said violence would not be tolerated. He said the city would protect property and both Negro and white longshoremen.

Ryan and Walsh Stevedoring Companies, in a letter to port director Richard B. Swenson, said there have been "threats and overtures of violence."

Strike Is Wildcat

A city official who asked that his name not be used said the strike was a "wildcat backed by the White Citizens Council. They want to take over and run the Negroes out."

Officers of both locals said they reached an agreement about two weeks ago providing for a rotational setup.

But the stevedoring companies said they were bound by the seniority contract. And an attorney representing the Negro local said the agreement reached by the officers was never agreed to by rank and file members.

Front Royal, Va., local slapped by Textile Union

The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

Nat. Sat. 6/11/60

CHICAGO — The International Textile Workers Union of America Friday rejected an appeal by a Virginia local which was placed under an administrator sometime ago for offering to aid a segregated private school. P. 1

"We, as a union, must hold our heads high and not go pussyfooting on such an issue," said newly elected president William Pollock. 'Let's tell the world we reject segregation," he declared.

16m

* * *

THE INTERNATIONAL body uphled the findings of its Appeals and Grievance Committee that Local 371 in Front Royal, Va., violated the union's constitution by offering to invest $8,000 of the local's funds in Front Royal Academy, plus a $500 annual scho-

Front Royal Academy was set up as make-shift school to provide classes for whites when Warren County High School was shutdown by Virginia law rather desegregate

Before the local could carry out its proposed aid, the international union stepped in and froze its funds and placed the Front Royal union under an administrator.

THE LOCAL union, after being turned down by the international, can do one of three things:

Accept the convention's action holding that the local sought to make improper use of union funds.

Request and receive binding arbitration of the question by some party outside the union, or

Take the controversy into court.

Rejects Financial Support Proposed by Local in Front Royal, Virginia

The Iowa Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa

Thur. 6/9/60 P. 1

Chicago, Ill.,—"Let's tell the world we reject segregation," declared William Pollock, president of the Textile Workers Union of America at its convention here Friday. His strong words came before a vote on use of union funds to help finance segregated schools as he told the convention that the International must avoid pussyfooting.

16m

After a heated two-hour floor debate the 1200 delegates rejected a proposal that propriety of the purchase of $8,000 in bonds by Local 371 for an all-white school in Front Royal, Va., be submitted to arbitration. The convention by standing vote adopted a report of its appeals and grievances committee asserting that Local 371's investment, by helping to evade the U. S. supreme court's integration order, violated the union constitution's civil liberties clause.

Local 371 had decided to invest $8,000 in the school's bonds and also scholarship to the school. However, the union placed the local under administratorship before the local could act on its plan.

Textile Union Curbed On Segregation Aid

Evening Star, Washington D.C.

Sat. 6/4/60 P. A-24

Front Royal Local Told It Can't Help Private School; Three Courses Open

16m

CHICAGO, June 4 (AP).—The Textile Workers Union of America declared yesterday that its Front Royal (Va.) local violated the union constitution by offering financial aid to a segregated priavte school.

However, the decision by the way open for Front Royal national union for outside arbitration.

A union spokesman said the convention action means Local 371 can do one of three things:

1. Accept the convention action holding that the local sought to make improper use of union funds.
2. Request and receive binding arbitration by some party outside the union.
3. Take the controversy into court.

The controversy stemmed from Local 371's decision to invest $8,000 in debentures of the Front Royal Academy and furnish a $500 annual scholarship to the all-white school.

The academy was established as a private secondary school after integration was ordered at the public high school in Front Royal. The public high school closed for a semester but

1,200 convention delegates left Local 371 to request the inter- is now operating on an integrated basis.

The local's decision to invest in the private segregated school was not carried out because the international union froze the local's funds and placed Local 371 under an administrator.

Stays Under Administrator

A TWUA spokesman explained yesterday that Local 371 will remain under an administrator until the investment controversy is finally settled.

The matter came before the biennial convention because the local appealed from the findings of a union hearing officer, Victor Canzano. The officer's decision against Local 371 was upheld by the union's executive council May 27.

The convention delegates accepted its Appeals and Grievance Committee's report that Local 371 violated the TWUA constitution's civil liberties clause by deciding to invest union funds in a segregated school.

The standing vote also served as a rejection of a committee minority report recommending that the Front Royal question go to arbitration.

The vote followed nearly two hours of debate on the convention floor.

President Backs Rejection

William Pollock, who was re-elected TWUA president, told the delegates the international had to take a stand.

"We, as a union, must hold our heads high and not go pussyfooting on such an issue," said Mr. Pollock. "Let's tell the world we reject segregation."

Charles H. Carter, president of Local 1093 of Rock Hills, S. C., said, "We feel that no one from New York or anywhere else can come into the local union and tell you what to do.

"The Front Royal local has made an honorable commitment. They should be permitted to carry out this commitment.'

John Chupka, re-elected international secretary-treasurer said, "It is all right if the people spend their own money to support a segregated school but they cannot spend trade union money."

The TWUA's executive council adopted a resolution February 29, 1956, prohibiting "expending or diverting union funds for non-union purposes.'

In the same year, the TWUA biennial convention adopted a resolution putting the union on record in favor of orderly integration of public schools.

16m 1960

GEORGE MEANY, PRESIDENT
AFL-CIO

Meany Opposes Choice Of Powell

The News and Courier Charleston, S.C.

Tue. 2-9-60.

16m

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP) — Organized labor's top chief Monday characterized the prospective new chairman of the House Labor Committee, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.), as a "terrible" choice for the job.

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, said Powell had a poor voting and attendance record in Congress and has "used his position to stir up racial hatred at the slightest provocation."

"I think it's terrible to have a man like that chairman of the labor committee," Meany said.

Powell, a Negro and pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in New York City's Harlem area, is in line on a seniority basis to move up next year as chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee in Washington, that is, if the Democrats retain control of the House of Representatives.

The present chairman, Rep. Graham Barden (D-N.C.), is retiring from Congress this year.

There was no immediate comment from Powell on Meany's criticism, voiced after an opening session of the AFL-CIO's Executive Council.

Other AFL-CIO leaders privately deplored Meany's open criticism of Powell, feeling that labor unions will have to deal with him as labor commttee chairman. They agreed, however, that Powell's frequent attachment of racial discrimination banning amendments to bills in Congress has jeopardized and sometimes killed measures which the unions regard as worthwhile. Powell is due to face trial soon on federal income tax evasion charges.

The AFL - CIO council, Meany said, approved a policy of allowing a "reasonable amount of time" for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen to eliminate a constitutional ban against allowing Negroes to membership. The union's officers proposed such a change but were voted down at a convention a year ago.

Meany warned, however, there must be a complete compliance with AFL - CIO nondiscrimination policy "in a reasonable time" or other action must be considered.

Meany announced that separate AFL and CIO organizations in Pennsylvania had agreed to merge at a convention June 6 in Pittsburgh. This leaves New Jersey the only state where AFL and CIO state groups have failed to combine since the national AFL-CIO merger in 1955.

Our Opinion

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Revolt Against Union Race Bias

16m

The American labor movement, which has never exhibited too much interest in the plight of the Negro worker, is now faced with an incipient revolt of incalculable consequences. AFL-CIO President George Meany's attack on Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Dem., N. Y., touched off a racial issue that had been in ferment for some years.

Dissatisfaction among the Federation's 1,500,000 Negro members is no longer limited to individual unions; It is widespread. Negro unionists are determined to do something about the racism that is so rampant in the Federation. They see no honest, aggressive attempt by the white leadership to come to grips with this vexing issue.

There is yet much consciousness of class interests. Efforts of the more progressive elements in the craft unions to bring about a general admission of Negroes are still being met with opposition of a number of locals under the shield of "local autonomy."

A. Philip Randolph, the learned head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, has been goaded almost to anger by President Meany's unrestrained display of racial bias. Randolph's reaction to the criticism leveled at Rep. Powell's "racism" by the President of the Federation was: "Whatever his faults, why pick on a Negro? If it is racism they are after, there are plenty of worse racists in Congress. Let them pick first on Sen. Eastland."

Sat. 2-27-60

This however, is only one phase of the disturbed relations within the Federation. There are multiple complaints about segregation and discrimination. Negroes resent their exclusion from some unions and, hence, some jobs. They condemn the practice that restricts them to unskilled, low paying jobs.

Sat. 2-27-60

Another handicap is that they are barred from apprenticeship programs that would lead to higher paying jobs. With the exception of Mr. Randolph, who is now seventy, Negroes are systematically excluded from positions of policy-making leadership within the unions as well as in the Federation.

There are yet unions whose constitutions limit membership to white men. However, the absence of such constitutional clauses does not mean that Negroes are admitted. Negro workers are kept out of some of the unions by tacit agreement. The Flint Glass Workers' Union, for instance, has a constitution which does not specify membership in the white race as a prerequisite to membership in the union, but it objects to Negroes universally on the ground that the pipe on which the glass is blown passes from mouth to mouth and "no one would use it after a Negro."

Some of these discriminations date as far back as 1865; and the Federation has done little or nothing to remove them. Steps are being taken, under the leadership of Mr. Randolph, to fight this intolerable bias. Over 1,000 delegates will attend a founding convention in Detroit in May, to set up a

Negro American Labor Council.

The movement is spreading like a prairie fire. Chapters have been set up in New York, Chicago, Detroit, Youngstown and Cleveland, Ohio, Gary, Ind., and St. Louis. Other chapters are in the process of organization in Philadelphia, Washington, and along the West coast. The AFL-CIO leadership frowns upon the prospect of a Negro Labor Council challenging the ethics and behavior of established union leaders. The argument generally advanced against the Council is that there is no necessity for its existence.

But Mr. Randolph, who is sagacious and far-sighted, disagrees. To him this is not only one remedy for the virus of prejudice, but the only safeguard against a serious, growing threat: Automation. This technological development finds its first victims among Negroes.

In the first place Negroes are largely employed in kinds of work that automation is most likely to eliminate. In the second, because Negroes are barred from apprentice training, those displaced by automation have no other jobs to go to.

"For us," Randolph observed, "this is a life-and-death struggle—a question of survival. Nothing can stop it." Under Randolph's leadership, no doubt, the Negro American Labor Council will help to write a new chapter in the history of the American Labor movement—a chapter in which equity and true democratic practices shall be the outstanding features.

Expect 400 At ILA Meet May 16-18

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.
Sat. 5-14-60
p. 1
16m

The South Atlantic and Gulf Coast District of the International Longshoremen's Association, AFL-CIO, Ralph A. Massey, Galveston, Texas president, will hold its 50th annual convention May 16 through May 18 in the Local 1419 ILA Auditorium, 2700 South Claiborne Avenue.

DR. GEORGE SNOWDEN

According to Clarence Henry, president of Local 1419 and executive board member of the district ILA, approximately 400 delegates and guests are expected from ILA locals representing more than 20,000 members in the area bounded by Wilmington, N. C., to Browmville, Texas.

Henry who is also an international ILA vice- president, said the international ILA executive board, headed by Captain William B. Bradley, New York, president, will be guest of the convention and will hold sessions here.

Sessions will begin next Monday morning with E. J. St. Amant, president of the New Orleans ILA District Council, presiding. Participants in that day's meeting will include Archbishop Joseph F. Rummel, archbishop of New Orleans, Governor Jimmie H. Davis, City Councilman Fred J. Cassibry, ILA District President Ralph A. Massey and Victor Bussie, president of the Louisiana State Labor Council, AFL-CIO.

Other speakers for Monday include Everett E. Ellis, Vice-president of Strachan Shipping Co.; J. O. Hubbard, William A. McAllister, Joseph C. Pierce John L. Andress, Jr., and Nathan S. Kazin, commissioners of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Services; Attorneys Charles Rivet and Revius O. Ortique, and Harry N. Moore, president of the Erie and St. Lawrence Corporation.

Tuesday's sessions, opened by President Massey, will feature addresses by Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison of New Orleans; the Rev. Louis J. Twomey, S. J., of Loyola University, Dr. George W. Snowden of the Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D. C.: Earl K. Long, former Governor of Louisiana; Captain John W. Cain president of the Master Stevedores Association of Texas; and Mayor N. Y. Cartwright, Jr., of Galvestion, Texas.

Other speakers and participants are the Reverend A. L. Davis, Jr., pastor of New Zion Baptist Church; Purnell Lewis of the ILA Welfare office; A. D. Suderman, Jr., Dave Figari, finance commissioner of the City of Galvestion; John Andrew Burke, maritime coordinator, Federal Mediation and Conciliation service; Damon D. Godwin, administrator, Maritime Associations, ILA Pension Welfare and Vacation Fund.

President Massey will preside over Wednesday's sessions. Speakers for the final day include Captain William V. Bradley, international ILA presidnet; Atty. Alvin B. Jones Thomas T. Currv. safety consultant, U. S. Dept. of Labor; Major William McNamara of the N. O. Police Department; Charles Logan, labor conciliator; Ernest J. Wright, pioneer labor organizer; State Senator Adrian Duplantier; Goodir Partin, Port Allen, La., deputy sheriff, West Baton Rouge Parish; Alexander Carter, principal, Dorseyville School, Plaquemine, La.

Other program participants will be the Rev. N. P. Williams pastor, Hartzell Methodist Church, and Purnell Lewis.

Officers of the ILA South Atlantic and Gulf Coast District are Ralph A. Massey, Galveston, Texas, president; the Rev. W. M. Jones, New Orleans, vice-president; J. E. Williams, Galveston, secretary-treasurer; W. H. Hopkins, Galveston, assistant secretary.

16m 1960 MICHIGAN

Quotas Always 'Filled'

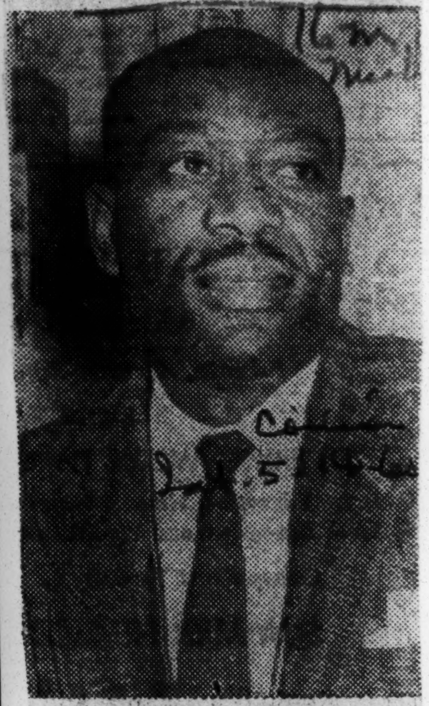
The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Cadillac Nixes Negro

By NADINE BROWN
(Courier Staff Labor Writer)

Sat. 5-14-60

DETROIT—"There are no Negro journeymen or apprentices in either of the four plants of General Motors Cadillac Motor Car Division,"


16m Mich
Courier 5-14-60

PRINCE MOON

declared Prince Moon, vice president of UAW Local 22, during a recent Courier interview.

16m Mich

"Although a number of Negroes have made application and have taken tests, none has been enrolled in the training classes at the General Motors Institute (GMI)," Moon stated. He pointed out that applications are accepted on a quota system for each area. It seems that the quota for our plants is exhausted before they get to the Negro applications," he said.

■

MOON WAS recently appointed vice president by the local's former president, Jim Wagner, who resigned to accept a position on the UAW international staff in the General Motors Department.

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Victory for Larry Huff

The Pittsburgh Courier

Negro Unionists Win $6,300 Rebate With NLRB Ruling

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 5-14-60

P. 18.

By HAROLD L. KEITH
(Courier Managing Editor)

PITTSBURGH—Seven Negro trade unionists will divide approximately $6,300 in back pay as the result of a historic decision handed down in Washington, D. C., by the National Labor Relations Board.

• Three big local unions, affiliated with craft organizations, have agreed that, "We will not cause or attempt to cause the Gulf Oil Corporation, Cuyahoga Wrecking Company of Ohio, or any other employer to discriminate against any employes in violation of Section 8 (a) (3) of the National Labor Relations Act."

The case involved the dismissal of seven Negro workers from a Gulf Oil Corporation project on Neville Island near Pittsburgh. This project had involved the dismantling of five boilers of which the Rust Engineering Company had taken down two.

GULF AND CUYAHOGA were slated to demolish the other three.

On September 8, 1959, Larry Huff, business agent of International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union of America, House Wreckers and Scrap Metal Laborers Local 178, AFL-CIO, sent four men back onto the job. But representatives of the AFL-CIO Iron Workers, Boilermakers and Plumbers Unions threatened to halt work.

Gulf Oil Corporation then bowed to "pressure" and cancelled its contract with the Cuyahoga Wrecking Company.

• The seven Negro workers involved included Robert Allen, Robert Baker, James Brown, Leroy Harris, Charles Hudson, Robert Mixon and Drexel Ramsey.

Mr. Huff reacted quickly by filing suit on September 9, charging Local 27 of the Plumbers Union, Local 3 of the Iron Workers Union, and Local 154 of the Boilermakers Union, all AFL-CIO affiliates, with racial discrimination.

A HEARING into the case was held on March 21, 1960 before C. W. Whittemore, NLRB Trial Examiner.

Representing the NLRB were Attorneys Richard B. Hutchinson and Edward Grupp.

Attorneys Robert Engel of the Boilermakers Union, George J. Shafer of the Iron Workers Union and Ben Paul Jubilier of the Iron Workers Union represented the defendants.

ACCORDING TO Mr. Whittemore's decision the "respondent unions had caused Gulf and Cuyahoga to discriminate against employes in violation of section 8 (a) (3) of the Act, thereby violating Section 8 (b) (2) and (1) (A) of the Act.

The seven Negro workers affected are to receive back pay dating from Sept. 9 to the date of decision.

This marks the first time in here in Pittsburgh, that a decision has been handed down in a case of this sort and marks a personal triumph for Mr. Huff who refused to take no for an answer.

N.L.R.B. CHAIRMAN ACCUSED OF BIAS

The N. Y. Times

But Board Upholds Leedom in Rejection of Charge and Refusal to Quit

New York

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—A union lawyer, charging anti-labor prejudice, denounced demanded that Chairman Boyd Leedom quit the National Labor Relations Board.

Mr. Leedom promptly refused. He said he had no bias.

The board met during a recess in the hearing at which Thomas E. Harris, of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organization, made the accusation against Mr. Leedom.

The board rejected the lawyer's contentions.

9-9-60

Mr. Harris, associate general counsel of the union, based his charge on a letter bearing Mr. Leedom's name. The letter backed Senator Karl E. Mundt, Republican of South Dakota, for re-election. It was sent out last June to promote a $50-a-plate testimonial luncheon for Senator Mundt here. Mr. Leedom had been a judge of the Supreme Court in South Dakota.

Letter's Contention

The letter said Senator Mundt had become "a recognized leader in the battle against the encroachments of socialistic schemes in America." It said the Senator had beeen put on the "purge list" of certain labor leaders.

Mr. Harris, appearing as counsel for two unions that picketed the Stork Club in New York, called Senator Mundt a prominent Congressional spokesman for the employers' point of view in labor relations. He said Mr. Leedom's activity created doubt of his ability to rule impartially on labor disputes in general and the cases at hand in particular. These concerned picketing provisions of the Landrum-Griffin Labor Act.

Mr. Harris said later he was recommending not only that Mr. Leedom disqualify himself from the picketing cases, but that he withdraw from the board altogether.

Two of the other three members of the board heard the arguments with Mr. Leedom. They were John H. Fanning and Joseph A. Jenkins.

Filing Held Untimely

After the recess meeting, the board declared the affidavit from Mr. Harris insufficient to establish any bias. It said also that the filing of the charge was untimely.

In a separate statement, Mr. Leedom said he had discussed his participation in the Mundt testimonial previously and still did not consider that his role warranted disqualification from board activities.

Mr. Leedom said his lack of prejudice had been established by his service on the South Dakota bench and his six years as a board member.

"In all matters that have come before me I have exercised a judicial attitude," he said.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, questioned about the Harris charges at a news conference, declined to comment on the propriety of the reported fund-raising activities of Mr. Leedom. But Mr. Mitchell praised Mr. Leedom's record as chairman of the labor board.

Historic Sessions Aimed at Bias in Labor

Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 6/11/60 C.

World's Eyes Upon NALC Convention

Sat. 6/11/60

By NADINE BROWN
(Courier Staff Labor Writer)

P. 7

DETROIT — Aside from a few internal tangles to be American Labor Council adjourned its three-day found- straightened out, the Negro ing convention with a note of achievement and promise of better things to come.

16m

The convention received wide news coverage from coast to coast. The eyes of the nation and other countries of the world were focused upon the momentous and historic confab of Negro unionists as the nation's top labor scribes gathered here.

A. Phillip Randolph, acclaimed a great statesman, was in rare form as he pledged the organization's untiring effort to crack the barriers of freedom and eradicate from the house of labor all forms of racial bias.

- **AFL-CIO Vice President and UMW President Walter P. Reuther, was the main speaker on the opening night at Detroit's Henry-Edsil Ford Auditorium. He gained new stature in the eyes of Negroes when he said "... Negroes have been too patient" and I'm with you all the way in this fight."**

■

The appealing address by Mrs. Dorothy Height added charm to the program.

Mrs. Height, president of the National Council of Negro Women, appealed for recognition of women as leaders. "Women are especially interested in our youth," she said. She pointed out that women want their men to walk in dignity.

- **"We long to see the Negro man see a new image of himself. Women can help bring about that dignity."**

The very touching report from Mrs. Daisy Bates of Little Rock, increased the determination to fight 'til victory is won.

■

I. W. ABEL, secretary-treasurer of the United Steel Workers of America, pledged the support of the Steel Workers Union on behalf of the officers and executive board. He outlined the progress his union has made in the field of job opportunity and other areas pertinent to the Negro.

The Far East report from Congressman Charles C. Diggs was indeed a highlight. The Grosse Pointe system reached Japan the day I arrived," Diggs stated. "All eyes are on America ... The NALC was born of necessity ... Were it not for the experiences there would be no need for this organization. You have enough to dramatize, in the waste of manpower, in the failure to utilize the Negro workers," he declared.

The convention adopted its constitution which pledges to fight to end all racial bias and to oppose communism and corruption.

■

OUT OF THE serious note, however, emerged an occasion of fun and entertainment. The banquet, followed by a floor show and dance at the Latin Quarter, was sponsored by Detroit's Trade Union Leadership Council. It was fabulous ... an overwhelming success.

Miss Doris Hines, a Detroit songstress, was absolutely terrific in her imitation of the well-known Pearl Bailey and Henry Duffy charmed the ladies with his Nat King Cole type singing.

TULC Wolves entertained the ladies at the Randora Hotel with a cocktail party on Saturday afternoon.

THE CONVENTION'S consultants included: Mrs. Rosa L. Gragg, president of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs Inc.; Roy Reuther, director, Citizenship Department, UAW-AFL-CIO, and Herbert Hill, labor secretary, NAACP.

Delegates left for home encouraged and determined to continue to add strength to the NALC (even those who strongly opposed a $4 assessment, and the ladies who charged the men with discriminating against the women.)

To say the convention was a success would be putting it mildly.

Bias Issue Splits Anti-Bias Unit

The Evening Star Washington D.C.

DETROIT, May 30 (AP)—The Negro American Labor Council, founded to fight discrimination, became embroiled in a battle yesterday marked by a woman delegate's charge of discrimination against her sex.

16m

Mon. 5/30/60

The group held its founding convention here Friday through yesterday.

P. A7

Delay caused by the long arguments prevented action on some convention business, including a resolution supporting sit-ins by Southern Negroes wanting to be served at lunch counters in stores.

Randolph Elected

A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Board, was elected the council's first president. He put forth an all-male slate of nominess for 15 vice presidencies.

Several women among the some 1,000 deelgates rose in protest.

Mrs. Jeannette Strong of Chicago said the council had been organized to fight discrimination and "I'm tired of you discriminating against me because I'm a woman."

Others jained in and voices rang loud for a time.

Mr. Randolph finally added two women to the slate, making 17 members. All 17 were then elected.

Purposes Outlined

Declared purposes of the Negro American Labor Council are to fight racial discrimination in unions and elsewhere and to seek greater representation for Negroes in union affairs.

Mr. Randolph said the Executive Board will act on the sit-in resolution and on another which urges political action to fight job discrimination.

Theodore Brown of Washington, D. C., was elected secretary and Richard Parish of New York was named treasurer.

Negro Labor's Giant Step

The Pittsburgh Courier

The Pittsburgh Courier rejoices in the organization of the Negro American Labor Council with A. Philip Randolph at its head and alert colored union delegates all over the country behind him.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Negroes are tired of being kidded by pious statements of goodwill from labor's top brass on all and sundry occasions when they pontificate about fair play, equal rights and no discrimination; when actually jim-crowism is rampant in many unions.

Sat. 6-11-60

Some labor leaders have expressed concern over Negroes raising the issue of racism within the ranks of labor and have professed to fear the rise of black nationalism, with the dread possibility that a separate racial labor federation might be formed.

16m P. 12

Like all hobgoblins, this one has no reality, nor does anybody actually feel that it does have any.

What the Negro American Labor Council will be concerned about and deal with is not any fantasy but the **fact** of racial discrimination and exclusion within the unions as an expression of white nationalism which condemns colored fellow-members to an inferior role in American commerce and industry.

Many of the white labor leaders support the NAACP, the Urban League and Brotherhood Week, but when it comes to implementing their professed sentiments with concrete action, they have been distressingly remiss.

It is what is **done**, not what is **said**, that the colored unionist is concerned with today; because he has evolved to the place where he is beyond flattery and soft-soaping.

What this worker wants here and now is equality of assignments to jobs, equality of pay on the job, equality of opportunity to get apprentice training, and equal chance of promotion; and he intends to get it through concerted action within the unions.

Other groups within the ranks of labor have not had to organize as such to get their rights, and the Negro workers are no exception to the rule.

NALC Men Told Off

The Pittsburgh Courier

Revolt of Women Sparks Session

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 6-11-60

16 m

By **NADINE BROWN**
(Courier Staff Labor Writer)

DETROIT — As the Negro American Labor Council's founding convention adjourned, women delegates were still irate over an attempt to elect an all-male group of officers to guide the organization through the coming year.

P. 4

• The council held its election of officers on Sunday morning, the last day of the three-day confab, in the ballroom of the Statler-Hilton Hotel. Most of the convention's plenary sessions dealt with the adoption of a lengthy constitution.

Things were rolling along smoothly the last day, until the newly elected president, A. Philip Randolph, presented for adoption a slate of 15 men for the organization's vice presidents. The slate was a recommendation from the Steering Committee.

■

MRS. JEANETTE STRONG, a member of the United Steel Workers Union from Gary, Ind., was the first woman to gain access to the microphone. She led the floor fight for "woman suffrage," and severely criticized the officers for its inconsideration of women.

• "You men consistently discriminate against women," she cried in a voice filled with anger. She stated that qualifications can be found among women as well as men. Both men and women cheered as she talked. After stating in no uncertain terms that the women were not going to stand for being bypassed, she attempted to nominate Mrs. Lola Bell Holmes, a delegate from Chicago.

When she was ruled out of order by the chairman, delegates of both sexes rallied to her support. shouts of "let her speak . . . let the lady talk . . . give the sister the floor" rang throughout the floor.

■

A COMPROMISE suggestion offered by the chairman, that the number of vice presidents be increased to 17 instead of 15 was accepted. Mrs. Holmes and Mrs. Agnes Willis of New York City were elected along with the 15 men.

• Earlier during the convention, one of the principal speakers, Mrs. Dorothy Height, president of the National Council of Negro Women, had expressed the hope that the NALC" . . . will give special attention to the trials of Negro women and will give opportunity for expression to our women. I hope this organization will inspire and encourage our women to take an active part in the struggle."

Mrs. Rosa Gragg, president of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, had pointed out in one of the previous sessions that women are essential in all phases of our life. She stated that her organization represents 100,000 women and girls in 42 states.

• "Women represent one-third of the labor force in America . . they represent 4 per cent of the ministers . . . 23 per cent of the educators . . . . 6 per cent of the lawyers and doctors . . . We have two women Ambassadors and two Cabinet members. And women control the purse strings," she declared (almost all in one breath).

The female delegates to the NALC convention have pledged to each other that they are going out specifically to recruit members of their sex.

Therefore, if the women mean what they say, and the usually do when they get "mad," the men may get a real surprise come the next convention.

Wilkins Hails Organization of New Negro Labor Council

The Iowa Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa

New York—In a letter of felicitation to A. Philip Randolph, veteran labor leader and convener of the Negro American Labor Council, NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins expressed "the hope that out of this gathering will come a vigorous force in the struggle for equality in citizenship in America."

16 m

The organizing meeting of the NALC was held in Detroit, Friday and Saturday. Wilkins expressed his regret that previous commitments made it impossible to attend the sessions. The Association was represented at the conference by Herbert Hill, labor secretary.

Thurs. 6-2-60

Militant Cadre

The NAACP, Wilkins said in his letter, "believes that today Negro workers, more than any other group of wage earners, need a vigorous and militant cadre within the labor movement. We have supported and will continue to support the legitimate and desirable goals of organized labor which are essential to the building of a democratic society that is sound and just.

P. 1

The NAACP leader noted that organized labor has made some progres toward the elimination of racial discrimination within its ranks, "but it has been spotty and slow, far too slow when compared with the speed of technological advances."

Not at War

"It has been fashionable in the very recent past for certain ones who pose as analysts to assert that the NAACP is 'at war' with the organized labor movement," Wilkins said. "Nothing could be more silly or more futile or further from the truth. It would be as valid to say the NAACP is 'at war' with the concepts and ideals of the United States of America," he continued.

NEGRO LABOR UNIT FOUNDED BY 1,000

The New York Times

Will Fight Racial Pejudice but Leader Denies It Will War on A.F.L.-C.I.O.

New York

Sat. 5-28-6

By A. H. RASKIN
Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, May 27—Resentment by Negro unionists against the pace of integration in organized labor took tangible form here tonight with the founding of the Negro American Labor Council.

P. 2

One thousand delegates from all parts of the country paid their own expenses to come here for the opening of a three-day convention dedicated to the abolition of Jim Crow practices in labor and to fuller representation for 1,250,000 Negro unionists on union staffs and policy-making bodies.

16 m

A. Philip Randolph, temporary chairman of the new organization, emphasized that its aim was not to war on the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, but to help strengthen the federation's prestige among Negroes by keeping it faithful to its constitutional peldges against racial discrimination.

Discontent Reflected

It was clear that Mr. Randolph, the federation's only Negro vice president, was determined to use the influence built up in four decades of striving for greater civil rights to keep the new council from turning into a "separatist" movement dominated by racial extremists.

On the other hand, the depth of the discontent felt by Mr. Randolph and his associates at the slowness of labor's progress toward implementing its assurances of full equality was reflected in the official convention call. It summed up the pivotal issue in the following words:

"We resent Jim Crow locals; we deplore the freeze-out against Negroes in labor apprenticeship and training programs; we disclaim the lack of upgrading and promotional opportunities for Negroes; we repudiate the lock-out against the Negroes by some unions; we, above all, reject 'tokenism,' that thin veneer of acceptance masquerading as democracy."

The call linked the new movement to the "civil rights revolution" embodied in the lunch-in the South and the rebellion of African Negroes against colonial rule.

However, it emphasized that the new group would not limit itself to seeking a "fair deal" for Negro workers, but would apply itself equally to eradicating bias against Jews, Catholics and other minorities.

Fearful Over Tensions

The high command of the A. F. L.-C. I. O. has been privately fearful that the council would accentuate the tensions between labor and the Negro community. These have been sharpened in recent months by criticisms directed against union exclusionist tactics by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and by the subsequent withdrawal of some white union chiefs from the association.

Mr. Randolph's eagerness to make his organization a bridge for better understanding between labor and the Negroes, rather than a new battleground, was displayed in a variety of ways today. He announced that the new group would be "pro-Negro but not anti-white" and that it would have no color bar in its constitution. This represented an initial setback for elements urging that the council be all Negro in membership and objectives.

Pick up 2d all Labor

Mr. Randolph repudiated any idea that the council would function as a "black federation of labor." He said it would not engage in collective bargaining or attempt to usurp the functions of established unions. And he asserted that it would work in close harmony with the A. F. L.-C. I. O. in seeking stronger civil rights legislation and in opposing so-called right-to-work laws or other statutory restrictions on labor.

Will Be Nonpartisan

However, the new group does not intend to aly itself with the federation's Committee for Political Education in the endorsement of candidates for Federal, state or local office. It will maintain an independent, nonpartisan role, Mr. Randolph said.

As a token of basic amity, Mr. Randolph invited four key officials of the federation to speak at the founding convention. Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers, accepted an invitation to participate in tonight's opening rally at the Ford Auditorium. The three others informed Mr. Randolph that prior commitments had made it impossible for them to come. They were George Meany, president of the federation; Boris Shishkin, director of the federation's Civil Rights Department, and George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

The new group will not confine itself to enrolling members of A. F. L.-C. I. O. units. It will also take in members of such independent organizations as the United Mine Workers and the International Zrotherhood of Teamsters. Communists will be specifically barred from membership.

NEGRO LABOR UNIT MAPS RIGHTS FIGHT

The New York Times

Delegates Applaud Blueprint for Attack on Color Bars in Union Federation

16M

New York

By A. H. RASKIN

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, May 28—The newly organized Negro American Labor Council charted today a battle plan to make the struggle for racial equality in unions as militant as the sit-in demonstrations to end lunch-counter segregation in the South.

Sun. 5-29-60

One thousand Negro unionists from all parts of the country applauded a blueprint for a "civil rights revolution in labor." It was drafted by their chairman, A. Philip Randolph, the only Negro vice president of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

P.26

It called for the removal of all union color bars to membership or job progress, reform of apprenticeship systems, elimination of racially segregated unions and greater representation for Negroes at all levels of labor from clerical staffs to top policy-making positions.

Rank-and-file delegates at the second day of the council's founding convention here voiced bitterness at the slow pace of union integration. They strongly endorsed Mr. Randolph's declaration that the organization would become the instrument through which 1,250,000 Negro unionists would "bear their own cross for their own liberation."

The fierceness of their complaints made it evident that the movement would mean a vast intensification of the internal pressure in labor for more vigorous enforcement of constitutional pledges of equal treatment for Negroes.

A resolution prepared for submission to the convention tomorrow demands an overhaul of the A. F. L. - C. I. O. civil rights machinery to assure a more adequate policing of the federation's affiliated unions.

The council also indicated its intention of working in close cooperation with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which has been openly critical of the A. F. L. - C. I. O. record in combating discrimination.

Message From Wilkins

A message from Roy Wilkins, the association's executive secretary, hailed the council's formation on the ground that "Negro workers, more than any other group of wage-earners, need a vigorous and militant cadre within the labor movement."

He said progress toward racial equality in unions had been spotty and "far too slow."

He emphasized that the association was not "at war" with organized labor, but merely with "those persons and those practices within it that stubbornly deny equality."

This was essentially the relationship Mr. Randolph staked out for the new council in its approach to the A. F. L.-C. I. .O loyalty to the federation and its refusal to function as a rival organization.

The 71-year-old patriarch of Negro labor, who played a leading role in the abolition of segregation in the armed forces and in the enactment of fair employment practices legislation by seventeen states, was at pains to allay fears that the council represented a step toward "black nationalism."

He said:

"While the Negro American Labor Council rejects black nationalism as a doctrince and practice of racial separatism, it recognizes the fact that history has placed upon the Negro, and the Negro alone, the basic responsibility to complete the incompleted Civil War revolution through keeping the fires of freedom burning in the civil rights revolution."

The high command of the A. F. L.-C. I. O. has viewed the council's formation with considerable coolness. The only member of its executive council to accept an invitation to attend was Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers.

James R. Hoffa, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, inserted a full-page advertisement in the convention program congratulating the delegates on having set up the council.

NALC Steps Up Organizing Tempo in Three Key Areas

The Pittsburgh Courier P.5

Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Courier Press Service)

Members of the Negro American Labor Council have stepped up their activities to increased tempo with members reportedly flocking to the organization's banner in three key areas.

16M

• In Youngstown, O., spokesmen for the NALC chapter have announced that their body is the first to "get in line" with national compliance procedures.

Sat. 7-23-60

The Pittsburgh (Pa.) branch is running a close second, having elected an entire new slate of officers. The Pittsburgh group is headed by President Larry Huff with Harold L. Keith named executive secretary; Carthonia Evans, vice president; Robert Woods assistant secretary! James DeBow, treasurer; Eugene Dirl, Joe Butler and Clea Bender, trustees.

ANOTHER CHAPTER of the NALC is being formed in Atlanta. About 12 or 13 crafts are represented in this new group. Temporary officers of Atlanta's NALC include Thomas W. Culpepper, chairman; Amos McCrary, secretary, and Timothy Gilham.

• In Pittsburgh, Mr. Huff announced that his branch was aiming at the goal of becoming the "largest NALC unit in the entire United States."

Already, the Pittsburgh unit has drawn membership from the Teamsters and such AFL-CIO affiliates as the Steelworkers, Laundry Workers, Housewreckers, Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers, and Electrical Worerks unions. Members of six Steelworkers' locals have joined the NALC.

The unit is also planning a mammoth banquet at the Pittsburgh Hilton Hotel for Oct. 7 at which James R. Hoffa, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters Union, has been invited to be the main speaker.

THE ATLANTA unit expects to have between 12 and 13 crafts represented. Already, members of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the International Association of Machinists are playing key roles.

Up in Milwaukee there is a reported bit of dissatisfaction among the NALC membership over the question of dues.

President Samuel Daniels has explained that his unit is delaying sending in its affiliation fee until after the unit votes on the dues question Aug. 11. Milwaukee members have charged that the dues fee is "too high."

NALC MEMBERS have been elated over the success of the "labor luncheon" which they sponsored during the recent meeting of the NAACP in St. Paul. Over 300 people subscribed to this session which heard speeches from A. Philip Randolph, NALC national president, and Horace Sheffield, NALC vice president.

In the meantime, Boyd L. Wilson and Milton P. Webster, NALC executives conferred in Pittsburgh recently on plans to promote more liaison between local units and the national body. NALC top officials have lauded the fact that the organization is "run by the rank and file."

■

TULC Endorses Kennedy-Johnson Democrat Ticket

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By NADINE BROWN
(Courier Staff Labor Writer)

Dat 9-3-60, p 4

DETROIT—Although the Negro American Labor Council maintains its non-partisan position in the interest of civil rights, Detroit's Trade Union Leadership Council has endorsed the Kennedy-Johnson Democratic ticket.

- **The TULC has also separated itself from the national NALC, by establishing by formulating an NALC branch which apparently will work in conformity with the national organization. Members of the TULC are also members of the NALC branch.**

Lom

Mr. Sheffield

The action was taken at a special TULC membership meeting at which TULC officers were elected to head the affiliated branch.

■

BOTH the endorsement and dual organization recommendations were presented to the membership by Horace Sheffield, TULC executive vice president and director of organization, and Robert Battle, president.

- **Several members admitted to being in a state of confusion, and many questions were hurled at the two leaders from the floor. In answer to questions regarding the direction of dues, Sheffield stated that dues will remain four dollars, $2.50 to the national NALC and $1.50 will remain with the branch. He said none will go to the TULC.**

One member pointed out that n organization must have noney coming in, and wanted to know what they (the leaders) proposed in this area.

■

SEPARATION from the NALC will enable the TULC to maintain its atonomy without interference from the national organization.

An order was issued at a recent meeting of the national NALC heads for all local chapters to organize in conformity with the national constitution. This would have meant an elimination of several TULC offices and a non-partisan stand.

In a two-page press statement, the TULC declared:

"We earnestly believe that the chances of the Negro people for greater progress in achieving first-class citizenship everywhere in this country will be greater if we stick with our historic allies, support the politcal party more responsive to the people's needs and now represented by the Kennedy-Johnson ticket." The Republican party was blasted as being the party of "big business."

Sheffield, representative of the UAW Citizenship Dept. (the UAW's political arm) under the direction of Roy Reuther, who is active in the Kennedy camp, will hold no office in the NALC branch, since the NALC constitution provides for election of a president, secretary and treasurer.

Two trustees are also provided, however, election for these will probably take place at a later date.

16m 1960

NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL

Labor leaders join to fight discrimination

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 6-11-60

DETROIT — Under the leadership of A. Phillip Randolph, 71 - year - old patriarch of colored trade unionsim, labor leaders from all parts of the country last week closed ranks to fight racial discrimination in organized labor.

More than 1,000 delegates convened at Detroit's Statler-Hilton Hotel Friday and Saturday where they formed the Negro American Labor Council, which pledged its "unalterable opposition to racism, communism, fascism, corruption and racketeering in the trade union movement."

p. 20

One type of discrimination not considered in the original plans of the founders — that against women — also came under attack at the closing session of the convention.

* * *

AS THE delegates considered formation of a slate for an all - male executive committee, the 75 - woman delegates present rallied under the leadership of Mrs. Leon Jennings of Chicago, a member of the UAW, and Mrs. Jeanette Strong of Gary, Ind., to demand female representation on the committee.

Mrs. Jennings shouted that the purpose of the organization was to fight discrimination and that "I am sick of you men discriminating against me as a woman."

Mrs. Strong then obtained the microphone, and despite a jostling, shouting tumult, managed to put the name of Miss Lola Belle Holmes of Chicago before the body for nomination.

* * *

MR. RANDOLPH, acting as temporary chairman, ruled that the original slate would have to be accepted or rejected as a unit and without amendment. An extremely close vote, followed by Mr. Randolph's declaration that the slate had carried, again threw the hall into turmoil.

Mrs. Daisy Bates, who had been hailed as a "great champion in the fight for equal rights," when she addressed the convention on Friday night, reminded the shouting delegates that their goal was to create unity in the quest for equal citizenship, not division.

A few minutes later Mr. Randolph announced that the steering committee was ready to propose two additional vice presidencies, both earmarked for women. Peace was restored and 10 minutes later the women selected Miss Holmes and Miss Agnes Willis of Brooklyn, a member of Local 485 of the International Union of Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, as their representatives.

Mr. Randolph was elected as president of the Council; Theodore E. Brown of Washington, assistant to the director of the AFL - CIO Civil Rights Department, was named secretary and Richard Parrish of New York, a member of the United Federation of Teachers, was elected treasurer. The posts are without salary.

New labor council to serve as watchdog on discrimination

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 6/11/60

DETROIT — A Phillip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters union, was named chairman Saturday night of the newly organized Negro American Labor Council, organized by delegates gathered here for the founding convention.

p. 5

Purpose of the council as outlined in convention resolutions was to serve as a watchdog over racial discrimination in the merged AFL-CIO locals. "We resent jim crow locals; we deplore the freeze-out against colored workers in labor apprenticeship and training programs," the statement said.

Mr. Randolph made it clear that the council would concern itself not only with discrimination against colored workers, but the problems of Jews and Catholics as well.

The Negro Labor Council

The New York Times

[illegible]

New York

Mon. 6-6-60

The Detroit convention of the newly formed Negro American Labor Council was striking evidence of a sort of civil rights rebellion within the labor movement. It is the product of the same dissatisfaction of Negroes over slow motion in putting equal rights principles into practice that caused the Southern sit-in demonstrations, and of the rising determination of Negroes to fight their own battle for their rights.

There can be no doubt about the principles of organized labor. The constitution of the A. F. L.-C. I. O. outlaws racial discrimination. So do the constitutions of almost all of its affiliated unions, as well as those outside. And the federation has a Civil Rights Committee charged with the investigation of violations and with action to put a stop to them. In spite of all this there are still Jim Crow locals in the North as well as the South, membership restrictions that in effect bar Negroes from jobs, a freeze-out of Negroes in labor apprenticeship and training programs and relatively few Negroes in important union offices.

p. 26

The new council hopes to recruit a majority of the one-and-a-quarter-million Negro union members and, both directly and through local branches, to fight for emancipation from these handicaps. It will also encourage Negroes to take a more active part in local union affairs. These objectives are fine, but reaching for them this way involves dangers for the labor movement—even for labor-management relations.

"Dual unionism" has always been one of the greatest sins in the book of organized labor. A dual union based on color would compound the error. However, A. Philip Randolph, a vice president of the A. F. L.-C. I. O. and President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who is the top leader in the N. A. L. C., has given every assurance that the council will be no "separatist movement," but will be loyal to the A. F. L.-C. I. O. and work within it. In fact, he sees the council as a bridge to better understanding and cooperation between Negroes and the rest of organized labor. We hope this wise counsel will be followed.

Randolph's New Council Plans Job Bias Showdown

First goal 1,500,000 members

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 6/11/60

DETROIT—The Negro American Labor Council, a new force aimed at speeding up the slow progress toward job equality in America which became a reality in Detroit last week is seeking 1,500,000 members.

p. 3

Between 1,500 and 2,000 delegates from 26 states, representing the nation's million-and-a-half colored trade unionists, attended the founding convention.

An outgrowth of the same widespread resentment at discrimination and segregation which gave birth to the student sit-down movement, the new organization is aimed at fighting the basic evil of job discrimination "from within the labor movement."

A. Phillip Randolph, AFL-CIO vice president, and president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, was elected to head the new organization.

Two women were elected. They are Mrs. Lola Bell Holmes of Chicago and Mrs. Agnes Willis of Brooklyn.

* * *

LONG A militant champion of civil rights and a vigorous foe of communism and corruption, Mr. Randolph said in the convention call:

"The Negro American Labor Council will seek colored trade unionists in every craft, class and industry to join its ranks.

"It will be pro - colored but not anti-white. It will have no color bar.

"It will be non - partisan but not non-political.

"It will be anti-Communist, anti-Fascist, anti-racist and anti-colonialist.

"It will support pro - labor and pro-civil rights legislation, but not the fortunes of the Democratic or Republican parties.

Four key officials of the federation, President George Meany, Boris Shiskin, Civil Rights Department director; George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and Walter P. Reuther, United Auto Workers president, were invited to speak at the opening session of the convention Friday night at the Ford Auditorium.

Only Mr. Reuther appeared. The other three pleaded "previous committments."

Colored people, Mr. Reuther told the delgates, "are on the march for dignity and freedom.

Among other officers elected in addition to Mr. Randolph were Theodore E. Brown of Washington, assistant to the director of the AFL - CIO Civil Rights Department, who was named secretary, and Richard Parris of the United Federation of Teachers, New York, treasurer.

HOLIDAY OF SACRIFICE

CHICAGO — Some 3,000 Muslims joined their religious brethren over the world in celebrating the Great Festival (Eid - al-Kabir) or Holiday of Sacrifice (Eid - al - Adha) at the Islamic Center here Sunday.

Council Seeks Over Million Unionists For Big Bias Fight

The Informer

16 m Houston, Tex.

Protests University "Jim Crow" Sit-In Policy

Sat. 6-4-60

By J. D. DAVIS

DETROIT, Mich — "I'm tired of being discriminated against because I am a woman," Mrs Jeanette Strong, Chicago, asserted as the Negro American Labor Council was born here Sunday.

The Informer

As expected, the venerable A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, was elected president of the council.

Houston, Tex.

Approximately 1,000 delegates attended the founding meeting, which was conducted in typical Randolph fashion.

DURING A session of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations convention in San Francisco last September, Randolph was fighting for full integration in the American labor movement.

President George Meany shouted: Houston, Tex.,

"Who the hell appointed you the guardian of all the Negro members in America?" Sat. 6-4-60

Randolpn was cool in San Francisco. He was cooler at the founding meet here Sunday. The Informer

When his hand-picked slate of nominees for 15 vice presidencies was rejected, in his Ghandi-like fashion he bowed to the majority. Sat. 6-4-60

When women unionists registered protest of lack of representation, he added two women to the slate. They were Miss Lola Belle Holmes of Chicago and Mrs Agnes Willis of Brooklyn, N.Y.

16 m

The delegates engaged in a verbal tiff over dues. It lasted more than a half hour. The tiff was over whether to pay $3 or $4 annual dues. It was settled for four.

The new labor council hopes to enlist the nation's 1,500 Negro unionists to fight racial segregation in unions and discrimination in hiring, and to seek greater representation for Negroes in union activities.

Randolph is the only Negro on the AFL-CIO executive council. He has long been in the battle for equal rights for Negro unionists.

Once the founding meeting had been organized, Randolph stepped fourth reminscent of the days when he paved the way for establishment of the FEPC, and just about desegregated the forces designated to defend the residents of the Republic.

It was a founding meeting of dedicated people who heard Congressman Chas C. Diggs warn of the results of automation at home an of the racist policies abroad.

"One of the tragedies of the twentieth century has been its waste of manpower in the failure to seize upon the potential," the solon said.

Daisy There

P. 10

I. W. Abel, secretary-treasurer of the United Steel workers of America, vowed support of the council in a breath-taking address.

Perhaps, the most important person addressing the confab (besides Mr Randolph) was Mrs Daisy Bates of Little Rock, Ark.

"OUR DAISY", president of the Little Rock, Ark NAACP, was in a smooth mood to talk.

She had plenty right to. Two of the "Original nine," who broke segregation barriers in the Little Rock public school system, were up for graduation.

The name Randolph was akin to magic throughout the founding meet. That the man Randolph packs the punch was adequately demonstrated by the fact that the Detroit Free Press carried a feature story from The New York Times service to supliment its usually adequate coverage of local events.

The NYT said: "At 71, after four decades of leadership in the "Revolution of Civil War left unfinished," he finds himself projected into every phase of the struggle for Negro rights, from Alabama sit-in demonstrations to the revolt against colonialism in Africa."

Randolph is internationally known as a man who has successfully applied non-violent resistance for right in the manner that Mahatma Ghandi used in India.

He was born in Crescent City, Florida, the son of a circuit-riding preacher of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Randolph's usuage of English has often caused him to be accused of being a product of Oxford in England.

He move to New York a a youth and studied political science, economics and philosophy at City College, worked at night at odd jobs as an elevator operator, dishwasher and waiter.

A big question over the years has been:

How did Randolph become involved in the labor movement. Authorities say he drifted in by way of the socialist movement. He is a long-time associate of Norm Thomas.

Randolph became head of the BSCP in 1925.

He has maneuvered to see pullman porters' pay register $409.11 for basic monthly pay. When he took the helm it was $67.50 monthly.

Invalid Wife

Randolph and his invalid wife have resided in their 150th Street apartment in Harlem for 30 years.

His greatest thrill is to visit a city and see a well-located home owned by a pullman porter. He has always been a keen admirer of the "BSCP Auxiliary." He set the example with 30 years in an apartment with an invalid wife.

Labor Council Wants Nat'l Candidates To Debate Rights

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK — The Negro American Labor Council has called upon the Democratic and Republican candidates to debate their views on civil rights on television and radio.

Sun. 8/21/60

"In a statement criticizing the stalemate in Congress over further legislative action, the Council, which is headed by AFL-CIO Vice President A. Philip Randolph, said: "Since neither candidate has stated his views clearly and focefully in the present situation, we call upon them to discuss the civil rights problem together on television and radio where they can reach maximum audiences and thus clarify areas of agreement and dis-
today demands equality for all men
agreement."

The Council backed the three-point program of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights which asks for aid to schools proceeding with desegregation; empowers the Attorney General to initiate action in the Courts; and establishes a permanent commission equal job opportunity

It said that Negro wage earners were restless and suspicious of being fooled again with fine words that are only an opiate. "To seek excuses for postponing Congressional action can only be constructed evading responsibility in this area,"

th eorganization warned.

It questioned whether the head of a party divided on civil rights in the White House was capable of leadership in a "world which now."

The statement added that: "It is important to know whether in the field of civil rights, Mr. Kennedy will be more influenced by the Southern wing of his party and Mr. Nixon by the conservative wing of his party."

The Negro American Labor Council was founded in Detroit in May of this year. It is the vehicle through which the million and a half Negroes in the labor movement seek to eliminate racial discrimination in trade unions. The president of the organization is A. Philip Randolph of New York City, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and Vice-President of the AFL-CIO.

16m 1960 NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL

Year's Top Writer

The Pittsburgh Courier

Negro Labor Moves To Honor H. Keith

Pittsburgh Pa,

Sat, 4-2-60

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Selected as the writer "who has done the most to promote the cause of the Negro in the labor movement during the past year," Courier Managing Editor Harold L. Keith will be honored here Saturday, April 2, by the Negro American Labor Council.

16m Courier Sat 4-2-60

HAROLD L. KEITH

. . . chosen by Negro Council

Charles F. Street, chairman of the Youngstown Branch of the NALC, said, "It is our belief that Mr. Keith's articles on the activities of the Negro in the AFL-CIO did more to awaken our people to their real problem within the labor movement than anything else that appeared in print during 1959."

The award will be made during the first annual dinner banquet of the local NALC in the Pick-Ohio Hotel. Other guests will include NALC president and AFL-CIO vice president A. Phillip Randolph.

Mr. Keith's series of articles appeared in The Courier during the latter part of December and ran through the month of January.

Group Awaits Detroit Convention

The Pittsburgh Courier

Negro Labor Leaders Plan Anti-Bias Drive

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat 5-14-60 16m

By HAROLD L. KEITH
(Courier Managing Editor)

PITTSBURGH—"Weary of discrimination and segregation in the labor movement," 25 members of the Negro American Labor Council Steering Committee met here under temporary chairman A. Philip Randolph.

Meeting here under Pittsburgh Courier sponsorship the group laid plans for its founding convention which will be attended by an expected 2,500 delegates at Detroit's Statler-Hilton Hotel on May 27-29.

According to spokesmen of the NALC the convention will express its resentment of "jim crow locals, the freeze-out of Negroes in labor apprenticeship and training programs" and the "lockout of Negroes by certain unions."

The convention will also express its rejection of "tokenism" and will "seek a cure in dimensions of a mass organization." The group is already speaking in terms of hundreds of thousands of members.

■

ALREADY scheduled to address the convention on May 27 at Detroit's Ford Auditorium is Walter Reuther, international president of the United Autoworkers of America.

On May 28, the convention will also hear Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and George M. Harrison, international president of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks.

Members of the Steering Committee include Willoughby Abner, Robert Battle III, Joseph Beavers, Charles R. Braxton, Theodore Brown, John Burrell, Ernest Calloway, Odell Clark, Frank Evans, Horace Sheffield, Maida Springer, John M. Thornton, M. P. Webster, Boyd L. Wilson, Alex Fuller, James Kemp, Russell Lasley, T. D. McNeal, L. Joseph Overton, Richard Parrish, William E. Pollard, James Richardson, Cleveland Robinson, Clifford Robinson, Dolly L. Robinson, Thomas Fauntleroy, Thomas Stocks, and William Wyatt.

They represent such AFL-CIO unions as the American Federation of Teachers, the International Longshoremen of America, the United Steelworkers of America, the Building Service Employes Union of America, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the United Mineworkers of America, the International United Electrical Workers, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and the Refuse Drivers, Salvage Workers Union of America.

■

ALSO INVOLVED are people from the House Wreckers, Hod Carriers, and various other unions under AFL-CIO jurisdiction.

The Steering Committee meetings held here have laid the groundwork for convention proceedings.

Other labor people present at the Pittsburgh session included Lucius Love, Marguerite Burgess, Hazel Gresham, Agnes Wills, Barnett Wallace, and Earl White.

Maiden Elected Vice-President Negro American Labor Council

B'ham World B'ham Ala

Wed 6-8-60

p 1

16m

Cornelius Maiden, race relations assistant of the International Chemical Workers Union (AFL-CIO), was elected vice-president of the Negro American Labor Council at its founding convention May 27-29 in Detroit, Mich.

He and Asbury Howard of Bessemer were among the approximately 10 labor leaders from Alabama to attend this convention. Mr. Howard is the vice president of the United Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union and president of the Bessemer Voters League.

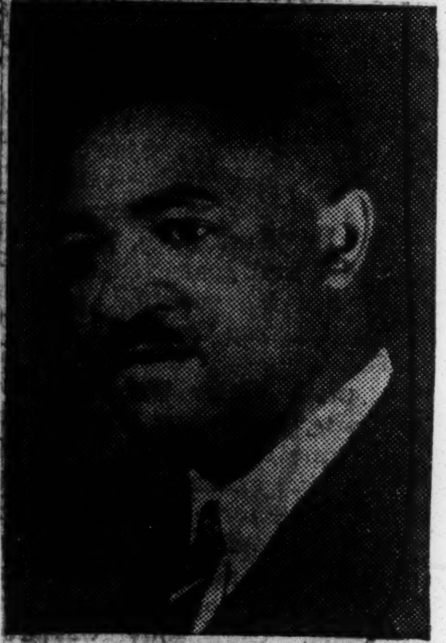
Mr. Maiden is one of the 17 vice presidents of NALC of which 71-year old A. Phillip Randolph, dean of Negro labor leaders. Mr. Randolph is president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and vice president of the AFL-CIO, serving on the powerful executive board of the latter.

In his first announcement following the NALC founding convention, Mr. Maiden said that he and Mr. Howard plan to organize at least affiliates of the council in Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery, and possibly the Tri-Cities. Three local are required before a state council can be organized, Mr. Maiden said.

Under the adopted constitution, vice-presidents "serve as supervisors over council regions or as chairman of standing or special committies." The NALC has a seven-man executive committee. It takes 10 or more bona fide unionists to form a local council in a given city.

Mr. Randolph who has served for 34 years as president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters regards himself as "a mere symbol of the hopes and aspirations of Negro people of the United States."

There are approximately 1,500,000 Negro union members in the American organized labor movement. The NALC is described as having



CORNELIUS MAIDEN

launched " a new crusade of compelling urgency."

In the opinion of Mr. Randolph the NALC will provide "unionized Negro employees a lever to bring about needed reform." Meantime he looks upon it as an "instrument through which the 1,500,000 Negro unionists would "bear their own cross for liberalism"

It plans to operate within the House of Labor and to achieve its goals by using traditional union methods. It has set up machinery so that the organization cannot be misused by those who have an ax to grind.

Mr. Maiden said he has been assigned by the Chemical Workers Union to attend the NAACP convention in St. Paul and National Newspaper Publishing Convention in Chicago. Both are meeting during the week of June 20.

The Louisiana-born Mr. Maiden has a record of 37 years in the organized labor movement.

Sees End of 'Paternalism' in Labor

The Pittsburgh Courier

Emergence of NALC Hailed by Powell

Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 5-21-60

p. 7

16 m

A PROCEDURAL QUESTION—A. Philip Randolph, right, and Theodore Brown, second from right, listen intently as members of the executive steering committee voice procedural suggestions for the forthcoming founding convention of the Negro American Labor Council to be held in Detroit, May 27-29. This huddle took place in Pittsburgh.

By HAROLD L. KEITH
(Courier Managing Editor)

History is in the making for Negro trade unionists these days, and the pencil is in the hands of the Negro American Labor Council.

16 m

• A growing interest in the forthcoming founding convention of the NALC in Detroit (May 27-29) is manifesting itself throughout the ranks of both labor and management.

Delegates who met in Pittsburgh recently at sessions of the NALC Executive Steering Committee, under A. Philip Randolph's chairmanship, expressed confidence that the "big show" in Detroit would come off without a hitch.

Perhaps Adam Clayton Powell was the man who keynoted the real significance of the emergence of the NALC as an influence in the ranks of labor.

■

SPEAKING on May 2 at Princeton University before the American-Cliosophic Society, oldest college political and debating society in the world, Mr. Powell asserted, "The formation this month of the Negro Labor Council, representing 1,250,000 union workers in the trade union movement, marks the end of the self-appointed white liberal spokesman for Negro workers.

• "When George Meany at the AFL-CIO Convention publicly castigated one of the deans of the American labor movement, International Vice President A. Philip Randolph, the Negro worker knew that he had to take the matters in his own hands.

"Mr. Meany, you will recall, asked A. Philip Randolph, 'who gives you the right to speak for Negro people?' Mr. Meany meant just that. As he looked around the platform he saw all the great white liberals of the labor movement who for years have claimed the vested right of speaking for Negroes.

• "So therefore to change this tyranny of mediocrity, Negro trade unionists will meet this month and Mr. Randolph undoubtedly will be elected the chairman of the Negro Labor Council. That will not only definitely solve Mr. Meany's ignorance, but dissolve the paternalism. Critics of the Negro thrust will immediately call this racism, even though some of the critics may belong to the very old and respected Jewish Labor Committee which of course is not labelled racist."

Mr. Powell then went on to cite Herbert Hill, NAACP Labor Secretary, who addressed a letter to Commentary Magazine on Feb. 24 with respect to the "entire issue."

■

THE CONGRESSMAN then pointed out, "One of the ancient cries of paternalism was that the Negro leader 'did not know his place.' This cliche, as most cliches are, was a truism but not in the sense that it was used.

• "For what is happening today is that the Negro leader does 'know his place' and his place is in the front of the Negro mass relentlessly thrusting at every soft spot in our democracy, using every legal non-violent method of a massive and yet a passive quality.

"He is afraid of nothing because he knows he is right; he is afraid of no one because the vast majority of the world is on his side."

■

IN THE MEANTIME, NALC organizers have not been idle. New York, with such dynamic workers as Richard Parrish of the AFL-CIO Teachers, has a membership of 500 and is aiming for 1,000 members by convention time.

• Chicago, where two separate labor groups are seeking to resolve technical differences in methods of approach, is a bee-hive with Willoughby Abner of the United Auto Workers and Lucius Love of the Steel Workers hard at work. James Kemp of the Building Service Employes is also extremely active.

Jersey City also has a sizeable number of NALC potentials with Felicia Carter of the IUE (Electrical Workers) right in the middle of things. John Harrison of the Newark Postal Alliance is also busy.

■

ST. LOUIS has a tremendous group organized which moasts membership from all AFL-CIO affiliates with Negro members. Pittsburgh's Trade Union Leadership Council, largely pushed by Negro Steel Workers is furthering plans to draw in more members from other unions.

Youngstown, Ohio, another steel center, and Gary, Indiana, are also carrying on intense organizational efforts.

Summing it all up, it looks as if the "big show" in Detroit's Statler Hilton will get off as planned with about 1,600 trade unionists present for the convention, although some delegates are hoping for as many as 5,000.

Randolph Founder; To Fight Bias

The Call

Kansas City, Mo.

Fri. 6-3-60

DETROIT — (ANP) — In order to sidestep the errors of older labor organizations, the Negro American Labor Council which was born here last weekend, took steps to eliminate Communists, corruption and racial discrimination.

16m P.1

The three-day founding convention of the NALC, an anti-discrimination and anti-segregation organization within the labor movement, opened here Friday.,

Goal 100,000 Members

A. Philip Randolph, NALC founder, said the organization would take in any Negro union member. There are 1,500,000 of them.

Its first-year goal is 100,00 members — at $5 a year for membership.

It also will take in any white union members who want to join It doesn't want to be guilty of discrimination. Puerto Rican unionists can join.

The group proposes to fight all forms of discrimination as practiced within unions.

Reject "Gradualism" Theory

Like the southern students, the Negro unionists in the new council have rejected "gradualism" as a solution to such problems as jim crow locals, discriminatory apprentice-training programs, and what they call "tokenism," that thin veneer of acceptance masquerading as democracy."

It will form local councils to fight for equality of opportunity in employment, removal of discriminatory bars within unions and to encourage greater participation by Negroes in unions at the membership and the leadership level.

Randolph declared that the council will assist the AFL-CIO in its foreign-policy program by helping to convince African and other non-white foreign union leaders that the federation's declarations of democratic intent are not just a coverup for discriminatory practices.

Kansas City, Mo

The same benefits will be enjoyed, he said, by the U.S. government in its efforts to square U. S. democratic pronouncements with much publicized instances of discrimination in this country.

Fri 6-3-60

AFL-CIO Reception "Cold"

Initial announcements of plans for the NALC met a cold reception from the AFL-CIO leadership, which contended the federation already had machinery, in its civil rights committee, to cope with discriminatory practices.

P. 4

16m

The 25-member NALC steering committee drafted a constitution that it hopes will meet any Communist problem that crops up.

Randolph, 71, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the only Negro AFL-CIO vice-president, said the constitution probably would provide for the expulsion of Communists and the corrupt once they are uncovered.

"I pretty well know most of the prominent Negro Communists," added Randolph, who is expected to be elected NALC president.

Negroes 'AWOL Commies'

Most Negroes who were Communists have broken away from the Communist movement.

"They are more concerned about the elimination of discrimination and segregation based on race than with political ideologies.

"I doubt that there is more than a handful of Negro Communists who are actively trying to infiltrate Negro organizations."

Randolph said members of such unions as the Teamsters and United Mine Workers that are outside the AFL-CIO would be admitted.

Gadfly to 3 Presidents

The New York Times

Asa Philip Randolph

New York

Man in the News

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, May 29 — A massive dignity is the weapon on which Asa Philip Randolph relies to break down the encrusted barriers of race prejudice. The president of the Negro American Labor Council, which held its founding convention here this week-end, has devoted a lifetime to the successful application of the principles of nonviolent resistance that Mohandas K. Gandhi used so effectively in India.

Mon 5-30-60

P. 1

16m

His tactics have irritated and impressed three Presidents of the United States, helped abolish Jim Crow practices in the armed forces, forced organized labor to heed the gulf between fact and preachment in the enforcement of its own anti-discrimination guarantees and opened up job opportunities for Negroes in many fields where "white only" rules were once inexorably enforced.

At 71, after four decades of leadership in the "revolution the Civil War left unfinished," this tall, austere leader finds himself projected with new intensity into every phase of the struggle for Negro rights from the lunch counter sit-in demonstrations in Alabama to the revolt against colonialism in Africa.

Rallying Center

His magisterial mien, Biblical eloquence and accumulated moral authority have kept him the rallying center for all elements in the turbulent Negro community.

In 1941, with the onrush of World War II creating a vast need for additional manpower in plants making guns, tanks and planes, Mr. Randolph planned a mass march of Negroes on Washington to dramatize their exclusion from any significant role in converting America into the arsenal of democracy.

The undertaking took on such dimensions that President Franklin D. Roosevelt summoned Mr. Randolph to the White House. The President applied all his charm. He assured Mr. Randolph of his sympathetic concern with the problem and he warned that a march of tens of thousands of Negroes into the segregated capital could only lead to bloodshed.

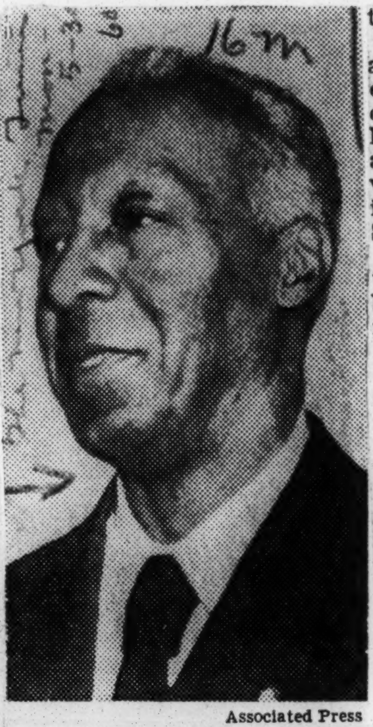
His visitor was polite, but inflexible. Neither cajolery nor bluster made a dent in his position.

Order for F. E. P. C.

The upshot was the issuance of an order establishing the Fair Employment Practices Commission. It was the forerunner of laws now on the books of New York and sixteen other states barring race restrictions in employment.

Seven years later, with Harry S. Truman in the White House, Mr. Randolph was back in the President's office. He warned that there would be a wholesale refusal of Negroes to register for the draft unless the armed services ended their Jim Crow rules.

The President's initial reaction was one of anger. He deplored the hint of civil disobedience, but he calmed down when Mr. Randolph assured him that his only pur-



16m

Associated Press

Magisterial mien and Biblical eloquence.

issued on July 26, three weeks before the passive resistance tactic was to have been put in practice, ended segregation in the military establishment.

Two years ago Mr. Randolph, as chief spokesman for the nation's Negroes, was designated as chairman of a four-man delegation that met with President Eisenhower to urge swifter action on civil rights and on implementation of the Supreme Court's decision on school integration.

His summary of the conference, given without rancor, is that the President was "very pleasant, full of good-will, but without much apparent familiarity with the problems of the Negro people or readiness to do anything about them."

In his new role as president of the Negro American Labor Council, Mr. Randolph will have the dual task of speeding the day of full equality for Negroes in unions and of helping to overcome some of the ingrained hostility between Negro community and organized labor.

Born in Florida

It is the kind of task he has been preparing for ever since he was born in Crescent City, Fla., the son of a circuit-riding preacher of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, who had to depend on earnings as a tailor in a Jacksonville cleaning and dyeing shop to feed his family.

He came to New York as a youth, studied political science, economics and philosophy at night at City College, worked at odd jobs as an elevator operator, dishwasher and waiter and drifted into unionism by way of the Socialist movement.

Since 1925 he has headed the Pullman Porters and has been principally responsible for raising their basic monthly wage from $67.50 to a present level of $409.11 while cutting their working hours from 366 to 205.

He lives with his invalid wife in a five-room apartment at 150th Street and Seventh Avenue that they have occupied for thirty years. Every night that he is home he reads her a chapter from the Bible in a voice so soft and deep that it is organlike in its quality.

'Backing NALC All The Way,' Reuther Tells Labor Group

The Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 6/4/60 p.3

16-M

By HAROLD L. KEITH
(Courier Managing Editor)

DETROIT—Walter Reuther gave his endorsement to the Negro American Labor Council here in a rousing speech delivered to approximately 1,000 listeners in spacious Ford Auditorium.

Citing his belief that the men behind the movement were "sincere," the AFL-CIO vice president and UAW president declared: "I accept this effort."

His address keynoted the birth of the NALC which held its founding convention here last week-end at the Statler-Hilton Hotel.

Mr. Reuther pledged, "I'm in this fight all the way."

■

CITING THE ROLE played by the UAW in fighting on-the-job jim crow, he charged that not a single major corporation has been willing to sign a model FEP contract. He said, "The United Auto Workers have made a real effort on the job front."

He admitted that labor unions had not fought the fight for civil rights with the same courage that they had fought for other issues. He then declared:

"We've got to make the same sort of fight against bigots as we do against Reds and crooks.

"We've got to put an end to all jim-crow local unions in the AFL-CIO . . . they cannot be defended on any moral basis.

"We've got to make a greater effort to open up apprenticeship programs for skilled young Negroes.

We've got to open up opportunities for Negroes in white collar positions and as skilled technicianes.

"If they (jim-crow locals) can't live up to the codes and constitution of the AFL-CIO, they have no right to belong to the AFL-CIO."

Turning back to the Negro American Labor Council he said, "I have tried to be undertsanding and be sympathetic to this move

you are making . . . this is a difficult question."

Earlier in his address he said, "We have come together in the cause of human freedom," and then took cognizance of the fact that "the same forces that are moving Negro people in South Africa are moving Negro people in South Carolina."

■

MR. REUTHER asserted that Negroes "have been too patient," and warned that if America could not solve its civil rights problem, then she has "no right to lead the free world in the fight against communism."

He then recalled how he had been pushed around, kicked, beaten and shot at, but declared that despite these personal experiences, "I could not remotely understand the bitterness and frustration the Negro must experience."

Prior to Mr. Reuther's speech, NALC Chairman A. Philip Randolph had declared, that Negroes "must bear the cost of the civil rights revolution." He continued, "Negroes have no moral right to delegate this responsibility to any other organization in America, the AFL-CIO, Catholics, or our Jewish friends. They, themselves, must carry out this mandate of history."

■

OF THE NALC, he counseled, "It is not a labor organization, it is not a black Federation of Labor, it will not constitute a form of dual unionis, it is pro AFL-CIO, it is pro George Meany, it is pro Walter Reuther, it is anti-Communist and anti-communism, it is non-partisan, but not non-political.

"It is concerned about the elimination of segregation in every area of the American labor mavement." He then declared that the AFL-CIO has a moral obligation to see to it that the charter of IBEW (electrical workers) Local 26 is lifted. Then ended his address with "this organization was not founded to prove that Randolph speaks for the Negro of the United States."

■

HORACE SHEFFIELD, head of the Detroit Branch of the NALC, ripped NALC critics with "We don't think it's within their province to tell us what we should or should not belong to . . . the Negro wants full status in the labor movement and is prepared to get it.'

Other addresses were made by James B. Cobb, national president of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, and Dorothy Height, president of the National Council of Negro Women.

Over 1,000 at Convention

Top Labor Leaders Jam Detroit Meet

Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh Pa., Sat. 6/4/60 p.3

16-M

DETROIT (Courier Press Service) — Over 1,000 delegates and visitors poured into Detroit for the founding convention of the Negro American Labor Council, which met here last week-end at the Statler-Hilton Hotel.

The delegations included practically every prominent Negro labor leader in America.

The convention got down to business Saturday morning after two days of steering committee meetings which were capped by a big meeting at the Ford Auditorium on Friday night, which featured the oratory of Walter Reuther and A. Philip Randolph.

Presented to the delegates was a constitution which contained iron-clad guarantees of democratic procedure. In addition, the organization went on record as insisting on the eradication of dicrimination from the American labor movement, and pledged itself to actively seek "massive participation" in its program by American Negro union members.

But the pre-convention steering committee beatdown, by a near-unanimous vote an effort to have the organization change its name from Negro American Labor Council to Trade Union Leadership Council.

■

CONVENTION highlights: Tom Young of the New York delegation is off to Africa later on this year. Other Africa-bound Labor figures will include Boyd Wilson, headed for the Nigerian independence fete, and Walter Reuther, who will attend the dedication of Tom Mboya's new union building in Nairobi, Kenya.

The New York delegation came over via train in three special coaches. George Snowden, prominent housing biggie, was on hand for the proceedings, revealed to the Courier that he cut his labor teeth in the international longshoreman's union. Barry Henderson of E. St. Louis is anxiously awaiting the forthcoming national CORE convention which will be held in St. Louis during June. Cleomine Lewis, AFL-CIO employe from Washington, D. C., was a hit with her beautiful singing at Ford Auditorium.

Many of the delegates have been very vocal about those Negro labor "leaders" who were not present for the convention. Certain local Negro hotel owners complained rather loudly about the fact that the convention selected the Statler-Hilton as its headquarters, but nevertheless many delegates were forced to find rooms in Negro hotels. Many members of the steering committee are "hot" about the "exhibit" put up at the convention by the Jewish Labor Committee which was done with the consent of Phil Randolph.

Herb Hill of the NAACP was on hand as a consultant . . . Youngstown, Ohio, had a sizeable delegation led by Charlie Street . . . Ernie Calloway of St. Louis and a prominent teamster, led a strong delegation into town . . . Collins George, hard at work for Detroit daily, hustling up the aisle in the Ford Auditorium.

Nadine Brown, Detroit Courier labor scribe, busy as a beaver hustling from Detroit TUC caucuses to steering committee activity . . . Richard Parrish of New York and Ted Brown of Washington with that over-worked look . . . The way that Negroes ignored hawkers of the Midwest edition of the Daily Worker as they entered Ford Auditorium.

16m 1960

OMAHA CENTRAL LABOR UNION, AFL- CIO

Omaha Local Elects Negro

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 3-12-60

p. 23

OMAHA, Neb.—Sandy L. Perry, representing a musicians' local was elected a vice president of the Omaha Central Labor Union, AFL-CIO. The group's only Negro officer, he will head its Anti-Discrimination Committee.

Ironically, Perry belongs to a Negro local which balks at merging with the white musicians. Mr. Perry is an Urban League staff worker, and is the lone Negro player in the Omaha Symphony Orchestra. also.

16m 1960 TEAMSTER LOCAL 237

Ex-Slave's Son New Teamster Local Head

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES HOFF AND WILLIAM LEWIS

. . . ex-slave's son heads local of 13,000 teamsters

Sat. 4-2-60

P.C.

16m

NEW YORK—The son of a North Carolina slave has been elected president of the 13,000-member Teamster Local 237, succeeding the late Henry Feinstein.

William Lewis, who has served as trustee for Local 237, was unanimously elected by the local executive board to complete the remaining three years of Feinstein's term.

The 62-year-old Lewis was born in a two-room frame house in Battleboro, N. C., into a family of two boys and four girls.

Lewis completed high-school and took a two-year course at North Carolina State Teachers College. After graduating among the top five in his class he became principal of an elementary school in North Carolina.

Group Boosted by Reuther, Hoffa, Abel

The Pittsburgh Courier

See 100,000 Joining NALC by End of Year

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 6-11-60

By HAROLD L. KEITH
(Courier Managing Editor)

DETROIT—A healthy Negro American Labor Council, full of vim and yelling its head off, was born here in the Statler-Hilton Hotel over the Memorial Day week-end.

The fledgling organization, given birth to by 1,000 delegates, is so full of vitality that its parents are openly predicting that it will grow to at least 100,000 members by December.

Members of the national executive board, meeting here last Monday after the birth of the NALC, have set the gears into motion to put into action an immediate organizing campaign.

To put it mildly, those responsible for the procreation of the NALC, have had their fondest dreams surpassed by reality.

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BUT OF infinitely more importance is the fact that the organization has been recognized by the top three unions in the country; namely, the United Auto Workers of America AFL-CIO, the United Steelworkers of America AFL-CIO, and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (Independent).

Important people from all three of these unions have manifested an interest in the NALC, In fact, Walter Reuther, UAW president; I. W. Abel, secretary-treasurer of the USW, and, James Hoffa, president of the Teamsters have served witness to this recognition.

Another important figure, George M. Harrison of the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, was supposed to have been on the scene. However, his presence was made impossible by a siege of pleurisy prior to the meeting.

MISSING from all of this activity was George Meany, AFL-CIO president, who had reportedly turned down an invitation to the NALC Convention on the grounds that he was bound for Europe. But, according to a Washington Post account, this was impossible, too, for Mr. Meany was present at a party held in an "exclusive country club," while the NALC was meeting.

Just what Mr. Meany's opinion of the NALC is or will be is a matter which he has yet to discuss in public print. However, his official reaction will be interesting.

Perhaps the most notable SNAFU of the convention was the fact that it did not transact all of the business put before it.

None of the resolutions offered by the various delegations were adopted, purely and simply because there wasn't enough time to transact all of the business at hand in two days.

The constitution took up a good portion of the available time, and of course, the "revolution" of women delegates which upset the convention and resulted in additional changes to the NALC administrative setup was entirely unforseen. (Read Nadine Brown's account of the women's rebellion on this page.)

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CONVENTION activities attracted practically every important Negro labor leader in the United States. By and far, those who did not attend were not missed and as history will prove might be sorry they weren't in on the founding of this organization.

It is a well-known fact that the NALC had quite a few "enemies" among certain elements of Negro labor. But, it is also quite possible that these "enemies" did not foresee that overwhelming acceptance of the NALC by rank and file Negroes from San Francisco to New York.

Nor did they reckon on the acceptance of the NALC and its program by high-level and influential leaders such as Reuther, Abel, and Hoffa.

Just where the NALC will hold its second convention has not been decided. One thing remains certain, much bigger quarters will be needed because the Statler-Hilton Hotel's environs won't be able to hold the next turn-out of delegates.

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17 'Veeps' To Guide The NALC

The Pittsburgh Courier

(Courier Press Service)

Pittsburgh, Pa.

DETROIT—A total of 17 national vice presidents, under the leadership of A. Phillip Randolph, president, will guide the destinies of the of the Negro American Labor Council.

- **The NALC leaders were decided upon after a tumultuous 45-minute demonstration led by women delegates had defied the gavel-pounding of Mr. Randolph and resulted in the addition of two women to the "slate."**

Sat. 6-11-60

But, the most significant thing that transpired was the fact that five of the national vice presidents had not been listed as members of the NALC Steering Committee. Also, 14 members of the National Steering Committee failed to win top spots as NALC executives.

P.C.

IT [illegible]UST BE pointed out, however, [illegible]at many of the latter 14 will probably be alerted to serve on the national executive board by rank and file NALC members in their particular localities.

- **Those of the National Steering Committee who failed to get vice prexy spots included: Charles R. Braxton, Theodore E. Brown, John Burnell, Alex Fuller, James Kemp, Russell Lasley, Lucius Love, T. D. McNeal, William E. Pollard, Clifford Robinson, Dolly L. Robinson, Maida Springer, M. P. Webster and J. O. Wyatt.**

Among those named to vice-presidencies who were not on the original Steering Committee roster were: Charles Street of Youngstown, L. B. Thompson of California, V. C. Crowder of Chicago, Mrs. Agnes Willis of New York and Mrs. Lola Bell Holmes of Chicago.

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THE NALC vice-presidential roster is broken down in this manner: Joseph Beaver of Washington, Hotel and Restaurant Workers; Thomas Fauntleroy of New York, International Longshoremen's Union; Cleveland Robinson and Joseph Overton of New York, Wholesale, Retail Workers; Thomas Starks of Ohio, United Mineworkers; Horace Sheffield and Robert Battle of Detroit, United Auto Workers; Charles Street of Youngstown, United Steelworkeds; Frank Evans of Ohio, Allied Industries; John Thornton of Washington, D. C., United Steelworkers.

Also, there are L. B. Thompson of California, Boyd Wilson of Pittsburgh, United Steel Workers; Ernest Calloway of St. Louis, Teamsters; Willoughby Abner of Chicago United Auto Workers; V. C. Crowder of Chicago, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Mesdames Agnes

The Pittsburgh Courier p. 4

Pittsburgh, Pa. [illegible]

NALC SPEAKERS—Mrs. Daisy Bates congratulates Representative Charles C. Diggs (D., Mich.) on his elaborate report of his trip to the Far East. Left to right: Representative Diggs, A. Philip Randolph, founder and president of the NALC; Mrs. Bates and I. W. Abel, secretary-treasurer of the United Steel Workers of America. All were principal speakers during the NALC confab.

CONVENTION CHATTER — Philip Randolph, NALC president; Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers of America, and Dorothy Height, president of the National Council of Negro Women, exchange pleasantries before one of the NALC public meetings held in Detroit recently.

Union Women Win Board Posts In Negro Labor Council Battle

The New York Times
New York

By A. H. RASKIN

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, May 29—A successful revolt by women unionists for equal rights temporarily diverted the new Negro American Labor Council today from its crusade against racial discrimination in unions.

Mon. 5-30-60

Seventy-five women delegates forced the expansion of the organization's all-male executive board to include two women vice presidents.

The capitulation of the male majority came after a fracas at the closing session of the council's founding convention in the Statler Hilton Hotel here.

At one point the embattled women, outnumbered more than 10 to 1, formed a cordon around the microphone as husky sergeants at arms sought to push them back into their seats. A few upholders of male chivalry swing fists in defense of the female protesters.

A. Philip Randolph, the council's first president, and Mrs. Daisy Bates, a front-line fighter in the drive for public school integration in Little Rock, Ark., played leading roles in bringing the battle of the sexes to a harmonious conclusion.

The delegates left the hall vowing unity in their basic endeavor to wipe out Jim Crow rules in labor and to give Negroes fuller representation in positions of union leadership.

Mr. Randolph, the only Negro vice president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, won an overwhelming personal victory in his demand that the group record its "unalterable opposition to racism communism, fascism, corruption and racketeering in the trade union movement."

The New York

A coalition of leftists and delegates from the exiled International Brotherhood of Teamsters lost by a margin of at least 6 to 1 in their efforts to block inclusion of the clause in the council's constitution.

Their defeat was so conclusive that they registered no protest against another clause empowering the national board to oust any unit found guilty of domination by Communists or corrupt influences.

New York

The constitution gives Mr. Randolph and the executive board strongly centralized power to prevent racial extremists or outside political forces from using local councils to promote policies inconsistent with those of the parent organization.

Mon. 5-30-60

The disciplinary provisons were designed to guard against the danger that some councils might convert themselves into instruments for the creation of a "Black Federation of Labor."

'First-Class Citizenship'

The national group is committed to work within the framework of the established labor movement to obtain complete implementation of its program for "first-class citizenship" for Negro unionists.

The convention adopted a constitutional prohibition against political activities by local or state affiliates except those conducted in concert with the national council. This was in line with the group's intention to function on a nonpartisan basis and to shun the basic alliance with the Democratic party that characterizes the political policy of most federation units.

The constitution calls on all local bodies to encourage Negro unionists to register and vote, and to work for the enactment of stronger legislation to safeguard civil rights and to protect organized labor.

I. W. Abel, secretary-treasurer of the million-member United Steelworkers of America, assured the delegates that his union would use all its influence to advance the council's aims for the elimination of union color bars.

A similar assurance was given by Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers, at the council's initial rally Friday night.

The women's revolt started after the steering committee recommended a slate of sixteen vice presidents and Mr. Randolph announced that it had to be voted up or down as a unit.

Mr. Leon Jennings of Chicago, a member of the United Automobile Workers, was the first to take issue with the absence of women from the list.

Mrs. Jennings, a tall woman in a flowery pink hat, shouted that the purpose of the organization was to fight discrimination and that "I am sick and tired of you men discriminating against me as a woman."

View Is Echoed

The same cry was taken up by Mrs. Jeanette Strong of Gary, Ind., a secretary in the offices of Local 1014 of the United Steelworkers. She was still speaking when her five-minute time allowance ran out. Mr. Randolph banged his gavel to silence her but she resisted all efforts to separate her from the microphone.

A stocky woman in a brown sweater, she became the center of a milling throng of angry male and female delegates. Arms swung, bodies crashed into one another, the gavel kept thundering and, through it all, Mrs. Strong kept talking.

She finally succeeded in putting the name of Miss Lola Belle Holmes of Chicago, a member of Local 212 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, before the convention as a nominee for vice president.

The 71-year-old chairman, his patriarchal calm unruffled by the clamor, stood by his ruling that the slate had to be accepted or rejected without amendment. A standing vote indicated such a close division that Mr. Randolph was booed when he announced that the slate had carried.

With the women again on the warpath, he apparently decided that a strategic retreat was in order. Mrs. Bates, who had been hailed as a "great champion" in the fight for racial equality when she appeared as a guest speaker last night, helped provide a graceful exit.

She reminded the delegates that their goal was to create unity in the quest for Negro rights, not division. This led to a series of peace moves, which ended with an announcement by Mr. Randolph that the steering committee was ready to propose two additional vice presidencies earmarked for women.

Spokesmen for the victorious female delegates trooped to the microphone to put names in nomination. When some male delegates joined the parade with suggestions of their own, Mr. Randolph told them "to leave the women alone."

"The men haven't got anything to do with this," he said. The tension dissolved in a great peal of laughter.

At Mr. Randolph's suggestion, the women adjourned for a caucus. After ten minutes they returned to announce, through Mrs. Strong, that they had selected Miss Holmes and Mrs. Agnes Willis of Brooklyn, a member of Local 485 of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. From them on everything was serene.

Theodore E. Brown of Washington, assistant to the director of the federation's Civil Rights Department, was named as secretary and Richard Parrish of New York, a member of the United Federation of Teachers, will be treasurer. None of the officers will receive salaries.

Battle of Sexes Explodes In Council of Negro Labor

New York Herald Tribune
New York Mon. 5-30-60

Angry Delegates Start Pushing, Shouting Over All-Male Slate, Women Win 2 Posts

p. 1

By Joel Seldin

DETROIT, May 29. — The founding convention of the Negro American Labor Council, dedicated to fighting discrimination against Negroes in unions, nearly foundered today in a pushing, shouting fracas when angry delegates, many of them women, exploded over the introduction of an all-male slate of sixteen proposed vice-presidents.

After an hour of furious parliamentary maneuvering against efforts by A. Philip Randolph and other organizers of the N. A. L. C. to push the slate through, the women trooped off to caucus away from the men. They nominated two additional vice-presidents, both women and the vote confirming the now-integrated slate completed the formation of the N. A. L. C.

Rulings Generate Reaction

The reaction on the part of the delegates to the all-male slate was in part generated by previous rulings by Mr. Randolph, acting as chairman, on a number of controversial issues as the group debated its new constitution. Time after time, Mr. Randolph cut off debate and pushed measures through on which there was division of opinion.

The first issue was a sentence in the declaration of principles that had pledged the N. A. L. C.: "To design programs to fight racism, communism, corruption and racketeering in the trade-union movement." Members objected that there were already groups to fight these things, and that the council should concentrate on discrimination alone.

Opposition to Compromise

A compromise, in which the N. A. L. C. announced "its unalterable opposition" and dropped the pledge to "design programs," also met opposition. One vocal delegate who opposed the clause was from a Teamsters Union local in Los Angeles. Another opponent was a woman who said: "I've only got time to fight for my kids against discrimination, nothing else."

Mr. Randolph spoke vehemently in favor of the compromise. The burden of his argument was that if the N. A. L. C. did not include a strong anti-Communist plank in its constitution, it would be providing ammunition for the Ku Klux Klan, White Citizens Councils and other groups anxious to destroy an organization like the N. A. L. C. He cut off debate and the delegates, in a standing vote, accepted the compromise wording about 8 to 1.

In his handling of the chair, Mr. Randolph seemed as much motivated by considerations of time as by his obvious desire to accomplish the program devised by the organizers of the N. A. L. C. The meeting, which began after 10 a. m., had to be finished by 2 p. m. so that delegates could attend a public anti-segregation rally at the Detroit Institute of Arts.

Discontent with Randolph

There was considerable discontent with Mr. Randolph's handling of the meeting and at one point the delegates, virtually ignoring the chairman's rulings, pushed through a rule that each local council will have three trustees to audit the books. There was also a long, angry exchange over the proposal that the yearly dues be raised from $3 to $4.

On the dues question, opponents charged the group would cut itself off from the mass of the Negro population at the $4 level. Advocates pointed out the high cost of administration and publicity, and a Southern delegate reported that the Klan's dues are $12.50 a year, and that White Citizens Councils charge $11.50 a year. On a standing vote, with the division unclear, Mr. Randolph ruled in favor of $4.

Randolph Elected President

With the constitution completed, there was a slight flurry over attempts, ignored from the chair, to nominate someone other than Mr. Randolph to the presidency of the group, and the veteran Negro labor leader was voted into office overwhelmingly. Then, when the same technique was attempted on the slate of male vice-presidents, the storm broke.

Mrs. Jeanette Strong, of Gary, Ind., a member of the United Steelworkers of America, spoke of the role of Negro women in Southern sit-ins and bus strikes and demanded representation for women among the vice-presidents. As Mr. Randolph tired once more to limit discussion, angry delegates swarmed around a microphone on the floor, while those favoring Mr. Randolph tired to push them away.

Finally, after declaring the all-male slate elected and then reversing himself, Mr. Randoph sent the fifty-odd women out of the hall to get them away from the angry men on both sides of the issue. He instructed them to come back with two more nominations.

The two-day founding convention adjourned with the acceptance of the final slate.

16m 1960

PE NSYLVANIA

Philadelphia Negroes Form Trade Union

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Fri. 10-14-60

PHILADELPHIA.—(ANP)—The first trade union council formed by ~~Negroes here held~~ installation of officers recently at a banquet in the Sheraton hotel. P. 1

Named the Philadelphia Trade Union Leadership council, the organization has as its president James H. Jones, an international representative of the United Steelworkers of America.

16 Pa.

Jones said the council will represent Negro members of unions in the Philadelphia area and will seek to prepare them for greater responsibility in their unions and the community.

P. 2

Gets CIO Backing

The council received the backing of Joseph T. Kelley, president of the CIO Industrial Union Council, and Norman Blumberg, business manager of the AFL Central Labor Union.

In introductory remarks, Jones addressed himself to "skeptics (of the council) in the labor movement" and said, "the only thing you have to fear is what you have to hide."

Kelley called the council "long overdue" and said, "We not only welcome you, Jimmy, we have no fears of you."

'Have No Fears'

Blumberg said, "You don't have to fear . . . anybody, no one, no group can stop you in your endeavors."

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell jr. (D-NY), was the keynote speaker. "I want to applaud you for what you're doing," he said. "Labor needs the democratic touch you can bring."

Labor Action in Philadelphia

The Pittsburgh Courier

Joseph H. Jones, an international representative of the United Steelworkers of America in Philadelphia has been named president of the Philadelphia Trade Union Leadership Council designed to prepare Negro union members for greater responsibility and representation.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

This is a real forward step which The Courier has been urging for many years and is glad to see coming to fruition.

No matter what union constitutions and rules say with regard to full equality and non-discrimination, Negro union members have to face the fact that words are one thing and practices are another; and the only way to bring the two in focus is for Negro unionists as such to exert power and influence as such as Negroes. P. 10

The Jews, Italians, Poles and others have had to do it, and Negroes increasingly will have to do it if they expect to get anywhere. Sat. 10-8-60

Every Negro trade unionist in America knows this.

'From the Soil to the Shop'

UMW Evolved New Techniques To Meet Challenge of the South

Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 7/23/60

16m

United Mine Workers

By PHYL GARLAND

(Second of a Series)

Strife and bitter struggle were always the basic ingredients of the great coal strikes. The worker found himself not only without an income, but often without a place to shelter his family. The companies held in their relentless grip complete economic control of the small, soot-blackened communities where the men, their wives and children spent their barren lives in the cramped, shack-like company houses. Evicted from the houses for bucking the recognized authority of the mining camps, the people often huddled against the cold in make-shift lean-to's and tents.

The people knew what it was to have death strike their children in the heart of a brutal fuel-less winter. They were often clay pigeons for the guns of coal company deputy sheriffs. When the men refused to work, company police held the power to ride up to their doors, to harass the men until they gave in or were dragged down the road to the mine.

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COUPLED WITH these dangers was the dread occupational disease, silicosis, which gradually squeezed the life out of countless diggers, while families knew that tuberculosis was an ever-present guest in their homes.

For the Negro, these problems took on added variations, merely because they were Negroes. From the beginning, the operators had used them to buck unionism. In many of the early strikes conducted in the South, this strategy paid good dividends to the bigots.

Though labor organization among Alabama coal miners dates back as far as 1883, a decade before the UMW entered the area, little success came until World War I, when the Federal Government's war labor policy, which officially approved collective bargaining, gave the UMW free reign to organize thousands of miners, most of them Negroes.

This did not result in total recognition on the part of the owners, but definite defeat did not come until the winter of 1920-21, when the UMW was defeated after a bitter strike, and coal unionism disappeared from Alabama until 1933.

In that strike, as in later ones, the employers and their supporters found the race issue a valuable ally. In 1908, the tent colony in which strikers had lived after being evicted from the company-owned houses, was burned to the ground in order to prevent the "mobilization of Negroes in union camps." In addition, a committee of citizens threatened a race riot unless the president of the UMW ordered the miners back to work.

The union executive was informed that "no matter how meritorious the union cause, the people of Alabama would never tolerate the organization and striking of Negroes along with white men."

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LACKING THE strong techniques that the union would later evolve, the union officials attempted to compromise by transferring all the Negroes out of the state in order to make the strike a "white man's affair." But the Governor of Alabama stated that he would never permit white men to live in camps under the jurisdiction of the UMW, an organization proposing the heresy of race-mixing. Because there had been no violence and bloodshed, the union official terminated the strike.

In 1920-21, when more than 76 per cent of the strikers were Negroes, the operators debunked the success and the courage of the workers, declaring that it was because "Southern Negroes . . . are easily misled, especially when given a prominent and official place in an organization in which both races are members."

A citizens' committee stressed the fast that NORTHERN Negro and white organizers spoke from the same platform. The result of this propaganda campaign was that the strike was marked by violence as brutal as any of the previous ones in the North and West, with Negroes especially being singled out for savage treatment.

The UMW first entered West Virginia a few months after it was founded in 1890, but its efforts were, for the most part, unsuccessful until the period during and immediately following World War I, when the union realized that its very existence was threatened by the low wages and correspondingly low prices of Southern fields. After a strenuous campaign, the union secured contracts with about 80 per cent of the producers in Northern West Virginia and Eastern Kentucky, only to be driven out again soon thereafter.

Their failures were due to the anti-unionists' adeptness in wielding the tool of race hatred. In their attempts to organize the miners of West Virginia, as in Alabama, the UMW leaders adhered to the policy of organizing both white and colored miners in one fold.

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THE WHITE miners, divided between native "mountaineers" and recent immigrants from Southeastern Europe, had no desire to band with the Negroes. The employers capitalized on the situation by spreading rumors that should the UMW be successful, the black miners would lose their jobs. In addition, the operators imported large numbers of Negro agricultural workers from neighboring states farther South. This fed the fires of racial antagonism which defeated the strikes and left the workers with a bitter attitude toward each other.

It has been said that all men are united when the evil they face is great enough, and this was the salvation of the UMW when the privations and suffering of the great depression finally brought unity to the ranks of the miners.

This was given a great boost when the opportunity to organize on a large scale was granted the union by the NRA. They took advantage of the situation as no other union did. They planned ahead so that by the time the law went into effect, their organizers were already in the field. Within three months, 90 per cent of the nation's coal miners had been enrolled in the ranks.

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THE DESPERATE condition in which the miners found themselves as a result of the depression caused them to embrace unionism with such unanimity as to make opposition on the part of even the most bitter anti-union operator largely futile.

They didn't give up without [illegible] fight. Race prejudice, as usual, was used in an attempt to stop the tide. This time it failed, [illegible] all listened to the arguments [illegible] the UMW organizers who stated that no union could succeed unless it had the support of both white and black miners.

In Alabama, when the Ku Klux Klan was revived to fight the union, white miners joined the Klan, won control over it and destroyed its power and effectiveness.

With the assistance of President Roosevelt and the NRA machinery, the UMW soon won an agreement covering the entire Appalachian area in 1933. It steadily raised wages and extended its control, securing the union shop for almost the entire industry.

The revivial of unionism in the bituminous coal industry meant a substantial increase in the standard of living of the Southern Negro, but what he gained in self-respect was even more important.

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THE UMW HAD an enviable record of not only preaching but practicing racial equality. There were cases of overt discrimination, but the union officials in no way condoned such action and chastised individual locals for failure to live up to the non-discrimination policy. This policy was followed even in the union's everyday affairs.

A real contribution to the movement toward industrial organization was the plan they devised for dealing with discrimination while working out a system where the two races could work together in communities with entrenched prejudice.

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IN ALABAMA, when the time came for the election of local officers, the district leaders advocated the selection of white presidents and Negro vice presidents, a procedure to be followed even where Negroes were in a majority.

This device was designed to facilitate employer-employe relations, for the local president usually headed the "pit" committee which met with representatives of management to settle grievances. It was felt that the employers should get used to the novelty of joint grievance committees before being subjected to the still-more-novel experience of having to deal with Negroes directly and as equals.

At the same time, the election of Negro vice presidents and of other Negro officials provided dark-skinned miners with representation in the policy-making decisions of the locals.

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IN MANY MINES where there was a large number of foreign-born workmen, it was the custom to elect a three-man pit committee consisting of one foreign-born white, one native-born white and one Negro. In this way, the UMW was able to weld into a united front the conglomerate mixture of races and nationalities which many coal operators had

The results of the policy of gradualism soon became discernable. Informants of both races claimed that "Negro members of grievance committees who a few years ago would have risked physical violence had they raised their voices in the joint union-management meetings, now argue their cases as freely as their fellow-white members."

Once the breakthrough came, local meetings were no longer characterized by formal relationships between the races. White members no longer hesitated to call a Negro unionist "brother" or to shake his hand.

The Negro unionists, feeling that they were truly welcome and wanted as a part of the organization, took an interest in its affairs. They spoke freely at all discussions and developed their own ideas.

In West Virginia, where there was no need to follow such a strict policy of gradualism, Negroes were well represented among the local and district officers. In some cases, they were elected union presidents even though white miners were in the majority.

considered to be an insurmountable bar to unionism.

The methods of settling grievances was another major gain for Southern miners, with Negroes benefiting more than whites. Since Negroes were more heavily concentrated in the hand-loading jobs where payment was on a tonnage basis, output was frequently seriously interfered with by unusual mining conditions affecting the workers' incomes. It was not until the advent of the UMW that favorable adjustments could be made.

The power of the mine foreman to discharge without cause, or to assign workers to the poorer places, treatment which petty officials often inflicted on Negroes, was now subject to union-management review. In these ways, the results of the grievance machinery were material as well as psychological.

The United Mine Workers, by taking from the very beginning a definite stand that it would not segregate, that it would not give in to local prejudices, developed many new techniques which made far easier the road of the other struggling new industrial unions.

16m 1960

UNITED STEEL WORKERS OF AMERICA

OMR Leader Comments on NALC

'Recognition Denied Capable Negro Steelworkers,' Rarick

By **HAROLD L. KEITH**
(Courier Managing Editor)

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 9-3-60

PITTSBURGH—"We want a union where Negro steelworkers can represent white steelworkers, and white steelworkers can represent Negro steelworkers," declared Donald C. Rarick, leader of the Organization for Membership Rights faction in the United Steelworkers of America.

Mr. Rarick made this statement in answer to a series of questions fired at him by this writer in a recent interview.

It came about as he answered the query, "What is the OMR's attitude toward the newly founded Negro American Labor Council?"

The OMR leader replied, "The formation of the Negro American Labor Council can be a historic development in the labor movement. It represents a great dissatisfaction over the present status and progress of the Negro in the trade unions.

- **"It seeks to eliminate the twin evils of outright discrimination and tokenism. With these objectives there can only be agreement, and it ought to be high in the program of every union, but it is not.**

"It is unfortunate that A. Philip Randolph and Negro trade unionists found it necessary to form the organization. But it only reflects the failure of the labor movement to meet its responsibility with dedication and courage. We have to recognize the right of the members of our union and all unions to organize groups for the achievement of certain objectives. This is a fundamental right of democratic unionism.

- **"However, there can be dangers in such an organization as the NALC. If it were to become merely or primarily a pressure group for the election of certain Negroes in union office merely because they are Negro, it could be a setback for civil rights.**

"We want a union where Negro steelworkers can represent white steelworkers and white steelworkers can represent Negro steelworkers. The criteria for leadership must be adherence to democratic rights and ability, not color. The trouble now is that due recognition and opportunity are not given Negro steelworkers of ability and potential."

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MR. RARICK then probed further into this issue with the assertion, "The problem goes far deeper than a few jobs. Tokenism, a few Negroes in staff jobs, has been the easy way out in the past. But this is no longer enough. We must eliminate all forms of discrimination and open job opportunities at the mill and plant level for members of all minority groups. The United Steelworkers of America must educate the membership to the importance of democracy and equal rights. Here, too, there has only been tokenism."

Mr. Rarick also had extensive comments to make on the subject "What is OMR's position on automation and the possible dismissal of those workers who do not possess technical skills?"

He said, "My answer . . . I believe has already been made public. I feel that by increasing the pension payments currently being made to our retired pensioners, giving them a minimum guaranteed pension of at least $300 per month and reducing retirement age to age 60, we shall accomplish two things:

"a) We will create more positions to offset the loss occasioned by automation;

"(b) The pensioners with their increased pension benefits will be a new economic factor to be considered in our current market. Rid of economic fear and doubt our pensioners would not be guaranteed a living pension program, would now enhance the economy of the nation with their newly created purchasing power, thus increasing the need for consumer goods which will ultimately mean more jobs in the factories producing the consumer goods, and of course, the need for steel products.

"We also feel that automation can also be met headon through re-education in other trades and industries and crafts, training programs and job placements. All of this can be accomplished through intelligent and far-reaching contract negotiations."

■

MR. RARICK indicated that OMR will have candidates seeking USW district directorships "In as many districts where qualified and courageous candidates can be found to oppose any incompetent incumbent."

It is generally known that the OMR has been extremely successful in getting its candidates into many steelworker local union offices, but he told this writer, "We are unable to ascertain at the present time exactly how many locals are in the hands of the OMR."

Mr. Rarick, whose hometown is in the heart of America's "Ruhr," McKeesport, Pa., has been a member of the USW since 1939. He has served as a grievance man and president of his local union.

As leader of the OMR it is possible for him to become the next president of the United Steelworkers of America.

John M. Thornton

The Negro and Organized Labor

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
16M
Sat. 9-3-60

Mr. Thornton

John M. Thornton is an international representative of the United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO, Washington, D. C.

Unemployment Insurance . . . a Division of Social Security

AT ONE time it was thought that any able-bodied person who was unemployed was lazy and did not want to work. Vagrants and tramps were jailed, publicly whipped and even branded. The aged, physically handicapped and the mentally retarded were thrown into poorhouses. Today we regard most unemployment differently and recognize that it falls into four principal causes: normal, seasonal, technological and cyclical. All causes have one thing in common: they throw people out of work.

The second division of the Social Security Act, passed in 1935, provides for unemployment insurance to be paid by payroll taxes levied upon the employers under a Federal-state plan. (In all except three states, employes pay nothing.) Although the rate varies from state to state, it averages 1.5 per cent on a national scale and covers approximately 42 million workers. Until 1935, only one state, Wisconsin, had adopted an unemployment insurance plan.

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UNEMPLOYED WORKERS must first report to their local state-Federal employment office and apply for work. He continues to report there regularly during his period of unemployment and receives weekly checks to sustain him during this period. His compensation is based upon the amount of pay and the length of time in his previous employment. The usual time for which he may receive benefits is a 26-week period. This serves as a cushion and as a means of protection while seeking work.

The Federal unemployment tax act levies the tax on employers who hire four or more persons in each of 20 weeks a year. The states collect 90 per cent of the tax, which is placed in the unemployment trust fund of the United States. The other 10 per cent is returned to the state for administrative costs and, in some cases, for benefits.

The fund is administered by the Secretary of Labor and provides that each state be reimbursed for unemployment benefits which they pay. Unemployment insurance protection covers most workers in industry and commerce and includes civilian Federal employes. Railroad workers have their own separate system. In recent years, several large corporations in the United States have adopted their own plans to pay their workers unemployment compensation in addition to the amounts paid by the Government.

Although unemployment insurance protection was not adopted in this country on a national plan until 1935, the first such plans have been traced back to 1824, when the Journeymen Steam Engine Workers Society of Great Britain paid out the first benefits.

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BERN, SWITZERLAND, had adopted a plan in 1893 of paying public subsidies for voluntary unemployment insurance. In 1901, Ghent, Belgium, had a form of voluntary unemployment insurance which provided the basis for successful programs of voluntary unemployment insurance which were established in Denmark, France and Norway. Great Britain made a plan which was compulsory in 1911 and which proved successful and was extended to cover almost all the workers in the country. In Germany, many local plans were in effect before the government established a Federal system in the 1920s.

The plan in the United States has proved a blessing to many workers who have been out of work. In the highly industrialized states where there have been heavy lay-offs, this insurance has been the difference between charity and starvation.

16m 1960 UNUTED STEEL WORKERS OF AMERICA

May Challenge McDonald With Negro Candidate

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

USW Heads Feel 'Bedbugs' Bite

By HAROLD L. KEITH
(Courier Managing Editor)

PITTSBURGH — "Bedbugs" can bite hard, top officials of the United Steelworkers of America are discovering in the Pittsburgh area as "rebels" of the Organization for Membership Rights continue to pile up victories in local union elections.

16m

Not only are the "bedbugs" biting, but they are in the midst of making plans to present President David J. McDonald with a great challenge when he and his slate of incumbent international officers come up for re-election.

Sat. 7-2-60

The term "bedbugs" came into usage recently when President McDonald reportedly asked the Steelworkers membership to reject the former "Dues Protest" movement leaders at the polls by getting the "bedbugs out of my hair." This request has been ignored by the membership of several key local unions in the area.

P.4

■

NICHOLAS MAMULA, a key figure in the OMR's plans, and president of Jones-Laughlin Local 1211 in Aliquippa has told the writer that his organization is seeking a "good, strong, Negro candidate for our international ticket."

This is a significant statement when one realizes that there are approximately 225,000 Negro members numbered among the nearly 1,000,000 members of the USW. When this is viewed against the light that there are no Negro members on the policy-making levels of the USW, the sentiments of Mr. Mamula take on added significance.

Mr. Mamula said of the OMR, "we are gaining strength." He pointed to victories of his faction at the A. M. Byers Local, at the giant Irvin Works Local 2227 where Donald C. Rarick was reelected, and at his own local, 1211. He revealed that where he had won election in 1958 with 2,200-odd votes, he had more than doubled the numer of votes received this year.

■

ASKED ABOUT the OMR attitude on Negroes he recalled that Curtis Strong of Gary, Ind., had been a "Dues Protest" candidate in 1958 and "there was no opposition to that."

16m

NICHOLAS MAMULA
. . . "we welcome the Negro because he is a steelworker"

With respect to the highly controversial "supplemental agreements" which had hamstrung the advancement of Negroes in the mill, Mr. Mamula said, "Prior to 1958 no Negro had ever operated a locomotive diesel engine in our mill.

"We now have a Negro operating a diesel locomotive in the Aliquippa works. Where we had no Negroes working in the seamless tube department, we now have Negroes employed. We feel that if a man belongs to this organization he is entitled to equal rights regardless or race, creed, or color. This is my policy. We welcome Negro participation in the OMR."

Mr. Mamula declared that his organization is gaining strength, both numerically and in terms of active support. He cited gains made in Detroit, in Youngstown, and in the Pittsburgh area and then asserted, "We welcome the Negro because he is a steelworker."

■

NEGRO steelworkers, in ferment in Pittsburgh, in Birmingham and in Gary, Ind., are in the position of being the "balance of power" in the critical struggle which lies ahead.

One local leader told this writer that his group had seriously considered the possibility of running a Negro as district director in the District 15 race which is shaping up with incumbent Paul Hilbert as principal target of the OMR.

Of course, Mr. Hilbert has set a precedent in appointing Milford P. Jackson as a sub-district director for the Homestead area, and has hired a Negro secretary for the District 15 offices, but Negroes in this key area are still not satisfied with what they call "tokenism."

■

IT IS QUITE possible too that the veteran John F. Murray, director of District 16 will have opposition from the OMR. The Detroit, Youngstown, Gary, and St. Louis areas are also regions where OMR activity is taking place.

Mr. McDonald's organization is faced with its greatest challenge in the possibility that the OMR might slate a Negro on its international ticket.

While it is true that Negroes voted en masse for the McDonald ticket before, the prospect of voting for a Negro for an international office will prove definitely inviting to many Negro steelworkers.

NAACP Promises Aid To Ga. Steelworkers Who Seek Fair Deal

Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat. 7/30 1960 P.4

(Courier Press Service)

ATLANTA, Ga.—With efforts to reach Loren H. Nellis, District Director of District 35 of the United Steelworkers Union, proving fruitless, last week, The Courier has learned that Herbert Hill, labor secretary of the NAACP, and his organization are taking an active interest in the plight of the Negro workers at the big Atlantic Steel Company plant, here.

16m

Negro members of Local 2401 of the USW, which comes under Mr. Nellis (a $16,000-a-year member of the USW Executive Board) have charged the union staff with failure to give fair treatment to them, and refusing to allow the company to halt policies which restrict Negroes to unskilled ratings in the plant. They told The Courier that the company had agreed to do this, after an Army general drew attention to the provisions covering non-discrimination in plants with government contracts, but a union staff member, Charles Mathias, white, registered quick and firm opposition to any change from "the traditional pattern."

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MR. HILL, THE NAACP labor secretary, was due in Atlanta last Saturday, at which time he was to confer with certain Negro union members, among them Nathaniel Brown, a 17-year employe, and Julius Wynn, a 12-year employe of the steel company.

The NAACP is understood to have urged the union men to file suit against the union for unfair practices within the organization, since they can get no redress at the hands of the union. The Negro union men say they are filing a complaint with the USW International Executive Board, and if that fails to get results, they will go, then, to court, having exhausted all remedies within their administrative framework.

The Courier learned that Boyd L. Wilson, a ranking, Negro member of the USW International staff, was in consultation with the Atlanta union men, last week, by telephone from Pittsburgh, USW headquarters. There was no indication given of the results of the consultation, as far as could be learned.—TWA.

Rap McDonald, Boyd Wilson

Pittsburgh Courier P.4

Ga. Steelworkers Say Union Is 'Selling Out'

Pittsburgh, Pa., ~~Sat.~~ 7/23/60

P.1 16M

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

ATLANTA—Negro members of United Steelworkers' Local Union 2401 here, working at the big Atlantic Steel plant, have accused the union of failing to bargain for Negro workers, upholding a differential in job ratings that keep Negroes in menial positions, and other unfair practices. They say, further, that USW International President David McDonald, in Pittsburgh, is aware of the situation and has done nothing about it.

• Also, the Negro workers charge Boyd L. Wilson, Negro staff member of the International, with sitting on his fingers in the situation, although they say he has been to Atlanta two or three times to look into the situation.

Nathaniel Brown, a 17-year employe of Atlantic Steel, and a member of the union's bargaining committee, told The Courier that the union has an agreement with Atlantic Steel for pay classifications that run from Class one to Class 30, with the pay being higher as the class grows higher. But, there is no Negro at Atlantic Steel classified above Class 11, they say.

■

FURTHER, MR. BROWN says, that there is no Negro working at Atlantic Steel with a "skilled" or "semi-skilled" rating.

All Negro employes are rated as "unskilled," and are not allowed fair opportunities to study other jobs and advance into the skilled and semi-skilled classifications.

Mr. Brown is adamant in his charge that this is the fault of the union, for the company has been willing to eliminate the discriminatory practice, he says, but the union officials insist that employment be "within the framework of tradition and custom."

Hourly wages run from $1.88 (Class one), to $3.98 in Class 30.

■

THE UNION CONTRACT calls for occupational seniority which, automatically, deprives Negroes of any right or opportunity to advance.

They are given the most menial jobs in the mill, and thus can [illegible] only to limited points, Mr. Brown said.

He showed this reporter a Negro worker who has been with the company 40 years and still is in Class 8, the rating of most of the Negroes.

Mr. Brown and Julian C. Wynn, another 2401 Negro member, told The Courier there are cases of Negro and white workers doing the same job at Atlantic Steel, but the Negro is paid in Class 8, while the white man is paid in Class 13.

■

THIS IS A CASE of a lay-over man (white) in the hoop mill on one end of a machine, with a Negro catcherboy at the other end of the same machine, using the same tools and doing the same job.

The union upholds such things as these, and despite protests by Negro workers, has never taken any firm policy stand that would eliminate the differential, the Negroes charge.

Pointing to the gross neglect of its Negro members by the union, Mr. Wynn pointed out that he had been laid off 12 or 18 times since 1958—possibly because he has been active in trying to get the union to do its duty by its dues-paying, Negro members—but whites with less service time than he have been kept on their jobs. He has 12 years with Atlantic Steel.

■

THE UNION men charge that Negro grievances are not processed by the union and cited instances.

There are some 1,600 workers at Atlantic Steel, and 37 per cent of them, or about 592 are Negroes. Local 2401 is an integrated union, but has no Negro, ranking officers, since whites outnumbering the Negroes, outvote them for the offices.

They say that the late Archie Williams, company attorney and board member, had said the company was willing to eliminate the discriminatory practices, but that the union officials refused to go along.

■

IN NOVEMBER, 1958, Atlantic Steel was hit by a strike.

The Negroes say that the real cause for the strike—which lasted 103 days—was the race differential. The situation was projected when a military contractor (Army) took notice of the differential under the Government contracts rule and told the company it would have to abide by Federal non-discrimination rules. The company said it would, but union officials objected, the Negroes say, and thus strife was born.

It is no better today, they say, and point to other local steel firms with promotions based on seniority alone. They were referring to Jones & Laughlin and Grinnell Pipe, which have a line of promotion based on seniority alone, without regard to racial ideas.

Negroes at Atlantic Steel declare they are denied fair and equitable job opportunities as things are now, and the union is giving them no protection against this injustice. The union and Atlantic Steel are now working under an "open end" contract, with no change in the seniority rules. This situation has existed ever since 1957, Mr. Brown and Mr. Wynn say.

■

THE NEGROES have taken their complaints to the international headquarters in Pittsburgh, where Mr. Brown was recently sent by the Negro group, which raised the money to pay for his trip.

He was refused admission to a meeting in Pittsburgh, where the race problem was being discussed, he said. He said he received little cooperation from Boyd Wilson of the international staff.

Mr. Brown disclosed that Negro members of the union—and all but three or four of the 582 are members—plan to take the case to the courts as soon as they have exhausted all their remedial efforts within the organization. That will have to be done when they file a complaint with the executive board of the International Union. Then they will go to court.

The NAACP, the Urban League and other organizations have taken a sympathetic view toward the plight of the Negro steelworkers in Atlanta, and may be depended upon for some aid.

■

AT A MEETING here last week, the Negro members rallied to overturn the results of a June 29 election of officers of the local, which they say was crooked.

They said that 582 union members present actually cast 574 ballots in the election. At this meeting on July 11, Harold D. McIver, local president, resigned. Clyde E. Dye, vice president, assumed the office.

With the general unhappiness of the Negroes over their treatment by the union, they still do not want to break up the union by withdrawing from membership. But they can do this, since Georgia has a "right-to-work" law.

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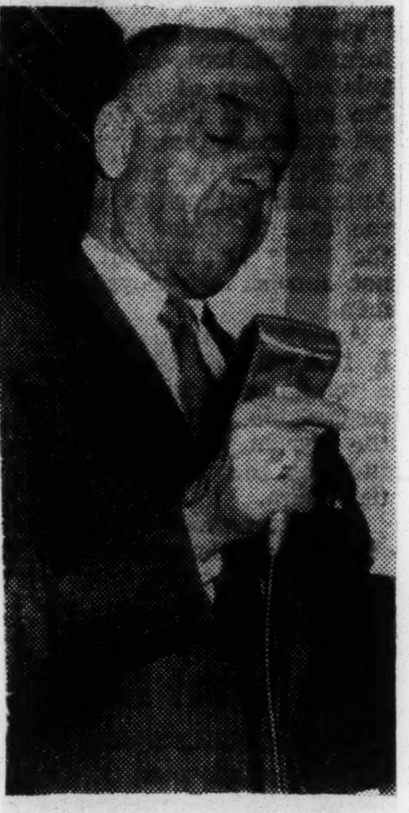
TOO, THEY SAY, they plan to support the newly formed Atlanta chapter of the Negro American Labor Council, despite reservations aroused by the fact that Boyd Wilson is one of the vice presidents of the NALC.

Chief target of their ire here is Charles Mathias (white), internation staff member, who has stood in the way of removing the differentials, they say. It is a ticklish situation and may explode in the next few weeks. "And," David J. McDonald said, "the steelworkers have no discrimination," they laugh derisively. He should be here, they say.

DAVID J. McDONALD

. . . for Negroes, a "sell-out"?



BOYD L. WILSON

. . . "soft soap" routine?

16m 1960 UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA, AFL-CIO

John M. Thornton

The Pittsburgh Courier

The Negro and Organized Labor

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p. 3

16M

Mr. Thornton

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The Unholy Alliance in Congress

THE AMERICAN NEGRO has has held out great hope for the 86th Congress to pass civil rights legislation to implement the Supreme Court's decision desegregating the public schools in 17 states, but none came. But relief is expected from the second session of this Congress on voting rights and housing.

The first session of the 86th Congress was so disappointing to those liberals who at the begining of January were making all kinds of predictions that the 86th Congress would be one of the most liberal and progressive in American history. This thinking was prevalent because there were larger percentages of old Congressmen defeated and new young men elected to take their places than at any time in America since we have had a Congress.

The people who expected big and progressive legislation had not figured on several very important factors. That the Congress is controlled by two gentlemen from one of our Southern states; and, Brother, do they control it!

■

LYNDON B. JOHNSON, Democratic majority leader in the United States Senate, and Sam Rayburn, Democratic Speaker of the House, were both bred and born on the plains of Texas. They never let anyone forget it, either. More than this, they never allow any legislation to pass that will hurt their section of the country.

It is widely believed in Washington that they quietly sanctioned the unholy alliance between Northern Republicans and Southern Democrats, which blocked all good legislation during the first session of the 86th Congress.

This alliance killed all civil rights legislation in the House and Senate. To show just how strong is this coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats, the Congressional Quarterly has made an analysis of its votes on important questions. The Congressional Quarterly is highly regarded as an impartial reporter of Washington news.

Here is what it says:

"The coalition of Northern Republicans and Southern Democrats is a real and going institution. It was more effective in this Congress than in any Congress gone by. The coalition won 10 of its 14 tests in the House of Representatives and 26 of 40 in the Senate."

The coalition blocked all bills that were called liberal legislation. All they could not block Mr. Eisenhower vetoed. But the unholy alliance was effective enough, in its own right.

■

HERE IS THE RECORD of what this coalition killed in the Senate above.

1. Defeated a move to give surplus food to needy nations.

2. Blocked a move to add the Civil Rights Bill to the Labor Reform Bill.

3. Defeated a move to liberalize the filibuster rule to permit a majority of Senators to end debate.

4. Killed efforts to boost slum clearance funds.

5. Killed efforts to present further increases in GI housing loans.

6. Defeated efforts to extend emergency unemployment compensation program.

7. Defeated efforts to cut back the oil and gas depletion allowance.

John M. Thornton

The Pittsburgh Courier

The Negro and Organized Labor

Pittsburgh, Pa

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p. 3

Mr. Thornton

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Civil Rights Legislation Needs Your Help

16M

HAVE you written to your Senator and/or Congressman lately? You should! You should also have your family, friends and co-workers join you in writing to these legislators who represent YOU in the nation's capital. Tell your representatives you want an effective and meaningful civil rights bill to emerge from this session. Tell them that you want civil rights legislation that will be adamant and comparable to a Bill of Rights for minorities.

Tell them that you want meaning put into the flowery words of tribute that will soon be paid to those two great humanitarians, the late Presidents Abraham Lincoln and Franklin D. Roosevelt. Unless effective legislation is enacted, the speeches shall just be so many empty phrases and YOU and your children will still be without full and equal rights as American citizens.

■

TELL THEM that these full and equal rights include:

The right to the ballot.

The right to run for an elective office.

The right to serve as a juror.

The right to equal justice before the courts.

The right to equal usage of public facilities.

The right to protection under the laws.

The right to a full and unbiased education.

The right to decent housing.

The right to a job and equal salary on the basis of merit as well as the right for advancement and progress on that job, on the basis of merit.

The rights as set forth in the Declaration of Independence, "that all men are created equal, and that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalientable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

ACCORDING TO the Congressional Record (9/15/59), civil rights legislation is scheduled to be called to the floor of the Senate on/or about 12 o'clock, Monday, Feb. 15. This date was agreed to by both the Majority Leader, Senator Lyndon Johnson, and the Minority Leader, Senator Everett M. Dirksen, on the night of adjournment of the first half of this 86th Congress.

The House of Representatives, in an almost unprecedented action, through Speaker Sam Rayburn, has invited members to sign a discharge petition as the quickest way to get a bill before the House. The bill or bills would therefore bypass the House Rules Committee. The petition is being sponsored by Representative Thaddeus M. Machrowicz of Michigan and needs 219 signatures. At this writing the petition has 138 signatures.

■

DESPITE THE FACT that we are more or less assured that men of the calibre of Senators Wayne Morse, Jacob Javits, Philip Hart and Paul Douglas will vote for such legislation, we still need to write to them and let them know that we are behind them. We also need to write to those of whom we are not sure, so that they will know that we are watching them and how to govern our vote on them later.

Now is the time for every union member to have his own local send in individual letters and also petitions to the Senators and Congressmen from every state. Now is the time that delegations from the unions should be formed and expenses appropriated so that these union delegations may call upon the representatives on Capital Hill in an effort to make sure that this Congress is not permitted to make a political football of the civil rights legislation.

John M. Thornton

Mr. Thornton

The Negro and Organized Labor

16M

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■

CIVIL RIGHTS IN 1960

YOU NO DOUBT will hear more about civil rights in 1960 than you ever heard in your life. This will be because Congress will pass some sort of Civil Rights Bill to implement the presidential candidates' chances of both parties in lining up the Negro vote in the November election.

Courier Magazine

Other groups such as labor unions, fraternal, and even church gatherings will hold civil rights confabs, mostly to join the parade, in some instances because a great many Civil Rights' committees are staffed by people who actually don't give a hill of beans about civil rights and who have sat around all last year and did nothing or made nor made any attempt to do anything, but must at this time follow the crowd.

p 4

They usually offer a big show in meetings, and conferences, condemning the South. But once the resolution is passed, not a single solitary thing is done to implement it. This sort of operation is a pure fraud. It is outmoded and 1960 must bring a new and more honest approach to this subject.

Sat. 3-26-60

TIME HAS ITS own peculiar way of catching up with fakers. I predict that 1960 will catch up with the professional job holders in the civil rights field. It is without a doubt loaded to the brim.

It takes a long time of agitating to get a favorable climate to get civil rights legislation passed even in city councils.

The past decades have been a period in which great organized moves got under way to prepare the mental soil for the planting of the civil rights seed. They were years devoted to surveys, conferences and declarations. Years of research and fact-finding during which the educational processes of reviewing, evaluating and pricking the conscience of a reluctant people was continued until the present favorable time arrived.

In 1960 conferences alone will provide little comfort to Negroes today. They want to see civil rights delivered in keeping with its purpose. They want to see Negroes truly a part of the machinery that grinds out policies that so vitally affect their welfare. Negroes despair of fine speeches and pious words while the doors of opportunity remain closed in their faces.

■

A CIVIL RIGHTS conference whose agenda does not include the following, in this writer's opinion, should not be held, or at least should be boycotted by Negroes:

(1.) What improvements, if any, did the organization or organizations who are holding the conference make toward the Negro last year.

(2) How many bars of discrimination have been lowered with the organization holding the conference in the last 12 months.

(3.) An agreement by officers of the organizations who are sponsoring the conference that no resolutions shall be passed condemning or villifying anyone or any organization if there is any discrimination within the promoting groups.

If the delegates raise these questions at all civil rights conferences in 1960, brothers and sisters, we will be on our way.

/ **John M. Thornton**

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.
6m
Sat 8-13-60

The Negro and Organized Labor

16 P. 8

Mr. Thornton

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MOST NEGROES are members of the working class; that is, they work for and depend upon wages, and therefore constitute a large segment of the work forces of the United States. Any legislation which affects the workers is of prime importance to the Negro. He was, therefore, affected with the passing of the National Labor Relations Act in 1935 after the Supreme Court had outlawed the controversial National Recovery Act.

The National Recovery Act (NRA) was instituted by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933. It was established and designed to encourage and stimulate industrial recovery and combat national unemployment. Code authorities were established for each branch of industry or business. The board, which was comprised of equal representatives from labor, industry and business, had the power to establish the lowest prices that could be charged. More than 500 compulsory fair-practice codes were adopted for various industries, and those who complied were encouraged to use the national emblem, a blue eagle. In May, 1935, the Supreme Court voided the complicated system, and the NRA was then made ineffective.

■

WITH THE FAILURE of the NRA, labor had no recourse in the regulation of wages, hours of employment or chance to advance their cause, until Robert Wagner, a Senator from New York and a leader for the New Deal, introduced the Wagner Bill, or the National Labor Relations Act. This bill affirms labor's right to organize and engage in collective bargaining. The passage of this legislation resulted in the establishment of the National Labor Relations Board as an administrative agency.

The board is composed of five men appointed by the President for five-year terms. The board has the right to investigate employers or unions suspected of unfair labor practices and interfering with the right of workers to organize and become affiliated with the union of their choice. The board has the right to call upon the Federal Courts to enforce their rulings. The board lays the groundwork for orderly collective bargaining, looking forward to an agreement between the bargaining agency selected and the employer, on wages, hours and other working conditions. They further have the power to render decisions on the basis of their findings. With the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act in 1947, the NLRB's field was extended to cover complaints filed by employers against unions.

■

THE NRA and the Wagner Act both served as forerunners of the Fair Labor Standards Act passed in 1938. This legislation intended minimum living standards for workers in interstate commerce and to abolish child labor. The act was amended in 1950 to provide for a 40-hour week and a minimum hourly wage of 75 cents, and again amended to its present minimum wage of $1 per hour.

Efforts have been made during this 86th Congress to extend the law to cover at least nine million workers in restaurants, a laundries and retail outlet stores. This would include many Negro workers throughout the country who are badly in need of better working conditions and higher wages. Yet each of the benefits has aided Negroes and they have not yet found another to champion their cause as did the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Any presidential aspirant who reveals a similar interest in the problems of the working people will get their vote, and they are the largest single group in America.